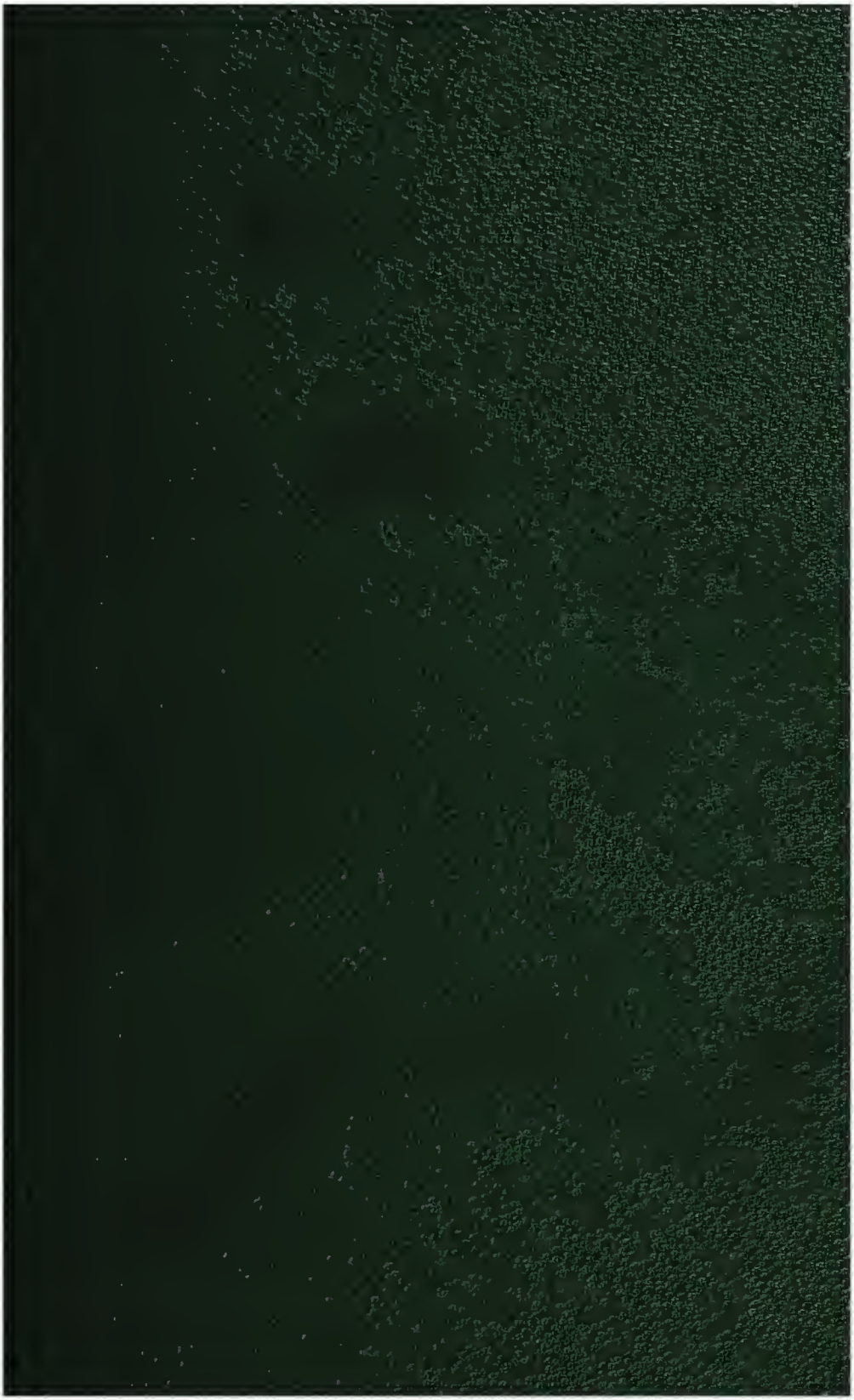
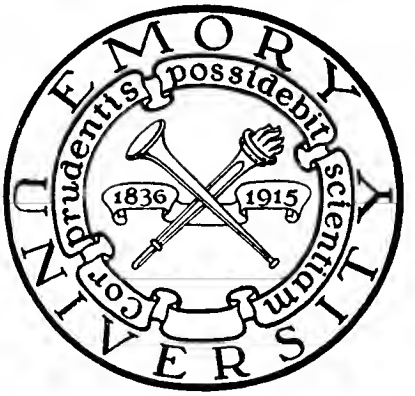
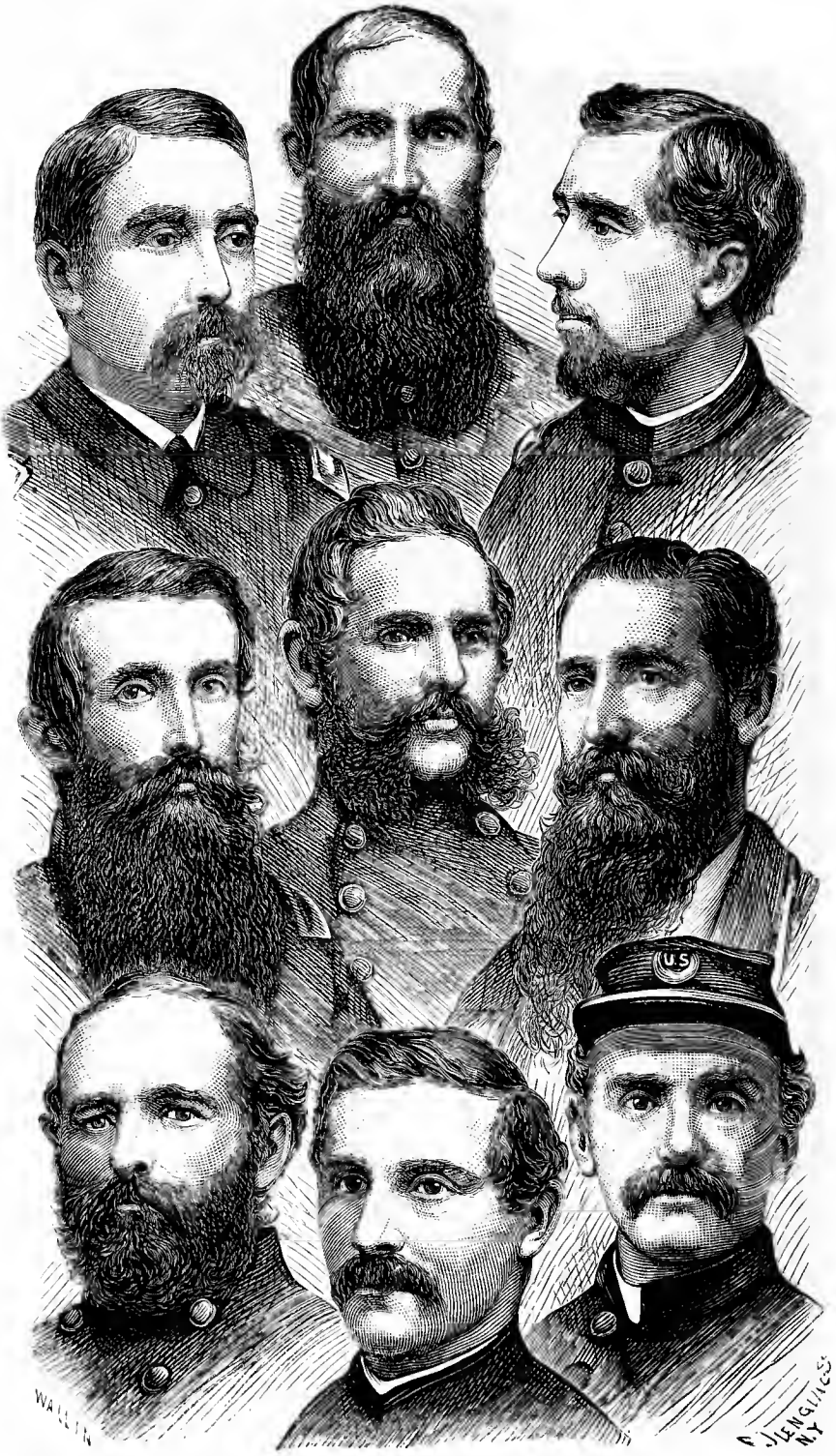


EMORY UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY



GIFT OF

Robert Strickland



CAPT. H. G. GILMORE. CAPT. G. W. BIGELOW. CAPT. E. L. KNIGHT.
ADJT. C. H. BREWSTER. COL. J. B. PARSONS. LIEUT. W. F. DARBY,
DR. WM. HOLBROOK. LIEUT. G. C. KAULBACK. DR. J. H. GILMAN.

"OURS."

Annals of 10th Regiment,

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,

IN THE

REBELLION.

EDITED BY

CAPTAIN JOSEPH KEITH NEWELL,

HISTORIAN OF THE REGIMENT,

From personal observation, private journals of officers and men, selections from the press of the day, and from letters from soldiers of the regiment published in the local newspapers.

PUBLISHED BY

C A. NICHOLS & CO.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

1875

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by
C. A. NICHOLS & CO.,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

CLARK W. BRYAN AND COMPANY,
ELECTROTYPERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TO GENERAL

HENRY S. BRIGGS,

THE ORGANIZER AND FIRST COMMANDER OF THE TENTH, AND

TO COLONEL

JOSEPH B PARSONS,

WHO SO GALLANTLY LED THE REGIMENT DURING THE LATTER PERIOD OF ITS SERVICE,

This Work

WITH THEIR PERMISSION, IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

To My Comrades of the Tenth Massachusetts:

At your annual re-union held at Westfield in 1872, the Committee appointed the previous year for the purpose, requested me to prepare for publication and preservation such records and sketches of the Regiment as it was possible to obtain. This task, although a pleasant and agreeable, has not been an easy one. When the Regiment was organized and enlisted for the war in 1861, no living person had any idea of the magnitude and duration of the struggle just commencing. Our most prominent statesman only gave the rebels ninety days to lay down their arms and disperse, and a year at the most was expected to crush out all signs of rebellion, and no well directed means were taken to keep a systematic record of occurrences and events. The Regimental records are scattered and incomplete. Letters from soldiers in the army to the public press are necessarily disconnected and imperfect, but to these I am in a great measure indebted for material. For personal biographies and sketches I have written nearly two thousand letters and circulars to men of the Regiment. Many of these have been returned as uncalled for, the parties having removed. Many have been returned to me giving useful information, for which I hereby return my sincere thanks, and many others have neither been returned or answered, showing that the recipient had a careless indifference in regard to the matter. To the newspapers of Western Massachusetts I am greatly indebted for courtesies received and free access to their files. I have freely pirated from their columns, sometimes giving credit and sometimes not, so they must take this acknowledgment as covering the whole ground and not accuse me of what I freely confess.

The Tenth Regiment was one of the first to answer the country's appeal in the hour of her peril. It was one of the first to

march to the Nation's Capitol, when that Capitol was in danger. With their strong arms and stout hearts and very life's blood they upheld the honor of their country on many a stubbornly contested battle-field. The southern soil is enriched and hallowed by the blood of their best and bravest, and to their valor and devotion the present peace and prosperity of the country are largely indebted.

Your comrades are fast passing away. Every year the attendance at your re-unions will be less and less, until only a few gray-haired old veterans will be left to recount the deeds and talk over the achievements of the days gone by; and they in turn will pass away, leaving only their memories and the result of their services as a legacy to their descendants. It is for this that these pages are written :—*To preserve the names and deeds of the soldiers of the Tenth Massachusetts.*

Many errors and omissions will unavoidably occur, but these I trust you will pardon, believing that I have made the record as *historically* correct as possible. To the officers and men who have rendered me valuable assistance in prosecuting my researches for information, I return my sincere thanks.

JOSEPH K. NEWELL.

SPRINGFIELD, JUNE, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

PREFACE, ... 5

CHAPTER I.

Suggestions of Adjutant General Schouler—General Order No. 4—Response of the militia—Legislative act to increase the militia—News of attack on Sumpter—Awakening of the North—Permission to raise six regiments in Massachusetts—General Order No. 12—The six regiments being organized—Selection of companies for the Tenth—Appeal to the citizens of Western Massachusetts—Arrival of the Barrington company—Appointment of officers—Muster of the Regiment at Hampden Park—The first battalion drill—Appointment of surgeons—Anniversary of Bunker Hill—Rations, ... 11

CHAPTER II.

Sworn into the United States service—A few who wouldn't swear—Complaints in regard to food—Arrival of quartermaster's and ordnance stores—Celebration of Independence Day—Arrival of regimental band—Inspection by Governor Andrew—Presentation of colors—Testimonials to officers—Departure for Medford—The new camp—Rank of officers—Supplied with baggage and ambulance train—Orders to embark for Washington—Mustering in recruits—Breaking up camp—Address of Ex-Governor George N. Briggs—March through Boston—All aboard and off for the war, ... 26

CHAPTER III.

At sea—Sea-sick—In Chesapeake Bay—Matthias Point—Acquia Creek—Mount Vernon—Arrival at Washington—To Kalorama—New uniforms—A new camp—Inspection—Brightwood, beautiful Brightwood—More measles—A christening in camp—Visit from General McClellan—Building forts—First brigade review by McClellan—Funeral service in camp—Reviewed by General Buell—Arrival of nurses—More recruits—Sanitary condition of the Regiment—Marching orders—A new camp proposed—Visit from Governor Andrew—Review by General Keyes—Report of commission appointed to investigate cause of sickness—Building barracks for winter—Small pox in camp—General vaccination—Company savings—Two months' pay—Machine poetry, ... 44

PAGE.

CHAPTER IV.

A new doctor—News from the Burnside expedition—Detail for gun-boat service—News from Fort Donelson—New uniforms—Marching orders—The slavery agitation—The raid into Maryland—March into Virginia—At Prospect Hill—Evacuation of Manassas—March back to Camp Brightwood—More marching orders—Good-bye to Brightwood—Down the Potomac to Fortress Munroe—Hampton—Newport News—Allotment commission—March to Warwick—A reconnoissance—Bad roads and reduced rations—Picket duty—The rebels evacuate Yorktown—Williamsburg—The march resumed—To Barhamsville—To New Kent Court-house—Picket under difficulties—Baltimore Cross Roads—Crumps Cross Roads—Across the Chickahominy, . . 66

CHAPTER V.

Reconnoissance—Careless picket duty—The battle of Fair Oaks—General Briggs wounded—Other casualties—The enemy repulsed at last—The band—Colonel Briggs' report—Captain Miller's account—New York Herald account—General Keyes' opinion of the Tenth—Official report of killed and wounded—Burying the dead, . . . 97

CHAPTER VI.

After the battle—Skirmishing—To the right—For the James River—The silent march—Arrival at Haxall's—Battle of Malvern Hill—Gallant conduct of the Tenth—Death of Major Miller—Casualties—Retreat to Harrison's Landing—Visit of President Lincoln—A temporary commander—Digging wells—Inspection—General Devens re-assumes command of the brigade—The rebels fire on our transports—Another trip to Haxall's and Malvern—A new chaplain and surgeon—Good-by to Harrison's Landing—For Yorktown—Promotion of Captain Parsons, ... 117

CHAPTER VII.

Introduces Major Dexter F. Parker—Leave the peninsula for Alexandria—March towards Fairfax—Back to Alexandria—To Ball's Cross Roads—To Chain Bridge—Across the Potomac into Maryland—Crampton's Gap—Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Antietam—More new recruits—To Williamsport—Resignation of officers, and court-martial of same—March to Hancock—Back to Williamsport and Downesville—To Berlin—Across into Virginia once more—To New Baltimore—Exit McClellan—Enter Burnside—The last of the court-martial—To Stafford Court-house—To Belle Plain, ... 138

CHAPTER VIII.

Across the Rappahannock—First Fredericksburg—Back to Falmouth—Departure of the discharged officers for home—Present roster—Statement from General Devens to Governor Andrew—Mr. Birnie's letter—The situation of the Regiment as portrayed in the *Springfield Republican*—Resignation of Chaplain Bingham, and his farewell address, 163

PAGE.

CHAPTER IX.

The new commissions—March to Briar Church—Return to camp—Discharge of Captain Pierce—Review by Generals Hooker and Sedgwick—Reviewed by President Lincoln—The balloon corps—Marching orders—Promotion of General Devens and his farewell address to his old brigade—Once more crossing the Rappahannock—Salem Hights—Gallant charge of the Thirty-sixth New York—Advance of the Tenth under terrible fire—List of casualties—Recrossing the river after repulse of Hooker at Chancellorsville—Back into the old camp—Letter from General Newton to Governor Andrew, ... 187

CHAPTER X.

Marching orders—A detail from the Tenth across the river digging rifle-pits—They cross and relieve the skirmish line—In the rifle-pits—Return to the Falmouth side—To Stafford Court-house—To Dumfries—To Wolf Run Ford—To Fairfax Station—To Fairfax Court-house—To Centerville—To Drainesville—To Edwards Ferry—Across the Potomac into Maryland—To Chewsville—To Westminster—Good-bye New York Thirty-sixth—To Manchester—To Gettysburg—Following up the rebel retreat—To Boonsboro and Williamsport—To Berlin—Over into Virginia once more—To Manassas Gap—To Warrenton—Capture of Captain Ives—March for Culpeper Court-house—Stone House mountain—Rappahannock station—To Catlett's—Bristow—To Centerville—Captain Fred Barton captured—To Gainesville—To New Baltimore—Back to the old camp-ground at Warrenton—Fight at Rappahannock Station—March to Kelly's Ford and then to Brandy Station—A new chaplain—Crossing the Rapidan, ... 213

CHAPTER XI.

Back from Mine Run to Brandy Station—Winter quarters—Re-enlistments in the Tenth—Presentation to General Eustis—March to James City—To Madison Court-house—Back to camp—Across the Rapidan—The Wilderness campaign—Terrible fighting and severe losses—Death of Lieutenants Ashley and Midgley—Spottsylvania and the battle there—A night skirmish—List of casualties from May fifth to eleventh—The battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, May twelfth, and the casualties in the Tenth—Severe fighting, May eighteenth—Off on the Bowling Green road—Tearing up railroads, ... 246

CHAPTER XII.

Crossing the North Anna and Pamunkey—To Cold Harbor—Skirmishing—Casualties—Life in the trenches—Another flank movement—Across the Chickahominy—To Charles City Court-house—Crossing the James on pontoons—To Petersburg—Relieved and ordered home—Death and burial of Sergeant-Major Polley—For Washington—Home, sweet home—A magnificent reception—Mustered out, . . 275

PAGE.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Commissioned Officers—The Nurses, ... 295

CHAPTER XIV.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Regimental Band, ... 347

CHAPTER XV.

Company A—Great Barrington Company, ... 358

CHAPTER XVI.

Company B—Johnson Grays, ... 391

CHAPTER XVII.

Company C—Northampton Company, ... 418

CHAPTER XVIII.

Company D—Pollock Guard, ... 457

CHAPTER XIX.

Company E—Barton's Roughs, ... 476

CHAPTER XX.

Company F—Springfield City Guard, ... 493

CHAPTER XXI.

Company G—Greenfield Guards, ... 514

CHAPTER XXII.

Company H—Shelburne Falls Infantry, ... 538

CHAPTER XXIII.

Company I—West Springfield and Holyoke Company, ... 565

CHAPTER XXIV.

Company K—Westfield Company, ... 590

THE REGIMENT.

CHAPTER I.

Suggestions of Adjutant-General Schouler—General Order No. 4—Response of the militia—Legislative act to increase the militia—News of attack on Sumpter—Awakening of the North—Permission to raise six regiments in Massachusetts—General Order No. 12—The six regiments being organized—Selection of companies for the Tenth—Appeal to the citizens of Western Massachusetts—Arrival of the Barrington company—Appointment of officers—Muster of the Regiment at Hampden Park—The first battalion drill—Appointment of Surgeons—Anniversary of Bunker Hill—Rations.

As early as the autumn of 1860, it became evident to all reflecting minds of the Northern States, that civil war was imminent, and Massachusetts commenced early to prepare for the coming struggle.

As required by law, William Schouler, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, made his annual report in December, 1860. It was addressed to Governor Banks, and in it he says:

"Events have transpired in some of the Southern States and at Washington, which have awakened the attention of the people of Massachusetts, in a remarkable degree, to the perpetuity of the Federal Union, which may require the active militia to be greatly augmented. Should our worst fears be realized, and this nation plunged into the horrors of civil war, upon Massachusetts may rest, in no inconsiderable degree, the duty of staying the effusion of blood, and of rolling back the black tide of anarchy and ruin. She did more than her share to achieve the independence of our country, and establish the government under which we have risen to such unparalleled prosperity, and become the Great Power of the American Continent; and she will be true to her history, her traditions and her fair fame. Should it become necessary to

increase the number of her active militia to a war footing, the present organization offers an easy and a good means. The present companies could be filled to their full complement of men, and the regiments to their full complement of companies; new regiments of infantry, new battalions of riflemen, new companies of artillery and cavalry could be formed with which to fill the several brigades, and make our present divisions five thousand men each, with proper apportionment of the several military arms. This of course would require a large outlay of money which would doubtless be cheerfully met by our people, if their honor and the welfare of the country demand it of them."

The Adjutant-General suggested

"That a board of officers be called, as provided in section one hundred and sixty-three, chapter thirteen, of the General Statutes, to consider and recommend such changes as their judgment shall approve, and their experience suggest." "In the meantime," he said, "I would suggest, that a general order be issued, calling upon commanders of the active force to forward to head-quarters the names of the persons composing their commands, also their places of residence, so that a complete roll of each company may be on file in this department. The companies that have not their full quota of men should be filled by new enlistments to the number fixed by law; and whenever new enlistments are made or discharges given, the names of the persons enlisted and discharged should be forwarded immediately to head-quarters and placed on file."

Governor Banks, to whom the report was addressed, retired from office four days after it was printed, and before any action could be taken upon the recommendations made. They looked to a greatly increased active militia force, and were the first official suggestions made for strengthening the military force of the Commonwealth and placing it upon a war footing.

Governor Andrew adopted the suggestions of Gen. Schouler, and on the 16th day of January, eleven days after his inauguration, directed the Adjutant-General to issue General Order No. 4, which created intense interest throughout the State, and especially among the active militia.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Head-quarters, Boston, January 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

Events which have recently occurred, and are now in progress, require that Massachusetts should be at all times ready to furnish her quota upon any requisition of the President of the United States, to aid in the maintenance of the laws and the peace of the Union. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, therefore orders,—

That the commanding officer of each company of volunteer militia, examine with care the rolls of his company, and cause the name of each member, together with his rank and place of residence, to be properly recorded, and a copy of the same to be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant-General. Previous to which, commanders of companies shall make strict inquiry, whether there are men in their commands, who from age, physical defects, business or family causes, may be unable or indisposed to respond at once to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, made in response to the call of the President of the United States, that they be forthwith discharged, so that their places may be filled by men ready for any public exigency which may arise, whenever called upon.

After the above orders shall have been fulfilled, no discharge, either of officer or private, shall be granted, unless for cause satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.

If any companies have not the number of men allowed by law, the commanders of the same shall make proper exertions to have the vacancies filled, and the men properly drilled and uniformed, and their names and places of residence forwarded to head-quarters.

To promote the objects embraced in this order, the general, field and staff officers, and the Adjutant and acting Quartermaster-General will give all the aid and assistance in their power.

Major-Generals Sutton, Morse and Andrews, will cause this order to be promulgated throughout their respective divisions.

By command of His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, *Adjutant-General.*

The active militia of Western Massachusetts responded with alacrity. Meetings were held at the armories of the companies composing the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, rolls called, men who could not respond, from business or otherwise, were honorably discharged, and their places filled from the many applicants who besieged the officers for chances to enroll themselves.

February 6, 1861, the House of Representatives voted the following bill for the increase of the volunteer militia, as follows:

Chapter 49.—*An Act in relation to Volunteer Militia.*

SECTION 1. The volunteer militia companies, as now organized, with their officers, shall be retained in the service; and hereafter, as the public exigency may require, the organization of companies of artillery may be authorized, on petition, by the Commander-in-Chief with advice of the Council, and the organization of other companies may be authorized, on petition, by the Commander-in-Chief, or by the Mayor and Aldermen or Selectmen, by his permission; and said companies, so retained, and so organized, shall be liable, on a requisition of the President of the United States upon the Commander-in-Chief, to be marched without the limits of the Commonwealth; but all additional companies, battalions and regiments which may be organized under the provisions of this act, shall be disbanded whenever the Governor or the Legislature shall deem that their services are no longer needed. Companies of cavalry shall be limited to one hundred privates, and a saddler and a farrier; companies of artillery to forty-eight cannoneers, twenty-four drivers and a saddler and farrier; the cadet companies of the first and second divisions to one hundred, and companies of infantry and riflemen to sixty-four privates.

SECT. 2. The fourteenth section of the thirteenth chapter of the General Statutes, and all laws or parts of laws now in force, limiting the number of the volunteer militia, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Under the provisions of this bill, the companies which before had numbered only about forty privates each, were recruited up to the number required. At this time the

Tenth Regiment of Militia consisted of eight companies: A of Shutesbury; B of Leverett; C of Northampton; D of Belchertown; E of Colerain; F of Springfield; G of Greenfield; H of Shelburne—the Regiment being under command of Col. J M. Decker, of Greenfield. Companies A, B and D not being able to fulfill the conditions of the law, were disbanded, and their places supplied by companies from Great Barrington, North Adams and Pittsfield. Company E of Colerain, was divided up among the other companies of the Regiment, to fill up to the required standard, and its place made good by a company recruited in Springfield by Captain Barton. A new company (I) was formed by joining the volunteers of West Springfield and Holyoke, and a full company (K) was organized in Westfield.

The news of the attack on Fort Sumpter thrilled through the land, arousing the people to the most intense excitement. Crowds gathered at street corners and in all public places to discuss the all-absorbing topic. All felt that the hour for action had arrived. Meetings were called, resolutions of loyalty passed, and men and money offered without stint to uphold the government and enforce the laws. Bounties were offered by the different towns to promote enlistments. The stars and stripes waved from all prominent buildings, public and private. Rosettes of the national red, white and blue were worn by patriotic young men and enthusiastic misses throughout the North. The military armories were kept open day and evening, to drill new recruits, who offered themselves for enlistment in the organized companies. Among the young men the military enthusiasm was unbounded, the only question, who would be accepted and who would be rejected. The members of old Tenth Militia Regiment, will never forget the passage through Springfield of their comrades of the Sixth and Eighth and the Third Battalion. How they waited patiently for orders which did not come. How the young men got impatient, and many sought other fields of service, enough leaving the four western counties of Massachusetts

and enlisting in other States to have made full half a regiment of the best of troops.

At last the tardy permission came, allowing Massachusetts to furnish *six* regiments of volunteers. The letter from Secretary Cameron was not received until the 22d of May. It was not calculated to inspire spirit or awake enthusiasm:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May* 15, 1861.
GOVERNOR JOHN A. ANDREW, *Boston:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you, enclosed herewith, the plan of organization of the volunteers for three years, or during the war. *Six* regiments are assigned to your State, making, in addition to the *two* regiments of three months' militia already called for, *eight* regiments. It is important to reduce rather than to enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than eight regiments, of which six only are to serve for three years, or during the war, and, if more are already called for reduce the number by discharge. In making up the quota of three years' men, you will please act in concert with the mustering officers sent to your State, who will represent this department.

I am, sir, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

What a foresight was exhibited by the leading statesmen of the country when they called for seventy-five thousand men, and expected to crush out the rebellion in ninety days!

Upon the receipt of Secretary Cameron's letter, General Order No. 12 was issued by direction of the Governor, which gave notice that the quota was "fixed at six regiments of infantry, to be organized as prescribed in General Order No. 15 from the War Department." The plan for the organization of the regiment was substantially the same as in the regular army. Each regiment was to be composed of ten companies, each company to have a captain, two lieutenants, and ninety-eight enlisted men. The field and staff officers of a regiment were to consist of a colonel,

lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, assistant surgeon, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, hospital steward, two principal musicians, and a band of twenty-four musicians. This system of regimental organization was observed during the whole war, with the exception that an additional surgeon was allowed and regimental bands discontinued.

The six regiments selected to complete the requisites of the Secretary of War, were, the *First*, which was ordered to "Camp Cameron" in North Cambridge. The Regiment left the State on the 15th of June for Washington, and marched through Baltimore on the 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was the first three years' regiment that reached Washington for the war. The *Second*, which was recruited at "Camp Andrew" in West Roxbury, left the State on the 8th of July for the front. The *Seventh*, which was recruited at "Camp Old Colony" in Taunton, left for Washington on the 11th of July. The *Ninth*, which was recruited and organized on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, left the State on the steamer Ben De Ford on the 24th of June for Washington. The *Tenth*, which was recruited in the western part of the State, remained in camp near Springfield until completely organized. Before leaving the State the Regiment was ordered to Medford, and was there until the 25th of July, when it was sent forward to Washington. The *Eleventh*, which was quartered in Fort Warren, left for Washington on the 24th of June. These six regiments were organized, armed, equipped, clothed, and sent forward within four weeks after orders were received that they would be accepted.

As this, the Tenth, was to be the only regiment from the four western counties, the following companies were selected for the Regiment for active service for the war, viz: Springfield City Guard, Capt. Hosea C. Lombard; Capt. Fred. Barton's company in camp on Hampden Park, Springfield; the Holyoke and West Springfield company, Capt. John H. Clifford; the Westfield company, Capt. Lucius B.

Walkley; the Northampton company, Capt. William R. Marsh; the Shelburne company, Capt. Ozro Miller; the Greenfield company, Capt. E. E. Day; the Pittsfield company, Capt. Thomas W Clapp; the Adams company, Capt. Elisha Smart, and the Great Barrington company, Capt. Ralph O. Ives. The other company on the park, Capt. Oliver Edwards, and the Colerain company, Capt. Nelson, were divided among the others if they chose, so as to carry up their number to 101 men each.

The *Springfield Republican* of June 7, 1861, contained the following appeal to the citizens of the western towns of Massachusetts:

"The Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for the war, being that made up by the companies of the four western counties, will be gathered in Springfield and mustered in the United States service in a few days. Then the work of equipping it will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but it will probably be several weeks before it will be ready to leave for the seat of war. In this labor, however, the citizens of this part of the State can greatly assist the officers and men and the State authorities. It should be their pride to send forth the Regiment well provided for in every respect, to use their influence to secure the best of officers for it, and to surround it alike with all convenient comforts, and excellent influences, and then to follow it to battle with their constant personal influence and prayers.

"The matter of officers for the Regiment is especially delicate and important, and should receive prompt attention. The comfort and character of the men, as a body and as individuals, depends greatly upon them.

"The responsibility of the selection rests with the Governor; but as it is desirable the choice should be made from the counties that furnish the Regiment, he will necessarily be greatly dependent upon suggestions and advice from this quarter. The gentlemen who have been most prominently named for Colonel, are Capt. James Barnes of Springfield, a graduate of West Point, and for many years superintendent of the Western Railroad; Frederic Barton of Springfield, Horace C. Lee of Springfield, J. M Decker, late of Greenfield, the colonel of the old Tenth Regiment in

the volunteer militia, and Henry S. Briggs of Pittsfield, Captain of the Allen Guard, of that town, who have been doing distinguished service at the seat of war for some weeks and are now stationed at the Relay House, Maryland. Others will doubtless be thought of, and their merits and claims discussed. The position is one requiring intelligence, energy, self-respect, benevolence and courage; and for this, and for the positions of lieutenant-colonel and major, we trust the Governor will give our Regiment the very best selection that the materials presented to him, or at his command, will afford."

FRIDAY, May 31.—The Great Barrington company, Captain Ives, numbering seventy-nine men, arrived in Springfield, having marched from Barrington, and were assigned quarters on Hampden Park, with Captains Barton and Edwards' companies.

SUNDAY, June 9.—Captain Barton's, Captain Ives' and Captain Edwards' companies, and the Springfield City Guard attended services at the First Church, where Rev. H. M. Parsons preached a sermon especially for their benefit, urging plainly and eloquently the great blessing of our Federal Union, and commenting severely upon the conspiracy and rebellion now maturing to overthrow it. "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs were appropriately played on the organ The American flag floated proudly about the pulpit, and over the galleries hung streamers of bunting. The body of the church was nearly filled by the soldiers, and the remaining space occupied by citizens, attracted by the unusual spectacle.

Governor Andrew, from the long list of names offered, appointed Henry S. Briggs of Pittsfield, Colonel, and Jefford M. Decker of Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment to be formed in the western counties, and the ten companies to compose the same were ordered to rendezvous on Hampden Park in Springfield, by Friday, June 14, to remain in camp until equipped and ready for service.

TUESDAY, June 11.—The City Guard, the Great Bar-

rington and the two Hampden Park companies had a battalion drill and parade under command of Captain Lombard of the City Guard. After marching through the principal streets of Springfield, and undergoing a drill on Court Square, the companies accepted an invitation to visit the City Guard's armory, in the old Town Hall, where a generous collation was furnished by the Guard. Brief and pointed speeches were made by officers of the several companies, and social as well as military tactics were cultivated.

FRIDAY, June 14, was an interesting day in the history of Springfield—the day appointed by Governor Andrew for the rendezvous of the ten companies, and formation of the Regiment. All came in early in the day, save the Pittsfield company, and found comfortable quarters in the numerous stalls and large barn upon Hampden Park, belonging to the Agricultural Society. Large berths were fitted up, six to a stall, and clean straw and abundant blankets were provided for the comfort of the soldiers. The State furnished each man with a heavy white blanket, and to the field and staff an additional one of scarlet. The gathering of so many military companies was at that time a rare spectacle, and crowds of people were out to witness it. The skies kindly smiled on the occasion, the officers and men of each company appeared to good advantage, and everything seemed to bestow enlivening splendor to the cause for which the young men of the country were arming to defend. In the forenoon, the companies arriving were received by the city and Great Barrington companies, who were already domiciled on the park, and after the reception all united in a fine parade under command of Captain Lombard of the City Guard. The Holyoke and West Springfield company marched in, preceded by the Holyoke Band and a cavalcade of horsemen made up of the leading men of West Springfield, headed by Colonel Parsons, an old veteran of the town. The Westfield company also marched in, escorted the entire distance by the Rough and Ready fire company, and an imposing cavalcade of one

hundred and fifty horsemen under command of Col. Asa Barr of Westfield. The North Adams company arrived by cars at ten o'clock, and was received by the companies already here. The Greenfield, Northampton and Shelburne companies came by rail at noon, and with the Northampton Band attracted much attention as they marched to the barracks.

The officers and companies reporting for duty were as follows :

Colonel Henry S. Briggs of Pittsfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Jefford M. Decker of Lawrence.

Springfield Company (City Guard)—Captain Hosea C. Lombard, First Lieutenant Hiram A. Keith, Second Lieutenant George W Bigelow, and eighty-one men.

Hampden Park Company—Captain Fred Barton, First Lieutenant Byron Porter, Second Lieutenant Wallace A. Putnam of Danvers, Third Lieutenant George W Porter of Enfield, Fourth Lieutenant S. C. Warriner of Monson, and seventy-nine men.

Greenfield Company — Captain Edwin E. Day, First Lieutenant George Pierce, Second Lieutenant L. M. Remington, and seventy-nine men.

Great Barrington Company—Captain Ralph O. Ives, First Lieutenant James L. Bacon, Second Lieutenant Henry L. Wilcox, and one hundred and one men.

Westfield Company—Captain Lucius B. Walkley, First Lieutenant Pliny Wood, Second Lieutenant David M. Chase, Third Lieutenant Edwin T Johnson, Fourth Lieutenant Alvin W Lewis, and seventy-nine men.

Holyoke and West Springfield Company—Captain John H. Clifford of Holyoke, First Lieutenant Joseph K. Newell of Springfield, Second Lieutenant James P Brooks of Holyoke, Third Lieutenant Joseph H. Bennett of West Springfield, Fourth Lieutenant John H. Halsted of South Hadley Falls, and eighty-five men.

Shelburne Falls Company—Captain Ozro Miller, First Lieutenant C. J. Woodward, Second Lieutenant B. F.

Leland, Third Lieutenant C. D. Cutler, Fourth Lieutenant Silas Nims, and eighty-eight men.

Northampton Company — Captain William R. Marsh, First Lieutenant Joseph B. Parsons, Second Lieutenant Flavel Shurtleff, and seventy-nine men.

North Adams Company—Captain Elisha Smart, First Lieutenant F C. Traver, Second Lieutenant John Goddard, and ninety men.

The Pittsfield Company (Pollock Guard), which completed the Regiment, did not arrive until Saturday, June 15, as their marching orders were directed to Springfield instead of Pittsfield, by mistake. They arrived about noon, and paraded the principal streets of Springfield before joining their comrades on the park. They carried a flag presented to them by the Pittsfield Woolen company, whose stock they saved from burning during the destruction of their factory by fire. The flag was somewhat scorched, and they carried it as a reminding emblem of their labors at the fire.

The Colerain Company of volunteers came to town in the evening, to avail themselves of the opportunity to fill up vacancies in the other companies.

Large crowds of people followed the companies to the park, attracted by the novelty of so large a force of soldiers, and watched their motions as they took possession of their quarters.

SATURDAY, June 15.—The first regular battalion drill of the Regiment took place under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. Hampden Park never presented such a varied appearance before. The entrance at the lower end was all the afternoon thronged with pedestrians and carriages. A line was run across the park and guarded by soldiers, and the northern half devoted to military purposes. Just inside of this line and along the track were several guard tents, as yet unsullied by storm or dust. The grass in front of the barn had just been mowed by the haymaker, who had hurried up his rake and cart to make place for the soldier; and there, on the turfed lawn, the ten companies marched

and countermarched. A little below and in contrast with these warlike preparations were seen the workmen of the Agricultural Society, engaged in the peaceful pursuit of cutting the luxuriant grass of the park. The sun poured down its hot rays all the afternoon, yet hosts of ladies and gentlemen watched the interesting spectacle.

Captain Marshall, of the regular army, was sent by Governor Andrew to muster the Regiment into the United States service, but found he was too early, as but few of the companies could muster the requisite number of one hundred and one men. The State organization only allowed seventy-nine, and most of the companies came on the park with that number. Colonel Briggs was temporarily absent, and Colonel Decker immediately set to work to organize the Regiment and fill it up to the required standard.

Dr. C. N. Chamberlain of Northampton, was appointed as Surgeon; William Holbrook of Palmer, Assistant Surgeon;* James S. Grennell of Greenfield, Major; Oliver Edwards of Springfield, Adjutant; John W. Howland of North Adams, Quartermaster; Edward K. Wilcox of Springfield, Sergeant-Major; Elihu B. Whittlesey of Pittsfield, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Mr. Grennell declined the appointment of major in the Tenth. He had been eager for a three months' campaign, but could not be spared for three years, and Capt. William R. Marsh was commissioned major in his stead.

SUNDAY, June 16.—The companies of the Regiment attended divine service in the different churches in the city, and attracted considerable attention, besides inspiring the clergymen, who addressed them with earnest words, exhorting them first of all to be good Christians, if they would be good soldiers. The City Guard, Captain Barton's company,

* Dr. James H. Macomber of Springfield, a young man of good education and much promise, was the choice of the officers of the Regiment for assistant surgeon, and he received the first appointment, but was not commissioned, as he was called a "Thompsonian Doctor." He afterwards passed a creditable examination, and was commissioned assistant-surgeon in the United States Navy, and soon afterward promoted to full surgeon. He died in southern waters during the rebellion.

and the Northampton and Great Barrington companies attended the North Church, and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev. Mr. Drummond, who told them with many other good things, that when they met the enemy they should pull the trigger with faith and ram down the cartridge with hope. The Greenfield company attended the Pynchon Street Church, the Holyoke and Shelburne companies the South Church, and the Westfield and North Adams the Baptist Church.

MONDAY, June 17—The Regiment marched to the depot in Springfield and assisted in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the dedication of a beautiful flag staff. Speeches were made by Mayor Bemis and other gentlemen present.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—The Regiment was recruited up to its full standard of 101 men to a company. Half a dozen or more patriotic and generous ladies of the city made a thousand hearts thankful by providing the Regiment with a liberal ration of cheese and doughnuts. The soldiers ate them with a good relish, and expressed their appreciation of the happy change from soldiers' fare by giving the fair donors three hearty cheers as they were leaving the grounds.

The food of the Regiment was furnished by Thomas H. Allen and Friend Bristol, and cooked on the ground. For breakfast, hash or fish-balls, bread and coffee ; for dinner, meat or fish, and potato, with bread and water ; for supper, bread and butter, sliced ham or boiled rice, and coffee. This fare varied somewhat on different days, as on Mondays, when they had beans for dinner and supper, instead of meat. Each squad sent a man to the kitchen for a pail for the coffee and a large tin pan for the edibles. Two kettles of coffee were made at once, each kettle containing ninety gallons, and thirty hams, five hundred pounds of meat, four barrels of corned beef, eight bushels of potatoes, and four hundred pounds of bread were consumed at a single meal. The soldiers complained of the muddiness of

the coffee and the poor cooking of the food in general, but they were as good as could be expected where so much was cooked at once. The officers were furnished in a large tent by Charles L. Jefts.

Six or eight hours a day were spent in drill, and the balance of the time mostly taken up with duties incident to camp life. Ten or fifteen men of a company were detailed for guard duty every day, who patroled the limits of the camp, allowing no soldier to go out without a pass from head-quarters. The number of passes issued daily was limited to five for each company. The daily routine of the camp was as follows: reveille and roll-call at 5 o'clock, a. m.; breakfast, 6.30; guard mounting, 7.30; to the color (regimental drill), 8.30; dinner, 12.30; company drill, 3 p. m.; supper, 5.30; battalion line and dress parade, 6.30; tattoo, 10; taps, 10.15, when all were *supposed* to wrap their blankets around them and lie down to slumber.

Colonel Briggs and Lieutenant-Colonel Decker were both on the park, working incessantly for the good of the Regiment, and pushing forward its equipment as fast as possible.

THURSDAY, June 20.—About noon a hundred or so of the volunteers attempted to "run the guard." Their purpose was early discovered and frustrated by calling out the three left companies of the Regiment, who stopped them before they reached the guard line. The leaders of the disaffected ones complained that the rations furnished them were of an inferior quality, that the hash and soup were unreasonably filthy, and the beans, potatoes, etc., only half cooked.

CHAPTER II.

Sworn into the United States service—A few who wouldn't swear—Complaints in regard to food—Arrival of quartermaster's and ordnance stores—Celebration of Independence Day—Arrival of regimental band—Inspection by Governor Andrew—Presentation of colors—Testimonials to officers—Departure for Medford—The new camp—Rank of officers—Supplied with baggage and ambulance train—Orders to embark for Washington—Mustering in recruits—Breaking up camp—Address of Ex-Governor George N. Briggs—March through Boston—All aboard and off for the war.

FRIDAY, June 21.—The ten companies comprising the Regiment were sworn into the service of the United States by Captain Marshall of the regular army. The companies were nearly all full, the deficiencies being supplied on Thursday by an accession from Spencer, and a number from Captain Edwards' disbanded company. Before the administration of the oath, the rules and regulations by which they were to be governed were read to the soldiers, and with few exceptions, and those among new volunteers, all cheerfully consented to obey and respect them. During the ceremony the different companies were arranged in column by company, and with the right hand uplifted and heads uncovered they swore allegiance and obedience to the United States and to defend her against all foes and opposers whatsoever. About twenty of the Westfield company refused to take the oath on account of a change in the office of first-lieutenant, which was made by the Governor and announced the day before. The company had selected Pliny Wood by a two-thirds vote, against Andrew Campbell, who received the Governor's appointment. The dissatisfied soldiers were generally sustained, and the citizens of Westfield held an indignation meeting upon receipt of the news and fully endorsed the action of the seceding

members. The matter was finally amicably arranged; both gentlemen withdrew from the company, and David M. Chase was mustered in as first-lieutenant. Five of the Great Barrington company refused to serve, two from cowardice, and the remaining ones because the towns they belonged to made no provision for their families. In the North Adams company there was a disruption on account of alleged poor rations, and a dozen or so refused to take the oath. They were stripped of their uniforms, when all but five promised to be mustered in and remain with the Regiment. The remaining ones were drummed off the grounds, and the leader, named Brown, was shaved of his hair and whiskers on one side and otherwise roughly treated. The companies that served unanimously were greeted with loud cheers by their comrades and the crowds of spectators.

A change was made in the appointment for Company I; James P Brooks of Holyoke, who had been elected by the company as second-lieutenant, was set aside, and Joseph H. Bennett of West Springfield was mustered in his stead. Brooks took the change without apparent hard feelings, saying, he enlisted to fight, rather than for an office.

In regard to the charge made by some of the men, and which had received mention in the daily papers, that the food furnished them was unfit to be eaten, Colonel Briggs sent the following statement to the *Springfield Republican* for publication:

To the Editor of the Republican.

Hampden Park, June 21, 1861.

In justice to Messrs. Allen and Bristol, who have contracted for the subsistence of the troops of my command, I feel bound to say that the complaints mentioned in the city articles of to-day's *Republican*, are without good cause and unjust. After thorough and repeated examinations, I believe that Messrs. Allen and Bristol are entitled to great credit for the manner in which the arduous duties of their business have been performed. I can refer to such authorities as Surgeon Chamberlain and Mr. David Leavitt, who *know* that the *soup* so *unmeasurably filthy* was both palatable and

wholesome, and abundant in quantity. It is not surprising that coffee made in ninety-gallon kettles should be *roily*. The food has up to the present time been provided at the expense of the State, and the compensation is limited to the price of the army ration (thirty cents). I am confident that in quality and variety, as furnished, it is better than could be furnished were the rations to be drawn and prepared in strict pursuance of the army regulations. I should have avoided anything like a public statement of this nature, did not the interest of the friends of the troops in their welfare, as well as the business reputation of the parties accused of unfaithfulness in their duties, seem to authorize and demand such a notice.

HENRY S. BRIGGS.

The camp of the Regiment was daily visited by hundreds of the residents of the city and the towns in the vicinity.

SATURDAY, June 22, was made a general holiday for the troops, and nearly half of them went to their homes to spend the Sabbath with their families.

SUNDAY, June 23.—The Regiment, what there was left of it, attended services in the city, and listened to pleasant patriotic sermons.

The general health of the Regiment at this time was good.

During the week the equipments began to arrive; overcoats of good serviceable gray cloth; hats, "what hats!" of an unmentionable dirty, light drab color, that were discarded as soon as caps could be obtained, and India rubber knapsacks that were condemned as soon as the Regiment reached Washington and could obtain others to replace them.

TUESDAY, June 25.—Treated to a supper of strawberry shortcake by those faithful friends, the ladies of Springfield. Large quantities were furnished, so there was plenty and some to spare.

TUESDAY, July 2.—Marched from Hampden Park to the United States Armory, and there supplied each man with a bright new musket from the arsenal. Seven hundred and forty were given out, about two hundred and twenty of the

Regiment being absent on leave and on duty at the camp. The muskets were of the common kind, model of '42, and were replaced afterward by the Enfield rifle. They were temporarily distributed for purpose of drill and parade. The reception of the arms gave new zest to the life of the soldiers, for drilling without guns was dry business.

THURSDAY, July 4. — The eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Regiment in connection with the city fire companies, Union Guard, Springfield Cadets, and the old members of the City Guard, by parading the principal streets. While drawn up between Pynchon and Elm streets, a beautiful floral procession of eight hundred children from the public schools, under direction of Col. Horace C. Lee, passed through the center of the Regiment and presented each soldier with a handsome bouquet of flowers, which were received with thanks and borne with pride at the point of their bayonets through the line of march. A free dinner for the soldiers and invited guests was furnished in a large tent on the park, and several hundred of the general multitude mingled with them. Rev. Mr. Parsons opened with a grateful and patriotic prayer, and, following the satisfied inner man, there were some good sentiments offered through toast-master William L. Smith, which were responded to briefly, wittily and pertinently. Mayor Bemis opened the oratory with an eloquent and fervid expression of patriotic feeling and pride, and the other principal speakers were Colonel Briggs and Lieutenant-Colonel Decker of the Tenth Regiment, Col. James D. Colt of Pittsfield, Judges Chapman, Wells and Morris, Ex-Mayor Calhoun and Rev. Mr. Drummond of Springfield, Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, Capt. Ralph O. Ives of the Barrington company, and George T Davis of Greenfield. The speaking was all effective and interesting, quite above the average of fourth of July oratory Distributed among the speeches were some excellent singing from the glee clubs of the Regiment, under the lead of Sheriff Bush and Charles O. Chapin.

Letters declining the invitation to be present were read from Increase Sumner, Samuel B. Sumner and David Leavitt of Great Barrington, Thomas Allen of Pittsfield, Whiting Griswold and D. W Alvord of Greenfield, Edward Dickinson of Amherst, the Selectmen of Great Barrington and Ex-Mayor Caleb Rice of Springfield, many of which contained appropriate sentiments. The heat was very oppressive, and many of the soldiers dropped upon the grass, exhausted, the moment the cortege stopped. Captain Lombard of Company F, was obliged to leave his command, and Lieut. Byron Porter was sun-struck and remained insensible a long time. Adjutant Edwards was also prostrated by the heat, and was quite ill for hours, and some fifty of the men were affected by the same cause. In and about the tent, during the exercises, were gathered some three thousand people, and the number rapidly increased as the hour (five) for the dress parade of the Regiment approached. From eight to ten thousand people witnessed with satisfaction this performance, which, with accompanying music from the Springfield Brass Band, was executed in good style.

FRIDAY, July 5.—Received supply of Enfield rifles, and returned to the armory the old pattern muskets which had been used for drill. The Enfield received would not compare favorably with the Springfield musket, new pattern. The workmanship was rough and they were poorly rifled, and the parts would not interchange like the American gun. It was necessary to keep an armorer with the Regiment, to fit such parts of the musket as were accidentally broken in service.

Six or seven of the Regiment were in hospital at this time, sick with measles.

A slight improvement is noticed in the commissary department, since the appointment of a regimental quartermaster. Some of the men got hold of some meat that had survived its usefulness, and had a mock funeral procession, burying the meat with great solemnity A head-board was

erected at one end of the mound, bearing the following epitaph:

"Here lies buried stinking meat,
That Bristol cooked for us to eat.
The potatoes too are black and sour,
And very hard to devour.
The coffee and tea are black and thick,
And make the soldiers very sick.

SUNDAY, July 7.—Rev. Dr. Ide of the First Baptist Church preached an eloquent and instructive discourse to the Regiment in the afternoon. He complimented the men on their ardent love of country, their voluntary and heroic way of manifesting it, and proved beyond a doubt that the war against the rebels was a holy one. The preaching was from a temporary pulpit erected opposite the seats in the park, and the latter were filled with soldiers and a large number of civilians.

TUESDAY, July 9—The Regimental Band arrived from North Adams, under the leadership of William D. Hodge.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.—Inspected by Governor Andrew and staff. The Governor arrived about noon, and after dinner at the Massasoit House visited the United States armory, where he was shown every attention and received a national salute. At half-past four he arrived on the park, accompanied by Mayor Bemis and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Trask, when the review of the troops occurred in the presence of numerous spectators, many of them ladies and in carriages. The Regiment was formed in line of battle on the north end of the park, and in full view of the masses on the seats and the crowds on the mile track facing it. The Governor and staff passed up and down the front and rear of the companies, and afterward witnessed the drill and manœuvres of the Regiment. This lasted for an hour and a half, and was highly satisfactory to the Governor.

THURSDAY, July 11.—The men were granted leave of absence from this morning until noon of Saturday, the 13th, that they might make a final visit to their homes before leaving for the war.

MONDAY, July 15, was devoted to making preparations for the departure for Medford, which had been ordered for the morrow. During the afternoon these preparations were happily interrupted by the presentation of a stand of beautiful colors, purchased by the Springfield ladies, and presented in their behalf by Mrs. James Barnes. The occasion drew out several thousand spectators, many of them from a distance, and was made quite a holiday. The long row of elevated seats on the west side of the park was packed with ladies as never before, and the wide thoroughfare opposite was crowded with carriages and people, and the Union Guard, acting as escort, kept back the pressing mass.

The Regiment was drawn up in line opposite the vast assemblage, and amid respectful silence the bearers of the colors approached the platform, and the exercises of presenting them were commenced. Col. James M. Thompson, who had been active in aiding the ladies in all their efforts in behalf of the soldiers, was president of the occasion, and in commencement said:

"The ladies of this city have honored me with the commission of announcing that they have procured, and one of their number is about to present to you, a beautiful stand of colors, as a slight token of their high appreciation of the noble-hearted, self-sacrificing and brave soldier. Before the presentation I have been requested to read to you and your command the letter I hold in my hand, written by the ladies' committee."

Mrs. James Barnes, representative of the ladies' committee, then presented the colors to Colonel Briggs for the Regiment, in behalf of the ladies of Springfield, accompanied with the following appropriate remarks, and letter from the ladies, which was read by Colonel Thompson:

"COLONEL BRIGGS: I have been requested by the ladies of Springfield, to present through you, to the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, these colors, National and Regimental. I am also charged with the delivery of a letter which accompanies them, in which the ladies have expressed the sentiments which they deemed appropriate to the occasion:

"*To Col. Henry S. Briggs, and the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers under his Command:*

"The ladies of Springfield, feeling a deep interest in their country's cause, desire to testify the same to you, by presenting you with these colors, the emblems of her glory, as a republic, and of that State which has given you to be the defenders and upholders of her most sacred rights. Let these banners, differing in design, yet one in sentiment, be your reverence, as they are ours; and wherever the fortunes of war may lead you, we hope, as we believe, that their lustre may never be dimmed by any neglect on your part. May the sight of them ever fill your hearts with new zeal and strengthen in you the determination to defend them to the death.

"To you, sir, who have the honor to command, and to our brave brothers who compose the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, we commit this precious charge. We accompany it with our prayers for your safe and honorable return to your families and friends. And may a gracious God, who is powerful to protect you amid the dangers of the battle, as amid the peaceful retirement of your homes, have you constantly in His holy keeping.

"Ellen Phelps, Elizabeth D. Rice, E. S. Merriam, Bell C. Saxton, Mary A. Sargent, Sarah M. Bliss, *Committee.*"

Mrs. Barnes then resumed:

"I trust, sir, that these sentiments will find a ready response in your own heart and in the heart of every man under your command. As you are now about to enter upon the solemn duties for which you and your Regiment have been enrolled, you will always remember that the heart of many a wife and mother and child and sister, will beat anxiously for your *safety*, but, remember, no less anxiously for your *honor*. Not only personal friends, but the whole people of the State of Massachusetts will share these feelings. I take great pride, sir, in having been selected by the ladies to present to you these beautiful emblems of our Nation and State, and I am happy to believe they could not be placed in more honorable hands."

The colors were received with a handsome and gratefully patriotic speech by Colonel Briggs, and in behalf of his

brave men, he accepted and promised to defend them. They were unquestionably the finest and most costly set of colors yet borne away by a Massachusetts regiment, as the gift of friends, and probably the only ones furnished exclusively by ladies. They were prepared by Thomas G. Savory of Boston, at a cost of $275, of rich blue silk, regulation size, six feet by six feet six inches, emblazoned with the Massachusetts coat of arms, supported by the palm and olive, emblematical of victory and peace. A scroll above bore the State motto, and beneath it was inscribed, "Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers," in neat gilt letters. The colors were trimmed with rich yellow silk fringe, and mounted with gold cord and tassels. Accompanying the State banner was a silk Union flag of equal splendor, for companion colors, bearing the American ensign.

After all this there was another presentation by the citizens of Springfield, "which had not been announced in the papers." A beautiful chestnut horse, purchased by Tim Henry, an experienced horseman, for the committee, was led forward and, with a pertinent address by Rev. Mr. Tiffany, presented to Adj. Oliver Edwards. Lieutenant Edwards thought his grateful feelings were beyond expression, but he represented them briefly and happily, and at the close of the day's exercises, the gratified spectators returned home and the soldiers proceeded to occupy their Hampden Park home for the last time.

In the evening, Mayor Bemis received his friends and the officers of the Tenth at his residence on Chestnut street. His Honor appeared in excellent health and spirits, and welcomed and entertained the throng of guests in a most hospitable manner.

TUESDAY, July 16, was the day ordered for the departure of the Regiment from Springfield to Medford, near Boston, there to renew camp life more exclusively on army principles, before making a final march to the war. The occasion and incidents of departure were of special interest and created much enthusiasm, and drew together a crowd rarely

witnessed in Springfield. It was far ahead of anything that had preceded it in military movements, and not less than ten thousand people gathered together to pay their respects to the departing soldiers.

Previous to the breaking up of the camp, there occurred several interesting presentations. Captain Lombard was surprised by a visit from Mayor Bemis, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Trask and several other friends, who presented him with a neat pair of pistols, and some very interesting speeches preceded and followed.

The men of the Holyoke and West Springfield company made their officers handsome gifts—to Captain Clifford and Lieutenant Bennett each a revolver, and to Lieutenant Newell, a valuable gold chain and signet ring.

Lieut. George W Bigelow was presented with a splendid sash and epaulets from the workmen of the State printing office at Boston, where he was formerly employed.

With the Springfield Cadets and Union Guard as escort, the Regiment bade farewell to Hampden Park, and its associations, shortly after one o'clock, and marched down to the depot, greeted along the line with a continued scene of enthusiasm and excitement. Crowds of men blocked the streets, and the windows and balconies were brilliant with ladies waving their handkerchiefs and banners, and dropping down bouquets upon the passing soldiers. The companies filled seventeen long passenger cars, and as they moved slowly through the depot, were greeted with wild cheers by the gathered masses. But a short time was allowed for leave-takings, and some of these were very summary and touching. Husbands and wives, sisters and sweethearts and friends all mingled in the common parting, and kisses given and tears shed quite freely. Many of the friends had only time to give a hasty shake of the hand and a "God bless you," as the cars passed along amid vociferous cheering.

The train left Springfield with two engines at two o'clock, under the charge of Charles O. Russell, assistant superin-

tendent of the Western Road, and John Norcutt and Cyrus Worthy, engineers. The soldiers were the recipients of a continuous ovation all along the route, and at the nine important stations, salutes were fired and local companies were out to greet them. At Palmer several hundred ladies were in line on the platform, and as the train passed, one of the number held up a beautiful bouquet, which was caught by a civilian and presented to Colonel Briggs. Accompanying it was the following note, which was read by the officers of the Regiment:

"I cannot see this brave Regiment go forth to the field of battle without giving you my parting sympathy and best wishes. While we of the weaker sex remain at home, in quiet New England, far remote from the din of battle, think not, brave men, that you can take one step in the noble cause you have espoused, without carrying with you the earnest prayers and wishes of success to your every effort in this glorious cause, from the daughters of the old Bay State. At "dewy morn and starry eve," your names will be upon our lips, and our hearts will throb in sympathy with you, and our prayers go up constantly to the God of battles to protect you.

"Farewell, but may it only be for a few months, when, God grant we may again assemble to greet you home with the laurel wreath of victory twined around every brow."

At West Brookfield, Warren, Worcester and Framingham, large crowds had assembled, and the troops were heartily welcomed. They arrived at Boston shortly after five o'clock, and were received by the second battalion of infantry. Maj. Gen. Samuel Andrews, and escorted to Bunker Hill, on their way to their camp in Medford. Full preparations for their accommodation had been made by a detachment that left Springfield the day before, under command of Capt. L. B. Walkley, so that when the Regiment arrived, it found comfortable quarters prepared.

The new camp consisted of about seventy acres of newmown meadow land, delightfully situated on the line of the main road between Boston and Medford, and on the bank of the Mystic river, on land formerly owned by John

Quincy Adams, from which fact the camp was called "Camp Adams," and was in many respects more healthful and pleasant than the former encampment on Hampden Park. The salt water in the Mystic furnished excellent bathing facilities, running as it does over a clear gravel-bed, and the soldiers enjoyed it daily. After the arrival of the Regiment from Springfield, there was some little difficulty in obtaining supper, caused inadvertently by the short time for preparation, and the men had to feast themselves on the rations placed in their haversacks before starting. Quite a number succeeded in returning to Boston the same night, on a pretense of obtaining food, and some did not return until brought back by a guard sent out for the purpose. They were punished for their truancy by being obliged to dig wells, to obtain a supply of pure water, several of which were sunk at different points in the camp. With the exception of this disarrangement, matters went along satisfactorily. The soldiers cooked their own rations, each company detailing two or more good cooks from their number.

Seventy-six tents were erected on the field, which furnished accommodations for the entire Regiment, about eighteen men being quartered in each company tent. The tents were of a new style, Boyd's patent, circular and supported by a single upright pole in the center, and the process of pitching quite rapid, the top of the canvas being hoisted by a tackle attached to the head of the pole. The tents had two entrances, front and rear, protected by aprons rolled up over the doors, and ventilated by an aperture at top, with a bonnet above to be hoisted or lowered at pleasure, protecting the interior of the tent in wet weather.

The officers' quarters were a few rods from the line of the highway, and those of the enlisted men were farther along and nearer the river.

During the stay of the Regiment at Medford, all friends and visitors were freely admitted to the camp.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Officers' baggage arrived in the

morning, which was very acceptable, as they had slept on mother earth the previous night, without blankets or camp furniture. In the afternoon line was formed for dress parade. The commanders of companies were ranked by their commissions in the Massachusetts militia, as their commissions in the volunteer service were all of the same date Capt. Ozro Miller was given the right of the line by virtue of his commission being dated June 7, 1859; Capt. Edwin E. Day had the second post of honor, his commission dating from August 5, 1859; Elisha Smart, colors, April 30, 1861; Lucius B. Walkley, May 4, 1861; John H. Clifford, May 6, 1861; Hosea C. Lombard, May 16, 1861; Fred. Barton, May 23, 1861; Ralph O. Ives, May 28, 1861; Thomas W. Clapp, June 14, 1861; Joseph B. Parsons, June 21, 1861.

The Regiment was in good spirits, cooking their own rations, soup being the first dish attempted, and it was pronounced by the men as far preferable to the Hampden Park supplies.

MONDAY, July 22 —Were provided with twenty-five baggage wagons, five ambulances, two hospital wagons, and one hundred and twenty-three fine horses, delivered to Quartermaster Howland at the Cambridge arsenal. A detachment of men went to the arsenal at two o'clock and at five were back at camp, having matched all the horses, harnessed them, and driven them to Medford without a break.

TUESDAY, July 23.—Orders to embark for Washington day after to-morrow, the 25th. It was not intended to send the Tenth so soon into service, but the unfavorable reports from Manassas required the immediate presence of all available troops to the front. The Regiment had greatly improved in discipline since its arrival at Medford. Every evening's dress parade was witnessed by hundreds of visitors from the neighboring cities and towns. The citizens of Medford in particular were unremitting in their attentions during the stay within their limits. This forenoon

the Regiment marched through the streets of the town, passing by two distilleries of "good old Medford rum," of which fragrance the soldiers took a good long snuff. Captain Marshall, mustering officer, visited camp and administered the oath of allegiance to about one hundred men, which filled up the Regiment. Among those mustered in was Master Myron P Walker of Belchertown, 14 years of age, drummer boy of Company C.

As an evidence of the good feeling existing in Medford toward the Regiment, the ladies living in East Medford, Pleasant and Ship streets, visited camp this evening, bringing with them four barrels of doughnuts, besides baskets of cake, currants and other delicacies. Each company received four pails full, with grateful hearts and loud cheers for the ladies.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.—All the extra baggage of the Regiment was sent into Boston, to be loaded on board the steamers S. R. Spaulding and Ben DeFord, waiting at their dock to take the Regiment to Washington.

THURSDAY, July 25.—Early in the morning finished packing up the equipage and baggage that had not been loaded the day before. At half-past seven tents were struck and loaded on wagons and everything made ready for a start. While waiting, the citizens of Medford gave the men a farewell breakfast of hot brown bread and baked beans, and quite a concourse of them were on the ground to bid good-bye. A number of citizens from the western part of the State were present to see friends and relatives in the Regiment. At two o'clock marched to the village, some half or three-quarters of a mile from camp. Arriving there, halted, formed hollow square and one of the village clergymen made a prayer, after which Ex-Governor George N. Briggs, father of the colonel, made the following address to the soldiers:

Officers and Soldiers of the Tenth Regiment of Volunteers:

"Why have you left your peaceful homes on the hills and in the valleys of Western Massachusetts and assembled in this dis-

tant part of the Commonwealth? Why have you laid aside the implements of husbandry and the tools of the mechanic in your quiet country life, and appeared here in the character of soldiers, armed with the instruments of war? There is a cause for this great and sudden change. Ten states, members of this great and prosperous Union have thrown off their allegiance to the government which they were bound to support, seceded from the Union, and are found in arms against the constitutional government of the country. At the call of the President of the United States, in common with thousands of your fellow-citizens, you have rallied around the standard of the country, to maintain the laws, defend the Constitution, and uphold its flag. The cause in which you are engaged is a holy one. The war in which you may soon be called to fight on the part of the Constitutional government of the country, is not to gratify ambition or selfishness, or to promote any party purpose. It is to uphold law, order, and the Constitution; to maintain the best and the purest government ever instituted among men. Against this government the hand of violence has been raised and armed hosts have been called out to defy and overthrow it. The National Capital has been and is threatened. You have volunteered to defend and uphold it. Whilst it is the cause of the country, it is the cause of every individual citizen. Each one of you has an interest in it of the greatest value. To your great honor you have left your homes and friends to defend it. Your country and the world will honor you for this noble sacrifice. The conscious discharge of your duty to your country will console you.

"In his message to Congress, the President of the United States says the question at issue is 'must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?' These are momentous questions. You believe that a free government has power to sustain itself, and as a part of the citizens under that government, you have tendered your services and pledged your lives to maintain it.

"You have laid aside the citizen and taken upon yourselves the character of soldiers; and you will be exposed to the evils and vices of the camp. Let me address to you a few paternal words before you leave your own Commonwealth, to act your part on distant fields. These gray hairs may entitle me to this privilege. You have to maintain your own good character in your new theater of

action. Without good character, life is worthless. Take care of yourselves; preserve your morals; be obedient and faithful soldiers. Your fathers and mothers, your wives, your brothers and sisters, whom you leave behind, will feel a solicitude for your correct and upright conduct while you are absent from them, no less than for your safety and your lives. Do not disappoint them. The towns where you belong will feel an interest and a pride that as men and soldiers you act worthy of the cause in which you are engaged. Above all the good old Commonwealth, the mother of us all, looks to you with confident expectations that you will be men; and by your firmness, sobriety and bravery, maintain her ancient renown.

"The prevailing vices of the camp are *profanity* and *intemperance*. I entreat you as a friend, to guard against these vices. Profanity is a low and degrading vice, and an aggravated sin against the Supreme Ruler of the world. It is his express prohibition "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." An intemperate man sins against himself, society and the God who made him. It is a vice which unmans a man. A drunken man cannot be a good soldier. He exposes his own life, puts to hazard the cause of the country and forfeits the respect of the wise and the good. Guard and protect yourselves against the pernicious vice as you would against a mortal enemy. May God help you to do it.

"You are going to meet active and earnest opponents. Never underrate the power or bravery of an enemy. If you come in conflict with them, show yourselves to be *men* and *New England men*. If your enemies are brave and gallant, imitate and excel them in those qualities. If they are cruel and inhuman to their wounded foes, avoid and abhor their example. Such conduct disgraces humanity. Should they fall into your hands as prisoners, remember they are your brethren, and treat them with kindness and magnanimity. Show them that it is not your purpose nor the purpose of the government you defend to subjugate them as enemies, but to restore them to the dominion of the laws, and the benign and just power of the Constitution, to the enjoyment of the same privileges which you claim for yourselves. Never raise your weapons upon a fallen foe, never stain those bright bayonets with the blood of wounded and disabled foes.

"Officers and soldiers of the Tenth Regiment; whilst you rally around and defend the standard of your country, never forget that you owe allegiance to a Higher Power. We must all render an account of our conduct here to the Supreme Ruler and Judge of heaven and earth. The soldier, of all men, should feel that he is in the presence of God and humbly implore his protection. He is a God of battles, and will be a shield and buckler to those who put their trust in Him. Trust in his mercy and rely on his mighty arm for protection. May he preserve and bless you all.

"When the army of an ancient republic were going forth to battle a mother of one of the soldiers said to him, 'My son, return home *with* your shield or *on* your shield.' Adopting the sentiment of that noble mother, let me say to the commander of this Regiment: My son! and to the true and brave officers associated with you, and to the resolute, hardy and intelligent men under your command, bring back those beautiful and rich colors presented you by the ladies of Springfield, the emblems of your country's power and glory, waving over your heads, unstained, or return wrapped in their gory folds."

After the address, about 3 o'clock the Regiment took the train for Boston, many friends accompanying it, arriving in Boston at a quarter past three. The line was promptly formed on Canal street, and preceded by a platoon of police moved through Haymarket Square, Blackstone, Hanover, Court, State and India streets to Central wharf The march through the city was a perfect ovation. The streets were crowded with spectators, shouting and cheering the men as they passed. Reaching the wharf, the process of embarkation commenced at once. A portion of the Regiment, composed of Companies C, K, B, D, and G, embarked on the S. R. Spaulding, under command of Colonel Briggs, accompanied by Major Marsh, Adjutant Edwards, Surgeon Chamberlain and the regimental band. The balance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker, consisting of companies A, H, E, F and I, embarked on the Ben De Ford. Quartermaster Howland and Assistant-Surgeon Holbrook accompanied this wing.

The Ben De Ford was the first to leave, and as she steamed

away, the scene was intensely enthusiastic. The crowds on the wharves and shipping cheered and applauded the soldiers, who with one voice returned the parting cheers. A gun was fired from the steamer, and as she passed the schoolship Massachusetts, the boys manned the yards and cheered the troops.

A reciprocal salutation was exchanged between the Thirteenth Regiment at Fort Independence, and the troops on both steamers, salutes being fired, and the soldiers in the fort and on the steamers cheering lustily.

The Regiment, with its twenty-five baggage wagons, five ambulances, and the baggage of its field and staff and line officers, filled up the two ocean steamers. At this early stage of the war, officers and men had not been taught into what small space they could be compressed. Two years later, two or three regiments would have been transported in either one of the vessels which now carried five companies.

CHAPTER III.

At sea — Sea-sick—In Chesapeake Bay—Matthias Point—Acquia Creek—Mount Vernon—Arrival at Washington—To Kalorama—New uniforms—A new camp—Inspection—Brightwood, beautiful Brightwood—More measles—A christening in camp—Visit from General McClellan—Building forts—First brigade review by McClellan—Funeral service in camp—Reviewed by General Buell—Arrival of nurses—More recruits—Sanitary condition of the Regiment—Marching orders—A new camp proposed—Visit from Governor Andrew—Review by General Keyes—Report of commission appointed to investigate cause of sickness—Building barracks for winter—Small pox in camp—General vaccination—Company savings—Two months' pay—Machine poetry.

FRIDAY, July 26.—At sea. This morning could just catch a glimpse of dear old Massachusetts, where most of the Regiment were born and bred, and now visible for the last time to many on board. Fully one-third of the men now straining their eyes to catch the last sight of the dear old shore, never again were granted the privilege.

Plenty of sea-sick ones on board among the men, and some of the officers *passed* one or two meals.

SATURDAY, July 27.—This afternoon arrived in Chesapeake Bay, and were overhauled by the United States steamer Quaker City, one of the blockading squadron.

Passed within a quarter of a mile of Matthias Point, where Captain Ward of the Freeborn was killed a few weeks before by a rebel battery. Everything about the Point was as silent as the grave as the transports steamed by.

SUNDAY, July 28.—Passed Acquia Creek, where the Regiment could see their first rebel flag, with its red and white bars, high up the bank, waving defiantly.

Nearing Mount Vernon, the home and burial-place of Washington, the bells of the steamers were tolled and the men uncovered their heads in homage to the memory

of the Father of his Country. A party of ladies and gentlemen could be seen on the bank, near the house, watching the boats. Met and passed any quantity of small craft in the river, many of them without any flag to show which side they favored. "Show your colors," would yell out the boys in blue, and after rummaging about they would usually find the stars and stripes somewhere about their craft. Doubtless some of them, with the same alacrity, could have displayed the stars and bars had occasion demanded.

About four o'clock the Ben De Ford touched the crazy old wharf at the Washington Arsenal, while the Spaulding left its portion of the Regiment at the Navy Yard. Immediately landed and stacked arms, awaiting orders.

Soon after landing, a drenching rain came down, and the men took what shelter they could find, some under huge cannon, and some found quarters in the neighboring jail. No supper till dark, and then only half a barrel of sea biscuit to a company.

MONDAY MORNING, July 29 (and more rain).—Lingered around the Navy Yard and Arsenal grounds nearly all day, awaiting orders. About four o'clock directed to march to Kalorama, near Meridian Hill, two and a half miles from the Capitol. Passed the Capitol, where the assembled wisdom of the nation holds its sessions, down Pennsylvania avenue, and by Willard's hotel, the great head-quarters of the wire-pullers, we marched in the hot sun, and halted in front of the White House. Our halt was a short one, and again in motion, proceeded rapidly to camp, arriving just at dark. Before any tents were pitched it began to rain again, and the men were drenched to the skin. Pitched half of the tents and turned in for the night.

TUESDAY, July 30.—Moved a short distance further from the main road, and pitched our regular camp. A strong guard was posted and no person allowed to pass after dark. The muskets of the guard were loaded with ball cartridges, with strict orders to fire upon anything that did not properly answer a challenge after nine o'clock at night. All the

regiments near us fought at Bull Run, and the men have fearful yarns to tell of charges of black horse cavalry, masked batteries, etc., and of hair-breadth escapes, to the listening ears of our just arrived troops. The camp is full of colored brethren at all hours of the day, selling pies, cakes, cigars, and almost everything eatable, drinkable and smokable. One old lady, black as the ace of spades, who had been given a couple of hams left by the regiment that had occupied the camp before us, held up both hands in amazement and said she had "heerd de Lord was goin to set de table in de wilderness," and she "blebed de time had come."

SUNDAY, August 4.—New uniforms, gray pants and blue blouses issued to the men, and they appeared in them at dress parade. The old gray uniforms made them look so much like the rebels that it was not thought advisable to wear them into service. No prayers to-day, "on account of the illness of the chaplain."

MONDAY, August 5.—Passed as usual till the hour of dress parade, when, at the close of the ceremony, the adjutant announced that the first sergeants would not dismiss their men as usual, but hold them subject to orders. The men marched to their quarters, where they remained in line for an hour, whilst all kinds of rumors flew around the camp. The companies were finally dismissed for the night, with orders to be ready to break camp at seven o'clock next morning. All now was life and activity, the commissaries receiving three days' rations from the quartermaster, one day's part of which they were ordered to cook.

TUESDAY, August 6.—The camp was early in motion, and when, after tents were struck and loaded, the men were served with twenty rounds of ball cartridges, the enthusiasm reached a high pitch, and they marched away, knowing nothing as to where they were going. A march of three and a half miles brought them to new camping ground on the 7th Street road, about four miles from the Capitol, in a cornfield, with stalks of corn fifteen feet high by actual meas-

urement. A rapid march was made, and many of the men fell out by the wayside from exhaustion and sun-stroke. They were here brigaded with the Seventh Massachusetts, Second Rhode Island and Thirty-sixth New York. A miserable camp, with no good water.

THURSDAY, August 8.—Inspected by General Couch, our new brigadier, a ceremony not particularly impressive, but specially tiresome.

FRIDAY, August 9.—The location being in all respects a poor one, another move was announced, and at half-past three A. M., the reveille sounded. At four o'clock battalion line formed, guns stacked, tents struck and loaded, knapsacks packed, and the line of march taken up for a new resting-place, and this time were much more successful, halting at Brightwood, in a beautiful spot of plain land, skirted with trees, near the residence of Francis P Blair, Sr. It was now the farthest Regiment out, and the pickets were stationed on the road towards the city till they met those of the next regiment. Measles quite prevalent in camp.

SUNDAY, August 11.—Cold and misty all day. Reveille at half-past four; breakfast at half-past six; guard mounting at half-past seven; inspection at half-past eight. The Catholics in the Regiment had an opportunity to hear services in their faith, and about sixty availed themselves of the privilege and marched to the camp of the Thirty-sixth New York. At four o'clock we had services from our own chaplain, the first held in camp. His text was from the sixth chapter of Matthew, thirty-third verse: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God." The men were very attentive, and after the sermon, the chaplain made them some excellent remarks upon the evils of profanity. Also had a christening in camp, the subject being a good-looking baby belonging to one of the neighbors, the ceremony being performed by our chaplain, with a goodly part of the Regiment as audience.

MONDAY, August 12.—General McClellan visited our

camp about five o'clock this afternoon, complimented the Regiment on its fine appearance, and said he should soon want to use it.

TUESDAY, August 20.—Two companies, F and I, detailed for digging party, to work on fortifications; new work for most of them. The bread furnished the Regiment is baked at the Capitol bakery, where some fifty or sixty thousand loaves are turned out daily.

SUNDAY, August 25.—Services by Chaplain Barton, who preached from Luke, eighth chapter, eighteenth verse. A fine choir organized from the Regiment, with the whole brass band as accompaniment.

SUNDAY, September 1.—No services, as the whole Regiment was detailed to work on the fort. Many visitors to the camp, to hear the services which did not come off. The people around Brightwood evidently depended upon us for their spiritual consolation. They had a little brick chapel on a commanding site on the Baltimore turnpike. Our engineers selected the ground for a fort, and one was built encircling the church, and then the church was torn down, leaving them without any place to hold services. The earth-work was called Fort Massachusetts when it was built, but the name was afterward changed to Fort Stevens, and in the latter part of the war withstood quite an attack from General Early and his rebel division.

MONDAY, September 2.—This morning we were notified that there was to be a brigade review. The Tenth was called into line at half-past nine. Soon after, the balance of the brigade marched over, and together formed brigade line. Waited an hour or two (General Couch in command), when General McClellan and staff rode in sight. In an instant every man was in his place, and the review commenced. The brigade stood at open order, while Generals McClellan and Couch rode down in front, then up between the two ranks. After inspection, the generals stopped in front of the colonel's quarters, and the brigade formed companies, and marched around the parade ground in re-

view. At one o'clock, the ceremony was over, the colonels took charge of their regiments, and the generals left the ground.

TUESDAY, September 3.—Under orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

WEDNESDAY, September 11.—Mr. A. D. Briggs of Springfield, visited the camp to-day, and received a warm welcome from his many friends in the Regiment.

FRIDAY, September 13.—Paid off by a government paymaster. Companies paid in alphabetical order. As each man's name was called, he walked up to the table and received his $27.33 in gold or treasury notes, just as he chose. Colonel Briggs left his command to visit his father, the venerable ex-governor of Massachusetts, who was suffering from a painful accident, but he arrived home too late to see him alive.

SATURDAY, September 14.—Funeral service in camp; burial of private John C. Squires of Company I, who died yesterday of camp fever. The funeral services were very impressive, and brought many wet eyes among the bronzed faces of his comrades. He was buried in one corner of the camp ground.

SUNDAY, September 15.—At one o'clock reviewed and inspected by Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, division commander. The exercises lasted three hours, and some of the men fell out of the ranks by reason of the intense heat.

TUESDAY, September 17.—Mrs. Solyman Merrick of Springfield, and Miss Helen Wolcott of Agawam, estimable Massachusetts women, arrived in camp to minister to the sick in our hospital. Lieutenant Remington arrived with fifty recruits, which brings the Regiment up to its maximum number once more. At midnight the camp was aroused by firing on our outposts. The long roll was sounded, and Company I, being first in line, was sent on the double quick to see what was the matter. Arriving at the spot, found the disturbance caused by some drunken

Maryland cavalry, who had been firing off their pistols and carbines.

TUESDAY, September 24.—An exciting day to Company G. Captain Day was presented by the members of his company with a meerschaum pipe and accompanying fixings. About two o'clock, the men formed company and marched down to the captain's tent. Lieutenant Remington called him out, and Sergeant Kaulback made the presentation speech in behalf of the company. The captain responded in a few remarks, after which three cheers were given for the gallant captain, and the ranks were broken.

WEDNESDAY, September 25.—Dr. Chamberlain makes the following report in regard to the health of the Regiment:

"We are becoming well inured to the duties and exposures of camp life, although it has not been accomplished without some tribulation. We have had at times considerable sickness, although not above the army average. Up to the first of the present month, the average number unfit for duty from various causes, including the prevailing diseases, was not far from six per cent. There has been a slight increase since, on account of the prevalence of typhoid and remittent fevers, which have invaded our Regiment in common with most other regiments in the army. The greatly reduced tone of the men in consequence of the measles, of which we have had upwards of a hundred cases, and of diarrhea and dysentery, which attended the change from civil to camp life, during the intense heat of midsummer, led us to apprehend serious and extensive sickness, during the months of the autumnal fevers. We have, however, thus far, had less than anticipated. Our encampment at Kalorama, where we remained during the first ten days after our arrival in Washington, proved to be an unhealthy one, from the effects of which we still suffer. Such has been the experience of all the other regiments which have since occupied that locality. We are now beautifully located in a healthy situation, and as soon as the acclimating fever shall have expended its force, I have no doubt that we shall enjoy an immunity from sickness, equal to any of the Northern regiments. Malaria and exposures of the men while engaged in the performance of picket

and general duties, are the principal exciting causes of disease at the present time. The addition of Mrs. Merrick and Miss Helen Wolcott to the hospital staff, has proved a valuable one, and has done much to mitigate the asperities of sickness in camp. They have engaged in their duties with zeal and earnestness, having already gracefully and successfully adapted themselves to the peculiarities of their novel position. We anticipate much benefit from their presence and labors."

At this time, the hospital was suffering for want of delicate and nutritious food for the sick. Most of the officers and men were destitute of money; there was no regimental fund, and it was not desirable to make an appeal for help to friends at home, if it could be avoided. A meeting of the line officers was held, at which Captain Miller presided. The Regiment had abundant rations issued to it by the State of Massachusetts, for five or six days, when it left Boston, and as sea-sickness got a little the best of most of the appetites on the trip, a large portion of the provisions remained on hand, in the original barrels and boxes, when the Regiment landed at Washington. As government rations were at once issued, the surplus of the State rations could be disposed of. It was voted, at the meeting of the officers, to send all the surplus rations in unbroken packages, to the city by the regimental quartermaster, to be disposed of for the benefit of the hospital. After considerable difficulty, they were sold to Messrs. G. & T Parker, of Pennsylvania avenue, for about half what *they* could immediately sell them to government for. A very small fund was thus obtained.

THURSDAY, September 26.—Fast day. Kept by the soldiers by order of General McClellan. The Regiment formed hollow square, and prayers were read by Colonel Briggs.

SATURDAY, September 28.—Under marching orders again. Awakened at midnight, line formed and guns stacked, ready to fall in at a moment's notice.

SUNDAY, September 29.—Orders came at eight o'clock at

night, to be in readiness to march across the river at noon to-morrow.

MONDAY, September 30.—Everything all packed, two days' rations in haversacks. At eleven o'clock, four companies of the Regiment were ordered into Fort Slocum, which was just about two-thirds finished, and not a gun mounted, and no water to be had within a quarter of a mile. In half an hour after arriving at the fort, General Buell rode up, and said the four companies would garrison the fort, telling the men to go to work immediately and make themselves as comfortable as possible, and that cannon would be sent at once to put the fort in condition for defence. Plenty of lumber was at hand, and the men immediately commenced building huts. At five o'clock, orders came to leave the fort and report at once to the Regiment. Found the regimental line formed, and the whole brigade under arms, just starting to march down to brigade head-quarters, when word was sent us that the expedition we were to make had been abandoned, and the men were dismissed to quarters.

A laughable incident occurred at the fort, which furnished merriment at the camp fire, for some time. General Buell, upon riding up, left his horse in charge of a Company A man, while he went inside. The man, thinking the opportunity a good one to secure a hasty drink, jumped upon the horse's back and started for Graves' store, a mile away, the general's staff in hot pursuit. As the general's horse naturally made the best time, the man had secured his drink, and was on his way back, when he was overhauled by the provost guard, and sent to camp a prisoner, and the general's horse returned to his proper owner. For this little freak, the soldier had to perform a week's penance, mounted on the head of a barrel, carrying on his back a knapsack full of sand.

All of the baggage wagons, ambulances and hospital wagons, which the Regiment brought from Massachusetts, have been ordered turned in to the quartermaster's depart-

ment at Washington. We couldn't see how *twenty-five* wagons were going to carry all the baggage of the Regiment, and now it turns out that we are to have only four or five. There has got to be a great reduction in baggage somewhere.

SUNDAY, October 6.—By request, Chaplain Barton read to the soldiers a sermon preached in Northampton by Rev. Dr. Eddy. The text was from Nehemiah, and the events spoken of were similar to those which now agitate our country. It was very interesting, and was listened to with wrapt attention. Company E takes its turn to-night for duty in Fort Massachusetts. They march out in a drenching rain, and must stand the night out without any shelter whatever. Reviewed and inspected this afternoon by one of General McClellan's staff officers, but the rain cut the services short.

Some of the religiously inclined soldiers of the Regiment have built a bower house, where they hold services two or three evenings each week.

SATURDAY, October 12.—Ordered to move camp to "Riverview," a high point about three miles from our present position, and complete an extensive earthwork which had been some time building. Four hundred men were detailed to clear up the ground. The Anderson Zouaves had moved from the place the day before, and there was no trouble in finding the camp, as we could smell it long before we could see it. The farmers living near the camp, did not seem to regret the departure of the Zouaves from their vicinity. One lady who lived close by, said she frequently had dinner all prepared for her family, when a party of Zoozoos would march in, coolly sit down to the table, eat up the dinner, and as coolly get up and march out, without as much as a "thank you."

The ground had been cleaned up, and the filth burned, and the place began to look quite habitable, when an officer came with orders to have the men return at once to the old camp, and prepare four days' rations for a long march.

Double-quicked back, and had the rations in the pots, when orders came to cook only one day's rations. Orders and dispatches all night until four o'clock Sunday morning, when the last order said, "Let the men all go to bed and wait further orders." This order was most promptly obeyed.

SUNDAY, October 13.—Orders to stay in the present camp until further notice.

TUESDAY, October 15.—Visited to-day by Mr. Benjamin F Bowles of Springfield, who was visiting the camps on both sides of the river.

Forty men are in the regimental hospital, and some seventy-five are unable to do duty. The men are allowed a fatigue ration of a gill of whiskey a day. Some of the men, out of principle, don't take any, but as a general thing they march up and take their snifter without any scruples.

The men are now all provided with new blue army fatigue caps, in place of the hideous old mud-colored felt hats brought from Massachusetts.

THURSDAY, October 17.—Governor Andrew visited the camp and saw the regiment in line.

FRIDAY, October 18.—President Lincoln was to pay our camp a visit, and everything was put in the best of order in anticipation of the event, but for some unexplained reason he did not make his appearance.

TUESDAY, October 22.—Another alarm dispatch, announcing a movement of the enemy at Leesburg, and ordering us to be in readiness to march with three days' cooked rations. Nothing came of it, so the men ate up the rations. New *ground stove* introduced into some of the tents by some inventive genius in the Regiment; a round hole dug in the ground, with a ditch leading out at the back of the tent, to carry the smoke off; a flour barrel answering for a chimney; a small hole left in one side for draught, and the balance of the hole and ditch covered over with stone. A fire was built in the hole, and worked well until the first rain came down the chimney and put the fire out.

SUNDAY, October 27.—Oliver Warner, Secretary of the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and George Walker, Esq., of Springfield, visited camp to-day.

TUESDAY, October 29.—From nine to twelve o'clock, battalion drill, and at half-past one marched three miles to Columbia College Hospital, where we had a division drill under General Buell. Did not return to camp until after dark.

WEDNESDAY, October 30.—Battalion drill in the forenoon, and in the afternoon another march and division drill at Columbia College Hospital.

SUNDAY, November 10.—We have as visitors, William L. Smith, Thomas W Wason, Dr. William G. Breck and A. D. Briggs, all gentlemen of Springfield. Doctor Breck comes to see Adjutant Edwards, who is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

WEDNESDAY, November 13.—Review of our brigade on Columbia College Hospital grounds, by Major-General Keyes, who has relieved General Buell, in command of the division.

WEDNESDAY, November 20.—Company I, of Holyoke and West Springfield, received by express, three huge boxes, filled with a thanksgiving dinner and necessary articles of clothing for winter. The boxes were sent by some of the leading benevolent ladies and gentlemen of the two towns, and were received by the soldiers with heartfelt feelings of thanksgiving. The boxes, when opened, were found to contain some forty turkeys and chickens, a fifty pound cheese, oysters, cookies, bread, doughnuts, butter, pickles, pies, and in fact everything to make up a first-class thanksgiving dinner. Tables were improvised for the occasion, and the boys had a real old jollification. All that were enlisted in other companies from the two towns were invited, and when dinner was over the heaps of well-gnawed turkey and chicken bones were astonishing to witness. Besides the eatables sent, one box was filled to overflowing with undershirts, comfortables, blankets, stockings and other articles to make the soldiers comfortable for the winter. Another

box from the same quarter contained bandages, lint and delicacies for the hospital. Everything sent was useful and ample. One of the comforters weighed nine and one-half pounds.

Extract from *Springfield Republican*, November 27, 1861 :

"In August last, a subscription was raised to supply the Tenth Regiment with newspapers, to which the South Church contributed $22.72, the Pynchon Street $13.50, and the Baptist Church $16.25 ; in all, $52.47. There have been forwarded to the Regiment, sixty copies of the *Tri-Weekly Republican*, twenty copies each of the *Congregationalist*, *Zion's Herald*, and *Watchman and Reflector*, for three months, and the funds are now exhausted. The committee having the matter in charge have sent a circular to all the clergymen in the four western counties, soliciting subscriptions to continue the papers to the Tenth Regiment, and also to supply the Twenty-seventh Regiment. The papers are forwarded free of charge by Adams Express Company, and as this is the cheapest and most convenient way of furnishing the soldiers with fresh and acceptable reading from home, it is hoped the call for more funds will be promptly responded to by all who have the welfare of the volunteers at heart. Contributions should be sent to Mr. George P. Geer, at Thompson s Express office in this city."

Mr. Geer was always a true friend to the Regiment, and both officers and men are indebted to him for many disinterested kindnessess.

Company E received a liberal gift of blankets, forwarded to them by the patriotic citizens of Indian Orchard, for which they were very grateful.

SUNDAY, December 1.—One of the hospital tents being unoccupied, religious services, conducted by the chaplain, were held this evening. The meeting was very interesting. The chaplain made some excellent remarks. The exercises were closed with a touching prayer from the lips of our beloved colonel.

December 5.—Edmund Bigelow of Springfield, brother of Lieutenant Bigelow, and a gentleman who always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the soldiers, for-

warded the Regiment by express, one hundred and forty-three quilts, blankets and comfortables, the donation of many friends and well-wishers of the soldiers.

December 12.—The Soldiers' Aid Society of Holyoke, forwarded by express to the Tenth Regiment, thirty-four comfortables, one quilt, three woolen blankets, nine sheets, fourteen pillow-cases, two pillows, forty-six pairs of socks, twelve pairs of mittens, twenty-one pairs of drawers, nine flannel shirts, fifty-two towels, one hundred handkerchiefs, one pair of boots, one pair of buckskin gloves, one backgammon board, one bag dried fruit, three jars of jellies, and two boxes of leather preservative.

Company I had by this time been so plentifully supplied with blankets, handkerchiefs, etc., that they distributed their surplus articles among less fortunate members of other companies.

December 15.—Captain Lombard of Company F received from Springfield, for his company, one hundred and ninety-five blankets and comfortables, and other articles of winter clothing, to be distributed. A large number of the articles were marked for particular persons; the balance was given to those most needing them. The boxes were made up from donations from liberal citizens of Springfield, West Springfield, Longmeadow, Monson, Feeding Hills and Amherst. Particular praise was due to Mrs. Justin Ely of West Springfield, Mrs. Charles Arthur, Mrs. William Rice, Mrs. Josiah Hooker, and the Soldiers' Relief Society of Springfield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AID TO THE SOLDIERS, AND THE SICKNESS IN THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Surgeon Chamberlain of the Tenth, wrote to the *Springfield Republican*, under date of the 26th of December, acknowledging the receipt of the following stores mainly designed for the hospital. In behalf of the Regiment he expressed their sincere thanks to the ladies of Western Massachusetts, whose industry and patriotism have supplied them. From the ladies of Greenfield, through Mrs. M. F. Osgood, four boxes, containing blankets, comfortables,

pillows. sheets, various luxuries for the sick, etc. From the ladies of the Baptist Society in Holyoke, through Miss Isabel D. Long, one box containing similar articles. From several ladies of Indian Orchard, through Mrs. C. M. Atkinson, two boxes containing blankets, etc., for Captain Barton's company, and numerous articles for hospital use. Two boxes from the ladies of Pittsfield, one from Belchertown, besides numerous articles received at different times, from other and private sources. Several boxes of lint, bandages, etc., from the ladies of Springfield and Northampton, during the encampment at Hampden Park, and since their departure. A package of mittens, through Mrs. George Bliss of Springfield. Dr. Chamberlain assured the donors of the above articles, that their contributions have largely promoted the comfort of the sick soldiers confined in hospital, as well as all who have enjoyed the benefit of them. Could those of our northern friends, who have been instrumental in furnishing our hospital supplies, have looked in upon our wards during the prevalence of the autumnal fever, and witnessed the comfortable condition of the patients, made so, in great degree, by their kindness and generosity, they would have been a hundred fold repaid for their labor and self-denial. Many a sick soldier has invoked a blessing on his good friends at home, who have bestowed these well chosen and timely offerings of their sympathy and patriotism. Through the above means, our hospital wants are mainly supplied. For present use, we have an abundance of clothing, and of some articles a surplus even, which I shall dispose of to some neighboring regiment, who may be in want, or else turn them over to the sanitary comission. Should an increase of sickness occur during the winter, and again fill our wards, we should require an addition to our stock of blankets or comfortables, as many of the blankets supplied by government, are of such quality as to be virtually useless. But these wants, I doubt not, will be supplied.

At the present time the health of the Regiment is excellent, better, perhaps, than it can be expected to continue, during the variable winter of this climate. A very few cases of fever and pneumonia have occurred during the present month, resulting partly from the atmospheric influences, and partly from the too constant confinement of the men, during the cold days, in their tents, the temperature of which is subject to great and rapid alternations, since the introduction of stoves and furnaces into them. What

effect the substitution of huts for the tents will produce on the health of the men, is of course uncertain, but as they are to be large and commodious, affording a much greater number of cubic feet of air to each man, than did the tents, and as they will be well ventilated, and perhaps have fireplaces instead of stoves, I trust we shall enjoy an immunity from epidemics.

During the autumnal months we were visited by a severe epidemic of fever, exciting melancholy interest in learning the causes which conspired to produce it. I therefore take the liberty to subjoin the report of a commission composed of the brigade surgeon, Dr. O'Leary, and the senior surgeons of the several regiments composing the brigade, who met, in accordance with my desire, and by direction of Brigadier-General Couch, at the head-quarters of this Regiment, for the purpose of investigating the causes of the epidemic, and making such suggestions as they might deem proper.

REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,
Brightwood, October 8, 1861.

In compliance with the order of the brigadier-general, commanding, we, the undersigned, brigade surgeon, and senior regimental surgeons, have met at the head-quarters of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the disease prevailing in said Regiment, and of suggesting any measures we may deem expedient to control the disease, and improve the health of the men.

We have arrived at the following conclusions: That the disease is fever, participating both of the remittent and typhoid; that it is generally ushered in by those symptoms pertaining to remittent fever, but often glides quickly into the typhoid; that this marked tendency to assume a typhoid character is owing to a depressed condition of system in the men; that this depressed condition is the consequence, conjointly, of causes operating prior to the present encampment of the men, viz: The prevalence of measles at an early period of the Regiment's enlistment; exposure to unfavorable camp influences, such as being encamped on wet, marshy soil, both in its native State and near Washington; that in the latter place, this evil influence of camp location was so marked, that the surgeon predicted a visitation somewhat like the present;

also to climatical changes, most of the men coming from the high and cold region of Western Massachusetts, to the warmer districts around Washington, and at the hottest season of the year; and also to overwork on picket duties and erecting forts.

That we detect in the present encampment no cause of the existing disease, or operating in any way to promote its continuance, and, therefore, can not in our judgment recommend a change of location; that the measures which seem to us best calculated to operate, with a salutary effect upon the Regiment, are: *First*, a reduction of the number of men in each tent, say from sixteen, the present number, to ten. *Second*, a daily allowance of those articles which medical experience deems best to invigorate and stimulate the system, and endow it with force to withstand whatever morbific influence is operating on this influence exclusively.

We can not permit the occasion to pass without testifying our high appreciation of Dr. Chamberlain, surgeon, and Dr. Holbrook, assistant surgeon, of the Regiment, and commending them for the skill, zeal and diligence with which they have labored in their very difficult duties, and combated the disease prevailing in their midst. Signed by

DR. CHARLES O'LEARY, *Brigade Surgeon.*
DR. HOLMAN, *Surgeon Seventh Massachusetts Regiment.*
DR. MOSELEY, *Surgeon Thirty-sixth New York Regiment.*

By virtue of the recommendations made above, an additional supply of medicines was obtained for the Regiment, and one more tent for each company.

To assist in building the forts and counteract the "morbific influence" the doctors talk about, the writer of these pages, who was at the time acting as quartermaster for the Regiment, *drew* six barrels of whiskey from Washington, which was dealt out to the Regiment at the rate of a gill per day to each man. This, with what supply they got by running the guard nights, and smuggling into camp in canteens, was deemed sufficient for stimulants required.

Early in December, it became evident to the officers of the Regiment that they would, in all probability, stay in their present quarters for the winter, and steps were imme-

diately taken to make that stay as comfortable as possible for the men under their command. Subscriptions were taken up among the different companies, the officers contributing liberally to purchase boards and nails, and the work of building barracks was commenced. Each company had its own architect. Some built one long house, divided off into compartments; others built three, four or five houses to a company, as they could agree. The roofs were covered with tarred paper, and taken as a whole the barracks were commodious, convenient and comfortable. The whole expense, as well as for the little sheet-iron stoves for warming, was borne by the men from their scanty pittance. Some of the officers built little ten-by-twelve huts in the rear of the tents, and several of them had the company of their wives through the winter months. Among the ladies who visited the camp, were Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Walkley, Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Traver, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Shurtleff, Mrs. Keith, and Mrs. Remington.

THURSDAY, January 2.—The Regiment was startled by the report that a genuine case of small-pox was in the regimental hospital, and much anxiety was felt lest the disease spread and become general. No officer or man of the Regiment was allowed to communicate outside, and for a few days the embargo was complete. The victim was private Henry M. Hunt of Company F, and the source of his infection was unknown. He was removed to the hospital for contagious diseases, where he died. No other member of the Regiment took the disease, but a general vaccination of the Regiment was ordered. Such a wholesale slashing and cutting of arms never was witnessed before. The commanding officer of each company would march up his men, all with bared arms. The doctor would make three or four passes with his knife, cutting through the skin, punch a little of the vaccinating matter into the wound, and the thing was done. The doctors went through the

thousand men in about three hours, and the sore arms for ten days afterward were a sight to behold. Hundreds of men who had been through a course of small-pox were vaccinated with the rest, as the order made no distinction of persons. Small-pox never troubled our Regiment after this vaccination.

It was the practice at Brightwood for the company to keep a company savings account. The full government rations were found to be more than the men could eat, and to encourage economy in the commissariat, the companies were allowed a compensation in money for such rations as they did not draw; these, in some companies, made quite a little sum, and was set aside as a company fund. It was used by the commanding officer of the companies in purchasing blacking, pepper, and such articles as were not furnished by government.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.—Last night Colonel Briggs returned to camp direct from home, where he had been to attend the funeral obsequies of his father. The whole Regiment were pleased to welcome him back, and this morning he visited the quarters of all the companies, each company falling into line, and as he passed gave him three hearty cheers.

The mud about the company quarters and on the parade ground is from four to five inches deep.

MONDAY, January 13.—Paymaster Ladd visited the Regiment, paying them for two months' service. He made payments this time in treasury notes, instead of gold, and stated that specie was very difficult to obtain.

SATURDAY, January 18.—Company B had a visit from their patron, Sylvander Johnson of North Adams. The company gave him quite an ovation and supper in one of the hospital tents.

THURSDAY, February 6, occurred the first shooting case in the Regiment. Private Carter of Company K, was on duty with the provost guard, who were stationed at intervals of half a mile, from the camps to the city of Washington.

The duty of this guard was to stop all soldiers going either way without a pass. This morning, about ten o'clock, a member of Company D, Massachusetts Seventh Regiment, attempted to run the guard. As he was returning to camp, he was ordered to halt by Carter, who was on the post, and disregarding the summons, Carter raised his gun to his shoulder and fired, the ball striking the man in the left side, coming through and out of his back. The man was not killed, and the surgeon gave it as his opinion, that with proper care he would survive. The affair created considerable feeling between the men of the Seventh and the Tenth, but Carter was undoubtedly performing his duty at the time.

FRIDAY, February 7, the following bit of machine poetry appeared in the *Greenfield Democrat*, and also in most of the other Western Massachusetts papers. Who made the machine, what color it was painted, who run it, and what became of it, are matters unknown to the present historian. This is what the machine produced:

LOCAL HITS ON THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

TUNE—*Root Hog, or Die.*

THE soldiers of the Tenth look so mighty gay,
As they march out for dress parade, at the close of every day,
With the guns at "shoulder arms," they are bound to do or die.
You can depend upon the Tenth boys, they'll
Root hog, or die.

At their head is Colonel Briggs, a man both brave and true,
He's made of just the kind of stuff to put the Tenth boys through;
He sticks to the Regiment, and you'll find him always nigh,
For he acts upon the principle of
Root hog, or die.

Next comes J. M. Decker, who hails from Greenfield town;
If he undertakes to do a thing, he'll do it up just brown;
He'd do it up just brown, and I'll tell you the reason why,
He's always on his "double quick," and
Root hog, or die.

Then there's Major Marsh, who always looks so neat,
When you speak of your officers, it's hard to find his beat;
And if you ain't convinced of it, just look him in the eye,
You'll find he's "A Number One," with his
Root hog, or die.

We won't forget the adjutant, he is one of the boys,
And if there is a muss, you can bet he'll make a noise;
And when it comes to fighting, he'll do it up just "high,"
And he'll drop the bold seceshers, with his
Root hog, or die.

Next comes that bully little boy, Whittlesey by name,
He's now promoted sergeant-major, and I'll risk him winning fame;
And when he pulls his toad-sticker, he reaches to the sky,
But "best goods in small packages,"
Root hog, or die.

At the head of the captains, comes Miller of Shelburne Falls,
He's got the set of boys for climbing Richmond's walls;
And when there is a fight, I'll bet Captain Miller's by,
If his men don't do their duty, why, I'll
Root hog, or die.

Next on the list is Captain Day of Company G,
He's always with his Greenfield boys, their comfort bound to see;
You must know him to appreciate, with him we'll fight and die,
And send the rebels to their holes,
Root hog, or die.

Next in rank comes Captain Smart, he's smart by name and nature,
Just let him alone, or you'll find he's on his tater;
He heads the boys from Adams, who I'm sure will never fly,
You can depend upon the Adams boys, they'll
Root hog, or die.

Then there's Hosea Lombard, who leads the City Guards,
If the enemy ever tackle them, they'll find the task is hard;
For Springfield will never run, I'm willing to bet high,
They'll not disgrace the motto of
Root hog, or die.

Then there comes Fred Barton, with his company of roughs,
When Mr. Davis meets them he'll find they are all toughs;
If there's work to be done, never lay Fred Barton by,
Just let him sing out, "Roughs, come on," they'll
Root hog, or die.

There's Walkley of Company K, who on drilling he is some ;
His boys are "all true colors and warranted not to run,"
If the seceshers ever face them, they've got to fight or die,
For the Westfield boys will wipe 'em out,
Root hog, or die.

Then there's Newell of the I boys, who always is on hand,
Holyoke will "face the music," aye, ever, to a man;
Give us an army such as Newell's boys, we'll make the rebels fly,
And if Newell's men ever catch 'em, they'll sing
Root hog, or die.

Captain Parsons of Northampton, has a splendid set of men ;
To attempt to describe them, would ill become my pen.
They are "true gentlemen" and "soldiers," and that you'll find no lie,
Put them fighting, they'll "git up and git,"
Root hog, or die.

There's Clapp, a West Point cadet, and Pittsfield boys to back him,
Company D is always sure to shine, like Day & Martin's blacking ;
If the rebels try to polish them, they'll fail, I'll tell you why,
The Pittsfield boys are on their muscle and their
Root hog, or die.

"Last but not least," we'll speak a word for Company A,
Led by Ives from Great Barrington, they will keep their foes at bay ;
They'll never budge an inch, and to do their best they'll try,
And do honor to the "old Bay State,"
Root hog, or die.

CHAPTER IV.

A new doctor—News from the Burnside expedition—Detail for gun-boat service—News from Fort Donelson—New uniforms—Marching orders—The slavery agitation—The raid into Maryland—March into Virginia—At Prospect Hill—Evacuation of Manassas—March back to Camp Brightwood—More marching orders—Good-bye to Brightwood—Down the Potomac to Fortress Munroe—Hampton—Newport News—Allotment commission—March to Warwick—A reconnoissance—Bad roads and reduced rations—Picket duty—The rebels evacuate Yorktown—Williamsburg—The march resumed—To Barhamsville—To New Kent Court-house—Picket under difficulties—Baltimore Cross Roads—Crumps Cross Roads—Across the Chickahominy.

MONDAY, February 10.—Dr. George Jewett of Fitchburg, Mass., has arrived in camp, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Dr. Holbrook to the Eighteenth Regiment, Col. James Barnes, of Springfield, commanding. Dr. Holbrook has been with the Regiment since its muster, and has, by his genial and social qualities, gained the esteem of the officers and men of the Regiment. The best regards of all go with him to his new field of labors.

The duties of camp are being performed as usual, the government rations, though plain, are ample, and the Regiment is fast getting accustomed to the climate.

Company G had quite a treat the other evening. Mrs. Day and Mrs. Remington kindly volunteered to go to the cook-house, notwithstanding its many inconveniences, and fry cakes for the company. There was only one trouble with the cakes; they made the men homesick.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.—The news reached camp, this evening, of the glorious victory of the Burnside expedition. Our band played "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," and "Yankee Doodle," successively. The boys were col-

lected in knots all over the parade ground, discussing the exciting news.

A regimental court-martial has been in session some weeks for the trial of various offences, with Lieut. J. H. Weatherell as president, and Lieutenant Wheeler as judge advocate.

The health of the Regiment is remarkably good.

SATURDAY, February 15.—Just after guard mounting, every man on duty belonging to the Regiment, was ordered to fall into line, which aroused some excitement, as it had been rumored for a day or two, that General Buell had sent a request from the West, for his old division. Battalion line was formed, and then a hollow square, and Colonel Briggs read an order from head-quarters, calling for volunteers for the western gun-boat service. Over two hundred of the Regiment volunteered at once, but it was stated that only ten could volunteer from any one regiment, and they must all be good sailors. The following nine were selected: Corp. Nathan O. Blinn, Company B; privates John Boyle, Company B; Frank Boise, Company C; Joseph A. Winn, Company I; William Levy, Company A; John H. Ross, Company D; Henry L. Copley, Company K; Benjamin F. Brady, Company F; Peter Bard, Company H.

MONDAY, February 17.—The gun-boat detail left this morning for their new field of labor. The parting from their old comrades and companions in arms was affecting. After Colonel Briggs had seen that they were provided with a complete outfit, he questioned them in regard to the amount of money they had on hand, and as it is six weeks since pay-day, found they were nearly penniless. He took out his wallet, and gave the corporal ten dollars, telling him to use it as occasion required. Lieutenant Keith also gave Brady of F, a present. When they were all ready to start, they shook hands with their friends, and giving three cheers for Colonel Briggs, were soon on their way to the western rendezvous.

Lieutenant-Colonel Decker brought the news from Wash-

ington of the taking of Fort Donelson by General Grant. He was in the gallery of the senate chamber when the glorious news was received. The tidings were hailed by the Regiment with enthusiasm, great cheering by the men, and music by the band.

New uniforms are being distributed to the Regiment. Dark blue frock coats, and light blue overcoats and trowsers.

TUESDAY, February 18.—Regimental line formed this morning, and a general order from brigade head-quarters read to the Regiment, announcing the victory at Fort Donelson, and the capture of fifteen thousand men. Three rousing cheers were given by the battalion *en masse*, and salutes were fired from the batteries of Fort Massachusetts.

SATURDAY, February 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated to a greater or less extent throughout the army. The music from the band of the Second Rhode Island, came wafting over on the morning breeze. We had a dress-parade at half-past nine in the morning, and Washington's farewell address was read, although the weather was quite stormy. After dismissal, the remainder of the day was devoted to target practice, a prize of ten dollars being offered to the best regimental shot, and others of five dollars each, to the best shots in their respective companies.

THURSDAY, February 27.—At ten minutes before five in the afternoon, regimental line was formed, an order from General Keyes was read, ordering the Regiment to report at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Line to be formed at two o'clock the next morning, and to be in the city at or before six o'clock; each man to carry one hundred rounds of ball cartridges, forty in the cartridge box and sixty in the knapsack, one blanket, one change of clothing, one extra pair of shoes and four days' rations. Colonel Briggs addressed the men, stating that the long-expected hour had at length come, and exhorted them to be firm and steadfast. A feeling prayer was offered up by Chaplain Barton, and the men gave three cheers for the order to march. Preparations were in progress for the early march,

when at eight o'clock in the evening, the orders were countermanded.

At this time the question of slavery, which agitated the minds of the people of the country, was causing much trouble and confusion among the officers and men composing the Federal army. The army was made up of men of all shades of political opinions, and the arguments, *pro* and *con*, created at times much ill feeling and angry dispute. There was a class of officers and men who believed the question of slavery had no bearing or weight in the struggle, at the time, going on; who believed that, as the law was plain that the servants owed their services to the masters, it was right and proper that, when escaping, the servants should be returned to the master, and the master should be protected in the ownership of his property.

Other officers and men held views entirely antagonistic to these mentioned; they believed it just as right and proper that the slave should be protected and assisted in escaping from the jaws of slavery, and used all the means in their power to carry their views into effect—company officers, who had their company quarters black with escaped slaves from the neighboring farms and plantations.

There was still another class, and at this time in a large majority, who deprecated the evils of slavery, and who subsequently hailed the emancipation proclamation with joy and thanksgiving; who would not assist the master in the recovery of his slave, nor would harbor or secrete the slave from his master; men who felt that the laws favoring slavery were not right, and were antagonistic to the principles of justice and equality, yet, as they *were* the laws of the land, felt bound by their oaths to support them until repealed.

The Tenth Regiment did not escape its share of trouble from this cause, and quite a number of flying contrabands found refuge and protection inside the camp limits. This caused considerable ill-feeling among some of the people living near the camp, some of them open sympathizers

with secession, and many of them having friends in the rebel army. This feeling was the occasion of that episode in the Regiment's history, which will not soon be forgotten by the soldiers, nor by the inhabitants of the district which was the scene of the adventures, the details of which are given by one of the men engaged in what is known by the Regiment as

THE RAID INTO MARYLAND.

It occurred on Saturday night, March 1st, and happened in this wise :—" When the Regiment was at dress parade, in the afternoon, six Marylanders came into the camp after some contrabands, who were engaged in cooking and washing for the soldiers. Some of the soldiers, who happened to be off duty, found out what was going on, followed the men to a cook-house where a negro was employed, who, it was claimed, belonged to one of the men. The negro was asked by the soldiers, if he belonged to the man that claimed him. He replied that he did once, but that he belonged to himself now. The Marylander was informed, that if the negro wanted to go with him, he might ; otherwise, not. The soldiers, to have a little fun, made a ring about the contraband and his former master, and then permitted the negro to have a little free and independent conversation—a privilege he had not enjoyed before. He said to the slave hunter, that he heard him say last spring, after the Massachusetts soldiers were murdered at Baltimore, that he was *glad* of it, and if he had been there, he would have protected those that killed them, even to the cost of every dollar he had in the world. Also, that he hoped they would kill every damned Yankee, and that the Massachusetts soldiers were all *released convicts*.

" The negro's story was not denied, and when the other soldiers, who were at dress parade, were dismissed the line, the six men from up the river took themselves off the camp in a hurry, without obtaining possession of their property."

About half-past eight that night, an officer of Company I,

in making a visit to the company quarters, missed several faces that should have been visible, and immediately notified the company commander, who ordered a roll-call, and found forty-seven men missing. Upon examination, there was a similar reduction in nearly every company in the Regiment. It seems some of the soldiers thought it would be a good idea to administer the oath of allegiance to some of the slave owners of Maryland, and after roll-call eight different squads took their muskets and equipments and started due north. "They proceeded about eight miles to the residence of one Nolan, the slave owner who was in camp in the afternoon, taking the negroes with them to pilot the way. When they arrived, a few of the boys and one negro entered the house. Mrs. Nolan, mother of the two men who occupied the premises, stepped up to the negro and said, 'This is my property.' 'Yes, Missus, I was once, but I own myself now.' This aroused the ire of Madam Nolan, and, doubling up her fist, she struck the negro a violent blow in the face. The soldiers who had gone up to *swear* in the rebels, began to flock into the house, and before they left, they made the two Nolans, each of them over six feet high, on bended knees take the oath of allegiance to the United States."

While this was going on in the house, the soldiers outside, to keep busy, *drew* what chickens and other poultry could be conveniently carried away. Considerable poultry disappeared from farm-houses on the road that night, a greater part of which was never heard of afterwards.

As soon as the escape of the soldiers from camp was discovered, there was "mounting in hot haste" at head-quarters of brigade, and regiment and field and staff started in pursuit, but it was too late to stop the raid, and all that could be done was to intercept the runaways on their return. Company D, Captain Clapp, was acting as camp picket, and were thrown out half a mile from camp, and formed a line across the road and through the woods, spreading themselves out so as to catch the runaways, as they came back.

As fast as they were caught, they were disarmed, their names taken, and sent to their quarters, after being reprimanded by the colonel. Their punishment would not have stopped here, if it had not been for the early demand for the services of the Regiment, on more active fields, where their strict observance and performance of the duties required of them, caused this one night's dereliction to be forgiven, if not forgotten.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.—Received orders to be in readiness to march at any moment, and to practice firing with knapsacks on. Each knapsack was marked with white paint, the number of the Regiment and the letter of the company. To-day the colonel read an order from headquarters, to send the contrabands out of the camp, which occasioned some little excitement among the officers and men.

This morning a placard was found posted in a conspicuous place, threatening a mutiny if the order was complied with. It was evidently done by some mischievously inclined person, and little notice was taken of it.

THURSDAY, March 6.—Drilling with knapsacks on is ordered for every day, and constant exercise in the manual of arms.

MONDAY, March 10.—Soon after midnight, Sunday night, the adjutant woke up the company officers, with orders to be ready to start at daylight, in light marching order, with three days' rations.

MARCH TO PROSPECT HILL.

The regimental line was formed at seven o'clock, and when everything was ready, three cheers were given for the pleasant associations of camp Brightwood, and then the order to march. Marched directly for Chain Bridge, where it was expected to unite with Peck's and Graham's brigades, but through some misunderstanding they had gone on. Crossed the bridge over the Potomac and passed Fort Marcy, whose guns command the approaches to the

bridge. Fort Ethan Allen, mounting sixty guns, situated on a high hill, also commands the bridge. Not a fence or a rail to be seen, everything burned up for fuel, and only a few dwellings, and these of a very poor class. Passed the village of Langley, three miles from Chain Bridge, composed of one hotel, one store, one blacksmith's shop and four or five dwellings. Our route was southerly, and we passed the deserted camps of the Union army: deserted, because the late occupants were marching on far ahead of us, on the road to Manassas. Arrived at Prospect Hill, where the Manassas and Leesburg turnpikes intersect, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a distance of twelve miles from Brightwood. Found here the brigades of Graham and Peck, and the artillery and cavalry of Keyes' division.

Bivouacked in the open field, the artillery in front, and the cavalry in the rear of the column.

The men carried in their knapsacks, sixty rounds of ball cartridges, one shirt, one pair drawers, one pair shoes, one blanket, and the overcoat rolled, strapped upon the top. Forty rounds of cartridges were carried in the cartridge box.

The night was cold and raw, the men slept well until twelve o'clock, when we were visited by a shower of rain, which dispelled all thoughts of slumber for the rest of the night.

TUESDAY, March 11.—The day was clear and bright, and we waited till night for orders, but none came.

A mile south of our camp is the deserted village of Lewinsville. Only one house in the whole village is inhabited, and there is an air of desolation about the place that is mournful.

Collected boughs, rails, etc., and improvised huts for shelter from the wind and rain. Our camp is near the house belonging to Ap Catesby Jones, a commodore in the rebel service, who commanded the Merrimack in its second day's attack on the Monitor. The Ap Catesby Jones' mansion was evidently left in a hurry, as private letters and

papers, some of them of very ancient date, were scattered all over the house. One of our men, rather inclined to antiquarian research, tried to find a letter from John Paul Jones, and failing, concluded that John Paul did not belong to the Ap Catesby family. Ap Catesby, if he ever returns to the home of his boyhood, will miss many old familiar fences, out-buildings, etc., which were used by loyal soldiers to keep themselves warm, while defending the country against the assaults of himself, and others of his ilk. A short distance beyond us, is the ruin of a house, which our troops and the rebels used, alternately, for a picket station, until one of our batteries made it uncomfortable as a residence. The chimney and fire-place still stand, and are useful, as our men have been cooking their rations in the fire-place this morning. A regiment of lancers are attached to our division, and do the outpost picket duty.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.—Received intelligence of the retreat of the enemy from Manassas. General Keyes was summoned to Washington, General Couch to the temporary command of the division, and Colonel Briggs to the brigade.

THURSDAY, March 13, was a cold, raw, drizzly day, and without rubber blankets or tents of any kind, the men were quite uncomfortable. General Couch was appointed to the permanent command of the division, and Colonel Briggs is temporarily in command of the brigade; General Keyes has command of the whole "corps." About six P. M., received orders to march to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, for the Chain Bridge, and there await orders.

FRIDAY, March 14.—Started as contemplated, and arrived at the bridge about noon, and halted for several hours under the guns of Fort Marcy. About five o'clock, bivouacked for the night, in the ravines and among the pines below the fort. Just fairly settled when it began to rain, and kept it up all night.

SATURDAY, March 15.—Rained all day. The men had nothing to protect them from the wet, but the branches of

the low, scrub cedars and their woolen blankets; consequently, in a short time, they were drenched to the skin. It rained with such violence that fires were out of the question. Towards night a ration of whiskey, quinine, and red pepper, was issued to the men to keep off the chills.

About six o'clock in the evening, General Couch gave the regiments permission to cross the river, and return to their camps. In half an hour the baggage wagons were loaded, and the move commenced. The road was in a horrible condition, gullied and washed by the heavy rains, mud more than ankle deep, the night dark as dark could be, requiring the greatest exertion of the men and horses, to make any progress at all; but the thought of warm fires and dry quarters, nerved them up, and the wet and tired soldiers marched into camp about one o'clock Sunday morning. A pailful of whiskey was issued to each company.

SUNDAY, March 16.—All day, foot-sore and weary men have straggled into camp.

SATURDAY, March 22.—Orders from head-quarters to be prepared for an immediate departure; officers' baggage reduced to one small satchel or carpet bag. This order caused much dissatisfaction among the officers, most of whom expected to take along a chest, as large as a good sized barn, and such a packing up of extra blankets, clothing, etc., never was seen before. Load after load was sent to Schumaker's barn for storage and safe keeping, until it should be called for again, and he kept them so safely, that six months afterwards there could not be a vestige of them found. The Regiment was thus robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of clothing, blankets, comfortables, trinkets and keepsakes, that were supposed to be safely stored for future use.

TUESDAY, March 25.—Started early in the morning for a march to the city, where we expected to take transports for Fortress Monroe; marched as far as Couch's head-quarters, and waited two hours for the Second Rhode Island

Regiment to take its place in line. At ten o'clock fairly under way. Marched as far as Columbia College, our old drill ground, and waited until six o'clock at night for orders, when we were ordered back to our camp, at Brightwood, for the night. As fortune would have it, some of the barracks and officers' quarters were standing, so by a close squeeze, room was made for the night. J. C. Bridgman of Springfield, and his brother, S. C. Bridgman of Northampton, are visitors in camp, and during the week we had Mr. Charles O. Chapin, and General Whitney, formerly superintendent of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mr. J C. Parsons of Holyoke, C. B. Bowers of Hartford, and Edward and Wells Southworth of West Springfield.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.—Once more took leave, and this time finally, of Brightwood, with its pleasant memories, and hallowed associations. Brightwood, beautiful Brightwood! Though years have elapsed since we knew and learned to love thee, we keep thy memory in cherished remembrance. Thy grassy slopes, thy shady groves and pleasant paths, are brought fresh to our memories, and are still dear to our thoughts, as we remember the by-gone days.

Buoyant with conscious strength, in numbers full a thousand strong, the Tenth, with hearty cheers, and high hopes for the future, joined the brigade and took the Seventh Street road for Washington, marching through the city, to the foot of Sixth street, where transports were in waiting.

The Seventh Regiment was first marched on board the Daniel Webster, and then the Thirty-sixth, and next the Second, the Tenth coming last. Companies G, E and C, were marched on board the "Sea-Shore," H and F on the "Donaldson," and K, D, B, A and I, on the "Ariel." The sutlers' wagons, etc., of our brigade, were loaded on the "Mystic." A whole day used up in the embarkation.

THURSDAY, March 27.—Most of the officers procured breakfast in the houses on shore. At nine o'clock were under way, and steaming down the Potomac. The Ariel had two schooners in tow, loaded with cavalry and horses.

Just eight months ago, we were going *up* the river to Washington. Passed Mount Vernon, where we had a fine view of the resting-place of the father of his country. The mansion, servants' houses, the garden, with its high fence, were all plainly visible, while just across the river frowned old Fort Washington, as if on guard over the sacred spot. Also passed Acquia Creek and Matthias Point; saw no signs of the rebels, save at Acquia Creek, where smoking ruins showed where *were* the rebel wharves and storehouses, destroyed to prevent their falling into our hands.

FRIDAY, March 28.—Opposite Fortress Monroe, where we are awaiting orders. We have a fine view of the fortress, bristling with cannon. To the right are the ruins of the once beautiful city of Hampton, burned by the rebels four or five months ago. A short distance from us, lies the iron-clad Monitor, steam up, and ready for another visitation from up the river, while close by it rides a French frigate, with the tri-color flying. The turret of the Monitor showed plainly the indentations made by the heavy ordnance of the Merrimac, a few days ago. About two miles from us is the Rip-raps, with its big Sawyer gun, that daily sends its iron messengers to the Johnny rebs at Sewall's Point, four miles beyond. The whole harbor is alive with steaming and sailing craft of every description. Gun-boats with their immense ordnance, and transports filled with troops, like ourselves, waiting orders.

SATURDAY, March 29.—The Ariel landed the five companies, about six o'clock in the morning, and they stacked arms in Hampton, until the rest of the Regiment should arrive. Skirmishing for breakfast, found some nice large oysters, at a shanty near the former residence of Ex-President John Tyler. After breakfast, strolled through the town of Hampton. Ruin and destruction everywhere; what had been a town of considerable size, before the war, now only a mixed mass of brick and stone; the streets could not be distinguished in the general heap of rubbish. The ancient church was not spared, but shared the general

destruction, although its walls were still standing. This was said to be the oldest church edifice in the country, the material of which it was built, being brought from England.

The very grave-yard was dug up for a rifle-pit, and the bones of the dead were scattered about. Tombs were opened, and the broken grave-stones of more than two centuries were thrown about and scattered all over the ground. Only two or three old negro huts escaped the devastation. One of these was occupied by an old negro couple, too old to move in the general stampede, and they were left to the tender mercies of the Yankees. The old woman, on being asked how old she was, said she was "*past eighty.*" The old man, to the same interrogation, said he couldn't tell how old he was, but he knew he was "*a heap older than the ole woman.*" They have lived since August, on what the soldiers have given them, and how their old gums can chew hard-tack is a wonder to the boys. Most of the inhabitants of Hampton fled to Norfolk. About one o'clock, our Regiment all having been landed, took up the march for Newport News, and went into camp. A house close by the camp is occupied by an old fellow who says he is neutral, and so has been skinned by both sides. He has got a flag of truce flying in his front yard, and a couple of red-headed, freckled-faced girls, hanging over the fence. Here we were visited by the Allotment Commission from Massachusetts. The object of their mission was to have the soldiers allot their pay, or such portion of it as they could spare, to their families at home, or any person they might select. By this arrangement, the paymaster would send the amount allotted, to its proper destination, thus saving the soldier much trouble about his money This duty was faithfully performed, and was of great benefit to the soldiers' families. In case a soldier had no family, and did not wish to trust his money to any friend, for safe keeping, he might allot it to the State Treasury of Massachusetts, where he was allowed six per cent. interest, and would be sure and find it when he left the service. The soldiers of

the Tenth Regiment generally availed themselves of this safe way of sending their money home.

MONDAY, March 31.—The rebel gun-boat Teaser has been shelling Smith's Division, just in advance of us, doing no particular damage. Sergeant Pettis has returned from Massachusetts, with twenty-one recruits.

FRIDAY, April 4.—At seven in the morning, started on our march toward Yorktown. It was a beautiful morning, and the peach trees were in blossom in every direction. We marched on, halting occasionally, passed Newport News about ten o'clock, and turning to the right, followed up the James River, along a road that runs parallel with it, and about forty rods from the bank. The country is low and level, but a ridge rises up to the very bank, to the hight of fifteen or twenty feet. Here we passed the camp-ground of Smith's Division, who were now marching ahead of us. About noon, Smith sends back word that he is in sight of one of the enemy's batteries, and asks permission to attack. General Keyes assented, and he fired one shell, when the enemy retreated in quick time. We sent two brigades of our division to support Smith, and halted on an open plain that had been the picket ground of the enemy, the night before. There were a group of deserted houses in the vicinity. Halted here two or three hours. The woods were full of secesh hogs and pigs, which had been let loose, and the boys went after them with a rush, soon returning with junks of fresh pork, and building fires, sat down and feasted on broiled pork steak. Marched as far as possible that day, and after dark turned into the pine woods, and stacked arms. Throwing ourselves down on the ground behind the stacks, were soon fast asleep.

SATURDAY, April 5.—At sunrise took up our line of march, and made slow progress, as there were many holes in the ground, and the enemy, in many places, had felled trees to impede our progress. About nine o'clock, came up to the works taken by Smith's Division yesterday. It now grew dark, and thundered and lightened, and the rain

poured in torrents, but we struggled on through the mud. The works here were formidable, and if ably defended, would have given us much trouble. Marched across a long plain, and came to a large mill-pond on our right, and the road went down into a sort of ravine, and right across from the dam on one side, to the bank on the other, was a line of logs about six inches in diameter, firmly planted in the ground, close together, and at about ten feet in hight, cut off and sharpened to a point. Where the road went through was a stout gate, and right behind was a high bank, with embrasures for two guns. Every knoll was a breastwork for riflemen, and stretching away to the left, were thrown up earthworks for cannon, and behind these, barracks enough to contain four or five thousand soldiers.

The Tenth and Thirty-sixth here made a wide detour to the left, taking a straight line through the woods and plowed fields. The hot sun had now come out, and the men began to feel the effects of the quick march, under the weight of wet clothes and knapsacks. Many fell out on the way from exhaustion; still the Regiment pressed on. Those that could not keep up, fell to the rear; and soon the line of march was strewn with shoes, blankets, overcoats, and every thing that would impede the march.

About noon, arrived at a piece of woods, where we halted and took an hour's rest, and the stragglers, most of them, caught up. Then the bugle sounded again, and we fell in, and marched through the woods, down a steep bank, across a slab and log bridge, over a marsh, in a cove which sets back from the river, up the other side, and through a small piece of woods, and into the open field. Here we saw the Second Rhode Island disappearing in some woods, to the right, with guns upon the shoulder, and at the double quick. Straight out we came, and on our left was one of our batteries, with guns unlimbered, and men at their stations. We took a turn to the left, and, "On right by file into line," came straight across the field, in line of battle, the Thirty-sixth New York extending the line to the left. Then

came "load at will;" presently, up the road which we had left in the morning, came the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, and formed line in our rear. A hundred rods in front of us was a piece of woods, directly before us a road, and on each side of the road, a Virginia rail fence. The fence was torn down, and we passed through, and formed line in the next field, and near the woods where the enemy were supposed to be.

Presently, the right Company H, and the left Company G, were deployed as skirmishers across our front, and passed on to the edge of the woods, but not a reb could be seen.

All this time we could hear our batteries pounding away on our right, but their operations were entirely invisible to us.

The skirmishers were called in, column formed, and we took up the line of march, up the road, past Warwick Court-house, a little barn-like structure, built of brick. The village consists of a store, tavern, jail, court-house, and one or two dwellings. Down a little hill, and through a creek up to our knees, and then half a mile of muddy road, and into a piece of woods, we went. The cannon sounded nearer and nearer, and we expected, every minute, to arrive in sight of the fort, when "right about, march," was the order, and back we went. We "filed right" into an open field, and here was another of our batteries, and we stacked arms, threw ourselves down upon the fresh earth, and waited for the next order. Here we waited until after sundown, then marched back past the Court-house, and closed up in column by division, in an open common of hard clay, with the water standing in puddles all over it. Here we stacked arms, and were told to make ourselves as comfortable as possible, as we might move in five minutes.

After nine o'clock that night, when the men were all asleep, the bugle sounded, and up we rose, tired and hungry. The officers strapped on their equipments, the men shouldered their knapsacks, and off we started, taking a bee line

for the woods we had faced, when we first formed in the afternoon. The whole Regiment was detailed for picket duty, and the line was established a mile long

SUNDAY, April 6.—Companies B, D, E, G, H and K, are detailed for duty on the roads.

Early in the morning, a reconnoitering party was called for, from our brigade, and Company I of the Tenth, and a company from the Thirty-sixth New York, were detailed and ordered to report to Lieutenant Merrill of McClellan's staff. Both companies were thrown out as skirmishers, keeping only one platoon as reserve. Skirmished along the enemy's front about a mile and a half, when they came upon quite a body of troops, which proved to be the Seventh Maine, and Fifth Wisconsin of General Hancock's brigade, out on the same duty, and the two companies were immediately attached to his battalion. The rebel fortifications could be plainly seen, with the stars and bars flying, and the rebels' shouts could be heard, as they caught sight of our reconnoitering party, upon whom they commenced, and kept up a scattering fire. A number of skirmishers were injured; one had an arm shot off, another a wound in his foot, and another an ugly cut in the thigh. As the last named, a young lad of seventeen or eighteen, came in from the skirmish line, General Hancock examined his wound, and patting him on the head, told him that he had a mark of honor, for life.

Four stragglers from an Alabama regiment were picked up. They were not uniformed, but were armed with altered old flint-lock muskets, of the model of 1823, originally made at the Valley Forge Arsenal. Their equipments bore marks of great age, their canteens being made of wood, and their cartridge and cap boxes, clumsy and ill-shaped. They were intelligent appearing men, and would give but little information.

After General Hancock and Lieutenant Merrill were satisfied with their reconnoissance, and it being nearly sundown, the troops started in the direction of camp, marching

two and a half miles, through a villainous swamp, in some places two feet deep in water. Late in the evening, the party arrived at the head-quarters of Smith s Division, and bivouacked for the night. Some of the men built fires to dry their clothing, and attracted considerable attention from the rebel batteries, which made the place rather uncomfortable as a resting-place. Soon they quieted down, and the men took the repose, of which they were so much in need, and early next morning, the companies returned to their regiments.

At Warwick Court-house, the whole army was put upon reduced rations, the bad state of the roads delaying the supply trains. All the provisions were brought twenty miles from Newport News, or Shipping Point, and the spring rains kept the roads in a fearful condition. Long stretches of corduroy road had to be built by the troops, before anything like regular trips could be made. Foraging parties were organized, and many an unlucky beef and porker brought into camp. Large quantities of cattle and hogs were running in a half wild state, between the lines of the two armies, and their capture furnished much sport, as well as food, for the men. Not much seasoning was required in their eating, as their flesh was so strongly impregnated with the wild garlics, which formed a considerable portion of their food.

At this time, the rebels picketed the west, and the union troops the east bank of the Warwick River, and to the fourth corps, to which the Tenth was attached, belonged the duty of guarding the Warwick, from the Court-house to where it empties into the James. As the rebel pickets were within easy rifle range, just across the river, a regular practice of picket firing was kept up by both sides. Very few casualties occurred on our side. At night, when too dark to see to shoot, the pickets of both sides would draw close to the banks of the river, and indulge in a little back talk, which, though not always elegant, was to the point. "What's youuns come down yere for? To subjugate

weuns?" "Who be weuns?" yells out somebody, followed by shouts of laughter from the boys in blue; and then came a long and hot discussion on the topics of the hour, which was kept up until late in the night. The barbarous practice of picket firing was afterwards abandoned, by mutual consent of both parties.

TUESDAY, April 8.—Raining hard. Those who got bad locations, or lacked ingenuity in putting up their tents, got well soaked out, last night, and this morning all hands are busy preparing comfortable quarters.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.—Still rainy. No provisions have arrived, and this morning five hard crackers were given out for a day's rations.

THURSDAY, April 10.—The weather has come off clear and pleasant, but the roads are frightful. The paymaster disbursed pay for January and February, and the sutlers are once more happy.

FRIDAY, April 11.—Received news of the capture of Island Number Ten, and the battle of Pittsburg landing.

SATURDAY, April 12.—A detail out building corduroy roads all day.

MONDAY, April 14.—Battalion drill to-day, for the first time in this camp, and this afternoon, inspection and dress parade.

Orders issued from head-quarters forbidding any music by bands, or noise of any kind. While on picket near the enemy's camp, we can hear their bands discoursing "Dixie," "My Maryland," and other southern patriotic melodies.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.—Early in the morning, marched some three miles towards the right of our line, and near the enemy's works. In line until nine o'clock at night, when we returned to camp for our knapsacks and baggage. Marched, coming and going, nearly all night, stopping two and a half hours for rest. Our new position would furnish an excellent study for the naturalist. Every species in the bug and insect line, that can kick, jump, bite, or sting, is here represented in astounding numbers. The most abominable of all is the wood-tick, resembling the bed-bug in ap-

pearance. They would fasten themselves to the bodies of the men, inserting their heads through the skin and into the flesh, and fill themselves with the best blood of the Yankee army. Sometimes four or five of them would be found on the person at a time. Pull the bodies off, and the head would remain, making a troublesome little sore.

The First Division commenced shelling the rebel forts. Four companies of the Third Vermont badly cut up, while attempting to cross the river.

THURSDAY, April 17.—Stirred up at two o'clock; line formed at half-past two; marched four miles with knapsacks on, stopping a number of times on the way; staid till noon; stacked arms: called up twice in the night; slight skirmishing, but did not leave the position. Our camp is called camp Winfield Scott.

FRIDAY, April 18.—One hundred men of the Tenth, and seventy-five from the Thirty-sixth New York, are detailed for outpost picket. After marching four hours, and getting the picket line established, a detachment of the Eleventh Maine and Fifty-sixth New York came to relieve them, and the marching had to be all done over again. In the morning, on the outer picket, the rebels could be seen busily strengthening their works. We could see them relieving their guard, and hear four or five bands playing "Dixie" and other kindred strains. From this point five distinct forts could be seen. Were alarmed during the night by one of the Thirty-sixth, who thought he could see in the darkness the whole rebel army approaching. He drew up his gun and fired it, threw it over the fence and ran away.

SATURDAY, April 19.—In the morning the detachment on picket assisted Captain Harvey, of the Eleventh Maine, in straightening his picket line, and then returned to camp. At night had just turned in for rest, when bang, bang goes the picket line, and out turn we in a drenching rain—and how it did pour down! Were in line and under arms until daylight. Our whole Regiment is acting as reserve for the picket line.

SUNDAY, April 20.—At six o'clock this morning turned in, soaked through and through, and had all the forenoon for rest. At night moved our camp a little nearer the enemy, and into the woods, an improvement on our former place, on higher and dryer ground. On picket from one o'clock until five in the morning.

TUESDAY, April 22.—Ordered to move our camp about half a mile nearer the enemy, which would bring us right under their guns. Marched out to find a place for camp, and selected a very good position, when orders came for us to march at once to our old camp at Warwick Court-house, where we arrived at six o'clock. Our men at Brightwood found fault because they hadn't enough active duty. They don't complain any now.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.—Inspection of the Regiment.

THURSDAY, April 24.—A heavy detail from the Regiment building corduroy roads.

FRIDAY, April 25.—Company I of the Tenth, and one company from Thirty-sixth New York, stationed at Young's House on the James River, near where the Warwick flows into it. Young was an extensive land and slave owner His forests of pine covered thousands of acres. His house was a rambling, old three story affair, but he had beautiful, well-laid-out lawns and gardens, extending down to the river. Before the war he had a large Northern trade in Southern pine lumber, and an extended reputation for generous hospitality. His loss by the war must have been immense; his business ruined, his forests cut down to make roads and fires for a large army, his buildings overrun and broken up, and desolation and destruction on every hand. Before we arrived, it had been used as head-quarters for the rebels, and poles for telegraph wires were connected with the house. At night-fall the pickets amused themselves bobbing for eels in the river, and caught a large number. They were cooked in the spacious fire-places of the house, the doors and casings furnishing plenty of dry fuel. The rebel gun-boat Teaser came down opposite the house, this

morning, and swung around broadside to, and seemingly made preparations to shell the place, but, for some reason, desisted and steamed slowly down the river.

Company B, under Captain Smart, has been out three days in succession, building corduroy roads.

SUNDAY, April 27.—Companies H and F are on picket at Young's house with company E, of Second Rhode Island.

MONDAY, April 28. — Alarmed, and regimental line formed; but it was soon dismissed, and the men had orders to keep their equipments on all night. Appearances indicated a movement of the enemy on our left.

Lieutenant Bigelow is out with a corduroy party.

Company H, Captain Miller, and a company of Thirty-sixth New York on duty at Young's house. The Teaser gave them a shelling, but did no damage.

TUESDAY, April 29.—Information of the capture of New Orleans came to us through the rebel reports.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.—Mustered for pay by Colonel Decker. Orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

SATURDAY, May 3. — Company I, Captain Newell, on picket at Young's house and farm. The rebels were quiet last night; no noise or lights were seen. Their Teaser was opposite our post all the afternoon of yesterday, and is in the same position this morning. A number of the enemy were seen leaving the point opposite, early this morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Decker was field officer of the day, yesterday, and Colonel Briggs has returned to the command of the Regiment, having been relieved by General Devens of Ball's Bluff celebrity, who has been appointed to the command of the brigade. General Couch has been promoted to the command of the division.

SUNDAY, May 4.—A supply of quartermaster's stores arrived for the Regiment; shoes, socks, trowsers and underclothing. The commanders of companies were busily issuing them to the needy, when at four o'clock the army was

ordered for an immediate advance, as it was reported the enemy had evacuated Yorktown. Passed through the rebel earth-works, that had been abandoned with all their heavy guns; some of them spiked, some with trunnions broken off, and others with their carriages burnt. The final evacuation had evidently been hurried, and the work of demolition had not been very complete. They left more than a hundred heavy cannon in their abandoned forts.

Marched until half-past ten at night, and reached Lebanon, encamping in a drizzling rain. Close by our camp-ground was a large house which had been the quarters of a rebel surgeon, and had the appearance of being left in a hurry by its last occupants. Housekeeping articles of all kinds, and women's and children's clothing were scattered all over the house. The out-buildings had been used as store-houses, and forage and commissary stores were distributed about the premises. The enemy had used the house only the day before. Companies F and G on picket.

MONDAY, May 5.—Left Lebanon at seven o'clock in the morning. Raining quite hard when we started, and it kept up a cold drizzle all day. By noon we could hear the cannon of the advance, and we hurried forward, as best we could, in the deep mud and rain, which at this time was pouring down in torrents. The artillery was ordered to the front, and we picked our way along as best we could, mixed up with artillery, cavalry, and ammunition trains—all hurrying onward as fast as possible. Sometimes the left wing of the Regiment would be cut off by a passing train of artillery, and then it was double-quick to catch up. About five o'clock reached within two miles of Williamsburg, where the battle was raging, and were immediately ordered to advance and support Hooker, who was hotly engaged in our immediate front. The wounded and dying were being brought back to the rear, on stretchers, in considerable numbers, and the sight of them, faint, lifeless and covered with their blood, was not refreshing to new troops. The roar of artillery, and the rattle of the infantry was ter-

rific. We were yet too far in the rear to be in much danger, yet many a shot and shell came crashing through the thick woods in front of us, either falling at our feet, or passing harmlessly overhead. The Tenth formed line of battle, and the order was given to "Load at will—load!" Here was business. The cartridges were inserted and rammed home with a stronger nerve than was usual. This was the first time the pieces were loaded with the certainty that when they were emptied, it would be at targets of flesh and blood. Muskets were shouldered, and the Tenth advanced in line of battle to face the foe. A glance down the line of slightly upturned faces, showed every feature firmly set, every eye was straight to the front, each musket was grasped with a firmer grip; this was no holiday parade, but the line was as straight as an arrow, and the old Tenth never marched firmer and steadier. Across the open field into the road, and just entering the woods, from whence the fierce sound of battle came, when dashing down the road, from the extreme right of our line, where Hancock held the enemy in check, came an orderly from that officer to General Sumner, who was in command, with the request that he be at once re-enforced, as he was fiercely assailed by a strong force of rebels. The direction of the Tenth was immediately changed by the right flank, and they started off on a trot to reinforce Hancock. It was quite a distance to the right of our line, and by the time they reached the allotted position, Hancock had just repulsed the enemy by a masterly charge. The Tenth were at once placed in the front line of battle, which position they kept through the night. In close proximity was an unfinished earth-work, which was one of the chain of forts the enemy had extended across the peninsula at this point. In this work, during the afternoon's battle, the enemy had placed some two hundred of their wounded, and their groans and cries during the night, mingled with those on the battle-field, were piteous in the extreme. When night set in, the two lines of battle were so close together that not a light or fire of

any sort was allowed; added to this, a cold rain that had wet to the skin every man in the army, and no shelter of any kind. Under these circumstances the loyal soldiers lay on their arms, to catch, perhaps, a little rest, for exhausted nature will at times demand repose. Under cover of the darkness and storm, the enemy withdrew from the front, and rapidly fell back toward Richmond.

During the forced march, the color-bearer gave out from exhaustion, and the care of these precious emblems was given to Serg. James Knox of Company I, who carried them and cared for them, until he received well-deserved promotion for gallant services.

On the way to support Hancock, they passed General Keyes, who exclaimed, "Boys, it all depends upon you, and you know Massachusetts never retreats."

TUESDAY, May 6.—Up at the first ray of light, and cooked a scanty meal of coffee and hard bread. Coffee was the main stay; without it was misery indeed. The enemy were found to have vacated our front, and an inspection of the neighboring earth-work revealed a shocking sight. Men wounded in every shape; some dead, and some dying; many shockingly mangled, to whom death would have been a blessing. A lot of rails had been carried in by their comrades, and numerous fires built, to afford some solace and comfort in the pitiless rain. One, terribly wounded in the thigh, had placed his maimed limb over a rail, one end of which was in the fire. The flame had crept slowly but surely down the edge of the rail, until it reached the flesh, and when discovered by our men, the limb was being literally roasted; and while the man was suffering indescribable agony, he was powerless to move it. Such assistance as was possible, in the short time allowed, was freely and heartily bestowed, to make the sufferers comfortable.

As soon as it was light enough to fully distinguish objects, the Tenth marched to Fort Magruder, which they found deserted by the enemy. A camp was at once es-

tablished, in the immediate neighborhood. It seemed as if most of the dead and wounded rebels belonged to the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth Virginia. The log barracks, built by the enemy, were used to keep our prisoners in, of which we had a large number. All the houses and barns in the neighborhood were filled with the wounded of both armies. The Carolina prisoners were an ignorant set, and many, when asked if they could read or write, answered that they "hadn't any book larnin;" they had no particular uniform, unless being uniformly ragged and dirty could be called such. The Virginians were more intelligent, and better dressed. Our bands have been playing their liveliest strains to-day, making it more cheerful, as since our arrival at Warwick, not a drum, bugle, or any musical instrument, has been heard. Plenty of crackers, but no baggage. This morning our gun-boats were seen going up the James River,—the Galena, the Monitor, and the Naugatuck,—while well in advance of them were the rebels' Teaser, Jamestown, and Yorktown, steaming rapidly up the river, to keep out of the way of our boats.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.—In camp near Williamsburg.

THURSDAY, May 8.—In camp near Williamsburg. Several officers of the Regiment were permitted to take a stroll through the town. Visited the William and Mary College, which was used as a hospital for the wounded. It was mostly filled with rebels, they having been carried there during the engagement. The ladies of Williamsburg were present in large numbers, tenderly caring for their wounded soldiers.

FRIDAY, May 9.—At half-past six this morning started again; marched as far as James City. We took a long roundabout way, and after marching ten miles, were only three miles from Williamsburg.

SATURDAY, May 10.—Marched as far as Barhamsville, and encamped upon the edge of a beautiful grove, the Seventh Massachusetts on our right, and the Fifty-fifth New York in the rear of us. Reached this camp about three

o'clock in the afternoon. By shiftlessness in our quartermaster's department, our baggage train is not up. While the officers of every other regiment in sight are luxuriating in clean changes of clothing, we are waiting for our baggage as usual.

SUNDAY, May 11.—In camp at Barhamsville. Dress parade at five o'clock, by all the regiments. This drew, as visitors, quite a crowd of first-families, and some that were not first. One couple footed it five miles to see the soldiers. They hadn't seen any of "youuns" before. The woman said she never before saw the American flag, and we didn't doubt her word.

MONDAY, May 12.—Still in camp at Barhamsville. Dress parade at five o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 13.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, taking the direct telegraph road to Richmond. Marched until midnight, reaching New Kent Court-house, a distance of only ten miles from where we started. The long line of baggage train impeded our march, and we could move but a short distance at a time. Halted for the night much fatigued. Bivouacked on a sand-bank.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.—Whole Regiment detailed for picket; rained all night; the men soaked through and through.

THURSDAY, May 15.—Still raining hard; the whole Regiment on picket all day and all night. A cavalry picket, from the Eighth Pennsylvania, are attempting vidette duty in our front, but during the night, they were all the time coming in with cock-and-bull stories of whole squadrons of the enemy just ready to charge, and managed to keep us up and in line, all night. In the morning, found out that one company had been scared all night by another company of the same regiment.

The able-bodied men of this region are all in the rebel army; we see some of their maimed and crippled, who have been discharged from the confederate service, and have returned to their homes. They have but little to say, and answer but few questions.

All the houses we pass have little white flags of truce hanging out of the windows, or stuck up in the door-yard. Flags of mercy, the boys call them, and the property so marked, is generally protected and respected. At James City, we protected a *poor lone widow*, saved her fences for her, and allowed no one to molest her. Next morning, found out that her *husband* was in the rebel army, and she was secesh through and through.

FRIDAY, May 16.—Our Regiment on picket until nine o'clock this morning, when we were withdrawn, and placed on the Chickahominy Creek road, to protect the road, and get rested at the same time. The remainder of the division passed on towards Richmond. At four o'clock again on the tramp, and moved four miles nearer Richmond, to a place called Baltimore Cross Roads. Passed large strawberry fields. The rebs keep just about so far in advance of us, or we keep so far behind them, we haven't found out which. Our cavalry stirred up their rear guard, this afternoon, about five miles from here.

SATURDAY, May 17.—Moved forward about two miles, to Crump's Cross Roads. The dirtiest camp-ground yet. Cobb's Georgia Legion had occupied, only a day or two before, and the place of their sojourn was plainly visible.

SUNDAY, May 18.—In camp all day. This has been to the tired soldier indeed a day of rest ; nothing to do but clean up guns and equipments. At evening, dress parade, and prayer by the chaplain of the First Chasseurs. Our chaplain having resigned soon after we took the field, we have to borrow prayers from our comrades of other regiments.

It has been stated, how the companies at Brightwood drew pay in cash, from government, for rations which they had not received, which money was turned over to the company fund. One day, a Company A man called at the colonel's tent, and with hat off, and saluting respectfully, inquired if the soldiers could not draw from government a company savings, for prayers not received by the Regiment,

from the chaplain. He thought it would make quite a little sum.—The colonel's answer is not quoted.

MONDAY, May 19.—Moved again three miles, to the line of the railroad from West Point to Richmond, and about sixteen miles from the latter city. Raining in the morning, but clearing off before night. Close up to the enemy's picket, and encamped in a fine grove.

TUESDAY, May 20.—Inspection and light battalion drill, this afternoon, at four o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.—Two miles nearer Richmond, having moved camp this morning. Bivouacked in a clover field. Just before dark, Company B, Captain Smart, and Company I, Captain Newell, were detailed for outpost duty, to relieve Captain Bliss of the Seventh Massachusetts. Nearly dark when the detachment started to cross the railroad bridge, over the Chickahominy. About forty feet, the portion spanning the channel of the creek, had been burned by the enemy, and our men crossed the channel on planks, laid upon the trestle work; waded the Chickahominy swamp knee deep, lay down on the bank and watched for daylight and the enemy.

THURSDAY, May 22.—At early dawn, the enemy's cavalry picket were discovered, and driven off by our rifles. By noon, the picket line had been straightened, and advanced half a mile, from the end of the bridge, with the head-quarters at what was called the Pryor house, now deserted. Started the enemy from the nearest house on our right, and captured a contraband, who gave us a graphic history of the neighborhood and people. The women and children, all colored, had been left to look after the affairs of the house, while the proprietors had taken their families, and skedaddled for Richmond. The servants returned in the afternoon, having been driven away by our firing. Put on a picket at the house, which was filled with furniture, clothing and provisions, just as the family left it. The next morning, one of the soldiers on guard at the house, was

seen to dip his coffee from his haversack, with a bright silver table-spoon. Upon being requested to name where the aforesaid article of domestic use was obtained, stated that he found it in the house, and there being nobody at home, he had taken it to *save it*. It was found, upon inquiring, that most of the other men, who had occasion to go to the house, had also *saved* a spoon. On the opposite side of the railroad, and to our left, was another farm-house, which inventoried three old maids, two negro men, two colored women, five cats, four dogs, and one cow, all scared and with their backs up. They were very much frightened, when they found their visitors were "youuns," instead of "weuns," but they were assured of ample protection. Yet they were not happy. One of the old ladies stood up in one corner of the room, as tall and stiff as a rail, puffing away at an old clay pipe, as if her very existence depended on it. At the next house lived a miller, with his wife and half a dozen children. Being a miller, he was exempt, at that time, from the rebel conscription. A guard was stationed at his house, to make sure that no information was given from it, to the enemy. At the miller's house, found an official document from the rebel head-quarters, directed to "The first union officer who arrives," and within was an envelope directed to Adjutant General Williams, of our army. It was unsealed, and related to a flag of truce. At night, exchanged occasional shots with the enemy, who were on the railroad, just out of good rifle range.

FRIDAY, May 23. — The Regiment crossed Bottum's bridge, and the picket companies were called in about four o'clock. The Fiftieth New York Regiment of engineers, were busy repairing the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy.

SATURDAY, May 24.—Encamped within twelve miles of Richmond. At nine o'clock, were out supporting General Negley's brigade of Casey's division, on a reconnoissance. Considerable cannonading was going on in our front. Coming up, we found the Seventh New York battery,

sharply engaged with a battery of the enemy. Our artillery was best served, and the rebs drew off. At two o'clock, Casey's division came up, and we returned to camp. It was raining, and the men got soaked through again.

CHAPTER V.

Reconnoissance—Careless picket duty—The battle of Fair Oaks—General Briggs wounded—Other casualties—The enemy repulsed at last—The band—Colonel Briggs' report—Captain Miller s account—New York Herald account—General Keyes' opinion of the Tenth—Official report of killed and wounded—Burying the dead.

SUNDAY, May 25.—A warm, pleasant day. At nine o'clock in the morning, marched to Seven Pines, about seven and one-half miles from Richmond. The enemy are reported in force and strongly fortified, three miles from here. All our extra baggage, and our wagon train, were sent back across the river.

MONDAY, May 26.—Everything quiet last night. This morning have everything packed and ready to march, at a minute's notice.

TUESDAY, May 27.—Began to rain at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it has poured down ever since. The whole division are busy throwing up rifle-pits, and felling trees for abattis. This afternoon there has been heavy firing in the direction of Porter's division, who have the extreme right of our line.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.—Three o'clock this morning, all our ambulances ordered to the right, an intimation of serious work in that quarter. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Tenth and First United States Chasseurs made a reconnoissance of the enemy's position, passing through our outer picket. The picket duty was being performed by details from Casey's division, and their shameful neglect, in a great measure, caused the surprise of our troops, three days afterwards. Nearly every picket post had a fire, the smoke of which was plainly discernible to the rebels, giving them the exact position of every

post. Some of the men were sitting down with their backs to the enemy, and their muskets leaning against trees, busily engaged reading dime novels, and the enemy's picket within a hundred rods of them. As soon as our reconnoitering party were discovered by the rebels, they opened fire with a six-pounder, doing no damage, the shells bursting harmlessly among the trees, and before they had secured accurate range of our position, the object of the expedition was accomplished.

One of the shells struck the trunk of a tree, behind which, Conners, of Company I, was sitting down, jarring it from stem to root. "Be jabers," said Conners, looking up in astonishment, "I happened to be the right side of the tree *that* time."

As soon as the engineer officers were satisfied with their observations, we returned to camp.

THURSDAY, May 29.—Moved our camp about a mile nearer the enemy. Our supplies were now brought to us, direct from White House Landing, by railroad. The first train through, created much enthusiasm among the men. We could also hear the whistle of the locomotive, bringing supplies to the rebel army, from Richmond. Both armies use the same railroad, and just beyond Fair Oaks station, the track is obstructed, to prevent the enemy from running anything down, to injure our trains.

FRIDAY, May 30.—Line formed and guns stacked in front of the quarters, to be ready in case of sudden attack. At five o'clock commenced raining, and kept it up with thunder and lightning until long after midnight.

SATURDAY, May 31.—A detail of the Regiment out this morning repairing the roads, which are in fearful condition on account of the heavy rains. Three companies, A, K and E, are doing picket duty on our extreme left flank.

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Just after noon commenced the battle of Fair Oaks, which came upon our army like a clap of thunder from a

clear sky. The first intimation received, was a furious and incessant firing just in front of us, and was occasioned by the enemy falling like an avalanche on General Casey's position. The men were in line, and muskets were seized in less time than it takes to write it. It seems the enemy took this particular time for the attack, as they knew but two divisions of the army were across the river, the remainder being some nine miles away. Down they came through Casey's pickets, and on to his main line like a thunderbolt, carrying everything before them, and the Tenth was hardly in line before Casey's stragglers commenced pouring down the road to the rear. The Tenth were now ordered forward about eighty rods to some rifle-pits that had been previously thrown up. Finding the pits filled with water, they dropped down in rear of them, the earth in front forming a partial shelter. The Seventh regiment and McCarty's battery were some distance in rear of the Tenth, on slightly elevated ground, and to the left was the Thirty-sixth New York. At this place the firing was brisk for some time, the Tenth lying flat on the wet ground, and the batteries of both sides firing over their heads. A number of men were wounded, at this time, from defective shells from our own batteries, and from the shots of the enemy. Private Roy, of Company F, had a large piece of flesh scooped out of his shoulder by a defective shell from our side. The Fifty-fifth New York was ordered up, and took position in a slashing* in front of the Tenth, and commenced firing. They found this an extremely hot place, and in a few minutes they began to melt away, and those that were left fell back before the murderous fire of the enemy. At this juncture the Tenth were moved forward some twenty-five rods, where they formed line of battle on the north side of a narrow strip of cleared land, and just in rear of the position just left by the Fifty-fifth. Still further north was the long line of rebel infantry. This was an unfortunate position for the Tenth. While the men of

*Felled trees.

the right and left of the regimental line could plainly see the enemy, the whole center, although suffering from the musketry, could not see the foe by reason of the high bushes and brush in their front, and could only fire by guesswork at the enemy's position. While thus situated, the left companies discovered that our line was being flanked on the left, and that a line facing the east had been formed in the woods, a short distance from the left flank of the Tenth, completely enfilading that line. The Regiment then fell back, firing all the time until they reached their camp; again moved forward as far as the rifle-pits. From here they followed General Keyes across the road to a position considerably to the right of any they had previously occupied, and again engaged the enemy, firing volley after volley with great rapidity. Here Colonel Briggs was wounded, shot through both thighs whilst in front of his Regiment. Colonel Briggs was wounded about five o'clock in the afternoon, and was on foot at the time. When the Regiment was ordered to the rifle-pits, he had dismounted for the purpose of being with them, leaving his horse in the vicinity, but when he came to look for it, it was gone, and the Colonel remained on foot the remainder of the engagement. He was struck three times; once in the breast by a ball which was stopped by a steel vest, then by a spent ball in the foot, and lastly by a Minie ball which passed completely through the left thigh and into the right one, where it remained. After Colonel Briggs was wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Decker being laid up with rheumatism, and Major Marsh being absent as brigade officer of the day, the command devolved upon Captain Miller, as the senior officer present. He instantly rallied the men on the colors, and formed line of battle, his left resting upon the road, and immediately became hotly engaged with the enemy. He held his ground until dark, keeping the foe in check until the arrival of re-enforcements. This last rally was one of the fiercest of the day, and many gallant men were here killed or mortally wounded. Here Company H

suffered most severely, as its flank rested on the road in full sight of the enemy. For his meritorious and gallant conduct on this occasion, Captain Miller received richly deserved commendation and praise from his superior officers.

Capt. Joseph B. Parsons was wounded early in the engagement, one ball hitting him on the head, and another passing through the right leg above the knee, between the bone and the artery. The heavy firing from the rebels made it impossible to carry off the wounded, and they remained where they fell during the continuance of the fighting. Captain Parsons crawled behind a small stump and laid down, and at times the rebels were quite near him. He expected every moment to be captured, or hit again by the bullets that were whizzing through the air around him. Fortunately the rebels were repulsed, and he was saved. During the engagement, a squad of men came along and Captain Parsons asked one of them to let down the fence so he could crawl through, hoping to make his escape under the protection of the felled trees in the adjoining lot, but the soldiers were after the rebs and would not stop. F O. Hillman, of Company C, carried Captain Parsons to the rear, and he was again removed by Sergeant Bishop.

Capt. Edwin E. Day, of Greenfield, was wounded early in the fight, and was being carried from the field by two men, when a shot killed Captain Day and wounded both the men. The enemy had possession of this part of the field, for a time, and took from Captain Day's person $150 in money, his gold watch, and his shoulder-straps.

Captain Smart met a most brutal death. He had been firing a carbine, which he carried from Brightwood, and had no shoulder straps, or other mark, to distinguish him from a private soldier. He fell severely wounded in the leg, and when the rebels came up, had some words with one of them, who, picking up his carbine, shot him through the neck, saying, "There, take that, you damned Yankee." His

pocket was rifled of a gold watch. He had $150 in a breast-pocket which they did not find.

Lieutenant Leland, of Company H, was mortally wounded through the abdomen, and died the next morning in the hospital. He was a brave officer, and Christian soldier, and was lamented by his company and fellow-officers.

Sergeant Braman, of Company C, was wounded in one leg, and while being taken from the field, a cannon ball took off one shoulder. This occurred about four o'clock, and he lived until eight and was buried on Sunday.

Sergeant Whitney, of Company C, was wounded while attempting to bring Captain Day's body off the field.

First Sergeant Cutler, of Company H, was killed in the last stand made by the Regiment, at the head of his company.

The flag of the Regiment was carried through the engagement by Serg. James Knox, of Company I, a gallant soldier, who was promoted to a second-lieutenancy immediately after the battle. The flag was shot through and through repeatedly, and the clothing of the bearer was torn in several places by shot; yet, strange to relate, he escaped without a scratch on his person.

About half-past four in the afternoon re-inforcements began to arrive, led by the gallant Kearney, who immediately formed on the left of the line, and checked the further advance of the enemy, who lay all night in what had been the camp of the Tenth. Before dark the Regiment was relieved and took position in the rifle-pits thrown up some days before the attack.

The regimental band labored hard and faithfully, in carrying off, and assisting the wounded on the field. In doing this work, they were exposed fully as much as the troops. Early in the engagement, they took position directly in rear of the Regiment, which brought them under fire of the artillery of both armies. Generals came along and told them they were needlessly exposing themselves, and our artillerymen, in the rear, swore at them for being in the way, and

for a time it seemed there would be nothing for them to do, but stand up and be shot at. They soon found employment in caring for the wounded, and plenty of it to keep them busy all the afternoon. While engaged in this duty, Albert Ingraham received an ugly wound in the shoulder, from a piece of shell, which passed through his body, and out near the backbone.

COLONEL BRIGGS' REPORT.

LETTER TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL SCHOULER.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 9, 1862.

GENERAL :—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a report, forwarded by me to brigade head-quarters, concerning the action of the Tenth Regiment, in the battle near the Seven Pines, before Richmond, on Saturday the 31st.

Although a recent order from head-quarters of the army of the Potomac claims all official reports as the property of the government, and prohibits their publication by officers making them, except on authority from head-quarters, I have regarded it not inconsistent with the spirit and intent of that order, to comply with instructions from the adjutant-general's office in my own State, to make as prompt report as practicable, of the operations in the field, of the troops raised and equipped by her. I regret that I am not able to forward herewith, a complete list of the casualties, but having been removed from my command, soon after the action, the list, which before leaving I was able to procure, and which has been extensively published throughout the State, was too incomplete to be embodied in an official return. I also regret that I am not able to give a detailed account of the action of the Regiment after I was disabled, and while it was under the command of Captain Miller. I cannot lose the opportunity, however, of repeating what has been stated to me by the General commanding the brigade, and others who witnessed it, that the conduct of that officer and the brave men under his command, was such as to entitle him and them to special notice, and unqualified commendation, and to confer lasting honors upon them, and the State which sent them forth.

I have enclosed a rude diagram, designed mainly to show the difficult position in which the Regiment found itself, after first

moving from behind the rifle-pits, up the road within the felled timber or abattis, and from which they were driven in disorder, by the overwhelming fire from the left and rear. Our loss has been severe and irreparable, and I cannot, in alluding to it, refrain from paying my feeble tribute to the worth and character of the three officers, who fell in the thickest of the fight. The loss, too, of such men as Sergeants Cutler and Braman, who, though without titles to distinguish them, fell upon the field, will be reckoned, by those who knew their true merits, as among the costliest sacrifices of the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. BRIGGS, *Col. Tenth Mass. Vol.*

GEN. WILLIAM SCHOULER, *Adjutant General, Mass.*

OFFICIAL REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the battle near the Seven Pines, on Saturday, the 31st of May, by the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then under my command.

I received the order to have my command under arms, about ten o'clock, immediately upon my return from visiting the outposts, on my tour as general officer of the day. About one o'clock P. M., I had just left the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, at the Deserted Huts, so called, on the wood road leading southerly, from the intersection of the Williamsburg road and the Nine Mile road, and had been informed by Colonel McCartee, commanding the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, then in motion, that he was proceeding to the same vicinity, with his command. After having reported their disposition to the General commanding the division, my Regiment was at first moved from its encampment, to a position behind the Nine Mile road, with the left on the Williamsburg road, and soon after to the left, across the last named road, and behind the rifle-pits, made in echelon of companies. The pits were full of water, and could not be occupied, without damaging the ammunition of the men, carried in their boxes and pockets. The men were required to lie down, to avail themselves of the slight cover afforded by the earth, excavated from the pits. While they lay there, a number were wounded, by the shell and case of the enemy, and some from our own battery, posted immediately

in our rear. From the rifle-pits, which we occupied some fifteen or twenty minutes, and until the fire from the front had nearly ceased, I was ordered, by General Keyes, to proceed with my command up the road, and to form a line near the large wood-pile, in front of the abattis.

I proceeded at once to execute the order, and the head of my column had advanced a few yards within the abattis, when I observed that the enemy had, in large force, formed upon the same position, nearly, to which I was ordered, and that he was placing in position, a battery to sweep the road. The General commanding the brigade, at this moment came up, and was informed, for the first time, of my orders. At this point, on the left of the road, there was a small oblong-shape open space, about thirty yards wide, and long enough to form five of the seven companies in line, fronting the enemy. Having communicated this to the General commanding the brigade, I obtained authority to form in this space, and proceeded to do so, placing two of the right companies on the right of the road, in the slashing, in prolongation of my line. The space was so narrow, that the line could only be formed on the right by files. The formation was scarcely completed, when a severe fire was opened on my left flank, from the woods and underbrush, not more than fifty paces distant. It was so severe that the line was broken, and the narrowness of the open space made it impossible to change front, although I endeavored to move one or two companies to the rear, so as to face the flank attacked. Finding my efforts unavailing, I gave the order to retreat, firing, but a considerable portion of the Regiment having broken, under instructions from the General of the brigade, I gave the order to retreat. The only route being by the road up which we had advanced, I was compelled to leave a considerable number of killed and wounded.

Captain Day fell here, fighting in close conflict, and almost hand to hand with the enemy. He was at first only disabled by a wound in the leg, but received a mortal shot, while being borne away by his men. Captain Parsons also fell, wounded in the thigh and head, while in the act of repeating a command, just given by me, to change the front of his company. The position amounted to an ambuscade, and I believe that no troops could be expected to stand the close and overwhelming fire, that surprised our left flank and rear. After being broken, and retreating from

this position, the Regiment was readily re-formed near its place of encampment. Soon after, I was ordered to again take position behind the rifle-pits, before occupied. The movement was effected by crossing to the left of the road, and advancing in line in good order, although in the face of the artillery fire of the enemy, under which, a considerable number were swept from the ranks. From the rifle-pits, after a short interval, I was ordered to move across the road by the flank, to the right, and posted near the wood, to the front, and right, of the place of the encampment. The right of the Regiment soon became engaged with the enemy. Soon after, having been informed that our own troops were being fired upon by my men, I advanced from my position, in front of the center, to ascertain the fact, when I was wounded, apparently by two musket balls, which struck me simultaneously, one passing through the under part of the left, and one lodging in the right thigh, and which so disabled me, that I was compelled to leave the field. I was carried to the rear, and very soon after, I am informed, the Regiment fell back, but was twice again re-formed under Captain Miller, upon whom, as the senior officer then on the field, the command devolved, and was as conspicuous as it was effective, in rallying and holding his shattered command, in the face of overwhelming numbers.

The severity of the loss of his company, which on the right was most exposed, attests the determined courage and good discipline of both officers and men. He was bravely supported by Captain Smart, who was left wounded in the leg, and afterwards wantonly killed by a rebel soldier, of whom he asked assistance. It was during one of these last rallies, also, that Lieutenant Leland was mortally wounded. No braver men, or more faithful officers, fell on that field than the three whose loss it is my painful duty to report. Lieutenant-Colonel Decker, who had for a week previous to the engagement been disabled by a severe attack of rheumatism, but who was with the Regiment at the beginning, was, I am informed, soon after compelled to leave the field. Major Marsh was in the discharge of his duty with the Regiment until after it had re-formed, upon retreating from the felled timber. Afterwards, he informed me he was ordered to take command of some broken detachments from other commands, that appeared in the vicinity without officers. The three companies on picket duty, and which afterwards came in without material loss, were A, E,

and K. The number of men in the action, after deducting various details, could not have reached five hundred. I subjoin a list of casualties as far as reported.

I beg leave, in explanation of the delay in forwarding this report, to say that I have been unable, by reason of the long passage by sea to Boston, and subsequent disability, to make it earlier.

HENRY S. BRIGGS,
Colonel Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

MAJOR MILLER'S ACCOUNT.

The following letter was found among Major Miller's effects, after he was wounded and taken prisoner at Malvern Hill, and sent home with them. It was evidently designed for a brother of his:

DEAR BROTHER:—You request of me a few of the incidents which came under my observation, and some of my thoughts and reflections upon that memorable day of the "Battle of Fair Oaks." I can only give you those of the first day's engagements, and will endeavor to do so. My company was detailed to do fatigue duty that day. I reported at one o'clock, and commenced work on corduroy roads. We had worked about one-half hour, when the cracking of the rifle and the booming of artillery convinced me that there was something more than common *up*, and in our immediate vicinity, for it was not more than half a mile ahead of us and our camp. Our General Couch immediately gave orders to me to finish up the road so as to have it passable for artillery, in the shortest possible time. The roads were accordingly finished off, and with my company I repaired to camp in "quick time." Equipments were on in the twinkling of an eye, our Regiment was sought out, and we took our place on the right of the old Tenth in some rifle-pits, up to our hips in water. It was now nearly three o'clock, and the firing from artillery was very rapid on both sides, the bullets and slugs whistling, and shells bursting all around. I had one man wounded here, and the first in the Regiment who was injured.

General Casey's division, which was just in front of us, forming the first line of battle, was, by this time, completely driven

from his position, the enemy taking some of his guns and turning them upon *us*. The front was now open to the enemy, and only a narrow piece of slashed or fallen timber intervened between us (Couch's division) and the troops and guns of the enemy. Some men in our Regiment were wounded here. We were in this position half an hour, when we were ordered up into the slashing by General Keyes. We immediately moved off by the flank, led by General Devens (our brigadier) and Colonel Briggs. A narrow road led through the center, and up this road we proceeded in plain sight, and within easy rifle shot of the enemy. He, probably, not fancying a too near approach, wheeled a gun into position, and in a minute more, if he had got a good range, would have sent us to our long home. I noticed this, and immediately called the attention of Colonel Briggs to the fact. He informed the General, who immediately ordered us into the slashing. We had remained in this position but a few moments, when a murderous fire was opened upon our left and rear from the woods which lined either side of our camp and the battle-field. Our left flank was thus exposed to a raking fire without being able to return it to any extent, the nature of the ground being such that we could not change our line in season to save us from terrible slaughter.

A retreat was accordingly ordered, the men firing as they retreated; and so the Regiment took itself out of the slashing as best it could, retreating and forming again upon our own camp-ground. My company being on the right of the road, and where the fallen trees were thick, I did not hear the order to retreat, and remained some little time after the Regiment had left. I had here two men killed, and two wounded. The leaden missiles flew thick and fast, particularly after the rest of the Regiment had left, as they could see our heads above the logs, and concentrated their whole fire upon us. I could not help thinking at the time, of Headley's description of Napoleon's battles, where "the grape and canister swept every inch of ground," and yet few men were killed. I was almost convinced that he might have told the truth, for it really seemed as though a man could not live there one moment. I concluded to take up with the advice an old lady gave her son (who was very tall) when he joined the army. to remember and "scooch" if he ever went into battle; thus most of us took ourselves back to camp, where we found our Regiment formed and ready for another trial. We remained here about half

an hour under a galling fire. One of my men was used up here by a shell which struck a rail and threw it heavily against his chest, knocking him down. A little Irish waiter boy, in one of our companies, was sitting in front of his fire in camp, with kettle of soup, cooking; a shell came down, cutting off the top of one of our men s heads, and struck just under the kettle of soup and exploded. The soup, of course, flew in all directions, and the boy remarked, very coolly, that he "had better be after *laiving*." He took the back track, and was not seen again until next day. We were again ordered to the front, and we took our position, once more, in the rifle-pits. At this time our batteries were all silenced or drawn off the field. The rebel batteries, which were not more than five or six hundred yards distant, had perfect control, without any hindrance, of the whole field. Their infantry lay along in front and in the slashing before us, within easy distance, and I can assure you that it was very hot there. There was a perfect hissing in the air above and around us, of grape and canister, shot and shell, railroad iron, bullets, slugs and buck shot.

In passing up to these pits, I had two men (one file) cut from my ranks, by a solid shot. One died immediately, and the other lived until the next morning. He had slept by my side and been with me ever since we left Medford. He was a noble young fellow, about twenty-one years old, and died like a *soldier and a hero*. He did not utter a groan, a complaint, or a regret. He said, "Tell my captain, I die like a true soldier. Tell my mother, I die like a true soldier. Tell her I die in peace, and hope to meet her, and all the rest in heaven." One leg, with the hip, was shot nearly off, and his bowels were torn out. I never heard of a more *heroic*, more *glorious* death in all my life. But a few moments before, he had shown me the stock of his gun, which had been badly shattered by a Minie ball. He remarked, pleasantly, that it was a very close shot, and if he got out alive, he should like to take the rifle home with him. The regiment lost several men in passing up to the rifle-pits this time, and many fell while in the pits. After a while, General Keyes ordered us to the right, to repel an attack in that direction. We accordingly filed off, led by General Keyes himself, and took our position in a pine grove on the right of the battle-field. We could see the enemy approaching, though it was not possible to tell in what force. But we were not long in doubt, for he had turned our right flank and

got, with a heavy force, between us and General Couch, who had only one brigade of his division left with him. On they came, regiment after regiment, covering our whole front, and extending far past our right. We did not know, at first, that our right had been turned, and had doubts whether they were friends or foes there; but soon the gray coats and slouched hats were perceived, savoring so strongly of rebellion that we were no longer in doubt, and the boys were told to "Give it to them," which they did with a will, though they still advanced firmly with closed ranks, four deep. Our men raked them severely here, and stood their ground bravely, until they were very near in front and were lopping our left flank as well as right. General Keyes here ordered a retreat, which was accomplished in good order, our men retiring out of the woods across an open field, up a rise of ground, in front of another piece of woods to the right of our camp-ground, where we faced about and again sent death into their ranks, as they continued to approach us with measured tread and in the best order.

It was near here that Captain Day was killed, and it was here, also, that Colonel Briggs was wounded. I made the very best use of my Sharp's rifle* here. I fired six shots into the left flank of the First South Carolina regiment—they were within short rifle distance, and four deep. I would have almost pledged my rifle (though about as soon my head) that each shot brought down more than one rebel. Our men checked them somewhat, but they continued to advance. Colonel Briggs being wounded, word came to me that I was in command of the Regiment. I then looked for it, and found the Colonel had gone to the rear, and that the left of the Regiment, with the colors, had retreated. I very soon ordered a retreat, and passed back through the woods; found our colors, formed on them, and, under General Heintzelman, again started for the enemy. We met them in the woods and gave them battle. Their numbers were, at this time, twenty to one of us, but luckily the brush on one flank of our line was so thick that they could not tell how long it was. They advanced very slowly, firing—my men pouring into them as fast as possible. We were at an "about face," at this time, facing the enemy, which brought my old Company H on the left, and in the road, where they could see

* It was a rifle presented to him by his partner in business, and another intimate friend, at Shelburne Falls. At one time he wrote that if called into action, he should take his rifle and leave his sword in his tent.

the rebels, and be seen by *them;* and, in my opinion, braver men never fought on the battle-field. Six men of my company fell dead here, three were mortally wounded, and some sixteen wounded. I then ordered a retreat, and it being nearly dark, we retired about a quarter of a mile to rifle-pits in the rear—the men cheering the old flag which still floated over us, tattered and torn, one shell and several balls having passed through it.

Thus ended this severe and first day's work of mine, upon the battle-field. Our men fought bravely, and the colors were well cared for in every engagement. Some of them, of course, played the shirk, and we know who they were ; but most of them were fearless and brave. You may, perhaps, like to know what my own feelings were during the battle. I do not know that I felt very different from what I supposed I should. When I became convinced that there was *work* for us that day—that we must take part in the fight, my heart, for a short time, beat a little quicker, but when I had got my equipments on, and started for my Regiment, I felt perfectly at home. I had no fear, no regrets at seeing my men fall around me. What was done, seemed as a matter of course, and I had no heart to feel for the sufferings of my men, until the battle was over. Then, and not before, did I realize the horrors around me. We had two captains killed, one severely wounded, our colonel wounded, our brigadier-general wounded, one lieutenant (mine) mortally wounded, three of my sergeants were killed outright, and the other two were wounded, one very severely. The men were cheerful all the time during the afternoon.

[*From the New York Herald, June* 5, 1862.]

THE DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Meanwhile another misfortune happened on our left. From its place near the rifle-pits, the Massachusetts Tenth was ordered into a piece of ground nearly surrounded with abattis, and with the thick wood on its left ; and the two regiments which had supported its left,—the Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, were ordered to the right. Thus the Tenth was left in a bad place, and entirely without support. As the enemy advanced, firing, and torn by fire of Flood's, McCarthy's and Miller's batteries—for Miller from his side of the field, when he could not get a clear shot at the enemy in his front, threw his missiles

clear across the field, and with awful effect, too; as the enemy advanced under this fire, and the Tenth became engaged in front, a body of the enemy made their way through the woods on its flank. Lieutenant Eccleston was the first to discover this body, and rode desperately over the field, to find General Couch, that he might get an order for the Tenth to move, and so save it. But the gallant fellow's exertions were vain. General Couch was in the thick of the struggle, on the right, too far away to be reached in time. Colonel Briggs was informed of the approach of this body, but as he knew the position that Peck's regiments had held, he deemed the report incredible, and went into the woods to see. He had not far to go. There they were, not only in the woods, but through it, and ere an order could be given, they delivered their fire full in the rear of the Tenth. Utter confusion was the result. The Regiment broke, but it proved to possess that power, which had been denied to volunteers, and claimed as the special attribute of old and so called "regular" soldiers, namely, the power of regeneration. *It was rallied*, and *became once more a complete Regiment*, with only those out whose bodies lay on the field. Nay, they did it repeatedly. Four different times they were broken in that day, and four different times the gallant Tenth was rallied, and went back into the fight. Let some regular regiment beat that. Thus re-formed, the Tenth went back into the rifle-pits, on the left of the road. But the left now rested upon others. Kearney was in, and at it. Berry's brigade and a portion of Jameson's now held the left, and the Tenth was soon called across, to take part in the bitter struggle at that point, which was then our right, but which, by the extension of our line, to the arrival of fresh troops on both sides, eventually became the center.

General Keyes, in a subsequent, private coversation with a gentleman from Western Massachusetts, in regard to the fighting at Seven Pines, and the character of the Tenth, said, "Tell them, when you go back, that I have led a hundred regiments into battle, and never did I see such bravery. I looked back at them as they advanced, while the shot fell like hail, and there never was such a dauntless corps. When the fight was over, I spoke to them of their courage, and they said they had only done their duty, but

I have never heard them mentioned in the journals. Their conduct was, and is, unparalleled in the whole war."

Official report of the killed and wounded, in the action of May 31st.

KILLED.

Company B—Capt. Elisha Smart, Albert Roberts, Levi W. Brooks.

Company C—Serg. James H. Braman, George L. Putnam, Frank M. White, Perry M. Coleman.

Company D—Edward Gardner, Alfred C. Hemenway.

Company F—Elias Coomes, Thomas S. Gleason.

Company G—Capt. Edwin E. Day, Andrew J. Briggs.

Company H—Lieut. B. F Leland, Serg. Charles D. Cutler, Corp. George A. Veber, E. M. Briggs, Elisha W. Fay, Sylvester D Johnson, Asa C. Merrill, Nahum S. Putney, Herman A. Spooner, Henry C. Utley.

Company I—Hibbard K. Bean, William H. Estes, Robert J. Stewart, Daniel D. Shea.

WOUNDED.

Col. Henry S. Briggs, both thighs, severe.

Company A — Color-Corporal Nathaniel E. Powers, wounded and taken prisoner.

Company B—John E. Atwood, ankle, slight; George Carpenter, leg, severe; Charles H. Millis, mortally; Sidney T Estee, hand, severe; Adelbert A. Haskins, hand, slight; George Hanson, hand, slight; Joshua A. Sherman, both legs, severe: Thomas Maginley, ankle, severe; Lewis F. Amidon, leg and hand, severe.

Company C—Capt. Joseph B. Parsons, thigh and head, severe; First Serg. Willard I. Bishop, leg, severe; Corp. Sidney S. Williams, arm, slight; Corp. Marcus T. Moody, hand, slight; Serg. Edwin Whitney, face, slight; William M. Kingsley, both legs, severe; William Mather, both legs, severe; Henry Guyer, hand, severe; Charles H. Atwood, foot, severe; Michael Brew, head and arm, severe; J. R. Howes, head, severe; Frank W. Lee, neck, serious; Rus-

sell Taylor, arm, serious; Eben M. Johnson, hand, slight; William A. P Foster, arm, slight.

Company D—First Serg. Mark H. Cotrell, arm, severe; Corp. Walter B. Smith, shoulder, slight; Frank B. Mason, hand, slight; William Irving, arm, slight; William Jenne, chest and arm, serious.

Company E—Color-Corporal C. Lortscher, chest, mortally.

Company F—Corp. Hugh L. Gorman, shoulder, serious; Corp. Lawrence Magrath, chest, slight; Augustus Roy, shoulder, serious; Thomas Gaynard, ankle, severe; Lewis L. Daily, head, severe; John L. Knight, hand, slight; James G. Morse, hand, slight; Frank B. Hawes, hand, slight; Montreville H. Clark, arm, severe; Henry H. Rodgers, abdomen, slight.

Company G—Serg. George C. Kaulback, shoulder, severe; Corp. Ralph L. Atherton, arm, severe; Corp. William B. Atherton, leg and arm, severe; Corp. Charles M. Whitmore, thigh and ankle, serious; Moses C. French, thigh and head, serious; George S. Bennett, arm, slight; Robert Burns, neck, mortally; Edward Cooledge, shoulder, serious; Frank Gillman, head, severe; James M. Hall, hip, severe; Orange S. Oaks, wounded and a prisoner; Marshall A. Potter, shoulder, severe; Elihu R. Rockwood, thigh, severe; William R. Smith, thigh, slight; Daniel Smith, Jr., hand, slight; Gaius T Wright, face, slight; Joseph H. Webster, head and arm, serious.

Company H—Serg. William Streeter, head, slight; Serg. Walter W Carpenter, chest, serious; Corp. John W Bigelow, shoulder, slight; John E. Austin, arm, slight; Jacob Bringolf, side, mortally; Alonzo Bates, thigh, severe; Thomas F Harrington, arm, severe; John Hermann, breast, slight; Daniel G. Howes, breast, slight; Lorenzo D. Livermore, shoulder, slight; Henry W Luther, hip, severe; John F Merrill, chest, serious; Dwight F Monroe, leg, severe; Thomas Murphy, hand, slight; Henry Parsons, arm, severe; George F. Stratton, shoulder, mortally; Elias

E. Veber, hand, slight; Marcus M. Woodward, leg, slight; Henry C. Utley, head, mortally.

Company I—Capt. Joseph K. Newell, side, slight; Corp. Robert Best, hand, slight; Corp. Philip Hyde, head, slight; John Barry, leg, slight; Smith A. Bugbee, chest, serious; George Conner, abdomen, serious; William B. Edwards, leg, slight; Charles L. Hartwell, arm, severe; Charles E. Hovey, neck, slight; James M. Justin, thigh, severe; James Livingston, ankle, slight; Alexander C. Smith, leg, severe; Hanniel P Smith, shoulder, severe; William H. Smith, arm, severe; Napoleon Trudeau, shoulder, slight.

Company K — Color-Corporal Marshal Barden, chest, mortally.

Band—Albert K. Ingraham, shoulder, severe.

Total—Killed, twenty-seven; wounded, ninety-five, six of them mortally.

SUNDAY, June 1.—In the rifle-pits all day. Details from the companies are burying the dead. They are mostly interred near the spot where they fell; each company burying its own dead, and where possible, marking the graves, that they may be recognized hereafter. All over the field they found them: by the rifle-pits, in the slashing, beside the road, in the camp-ground, and in the woods on the right, were the bodies of the gallant men, who had given their lives to their country's service. In sorrow were the last sad rites performed, tenderly were the bodies of our slain laid to rest, and sadly did the burial party return to the Regiment, after the duties were performed. Captain Smart was buried in the woods back of the rifle-pits, a chaplain from a Michigan regiment conducting the services. The rebels retired this morning, on the advance of our troops, and have fallen back nearly to their former position, leaving all their dead and a large number of wounded on our hands. An omnibus, with sight-seers from Richmond, was brought in this forenoon, it having ventured beyond their lines. The occupants supposed the federal army had been driven across the Chickahominy.

To-day our tired soldiers have been resting from the fearful struggle of yesterday; a few hard crackers have been issued for rations. All the camp equipage fell into the hands of the enemy, they having occupied the camp last night, and this morning, fragments of old carpets and rugs were strewn about, that had been exchanged for the warm blankets of the Tenth. It is stated that in Casey's camp, they captured new uniforms enough to equip a whole division.

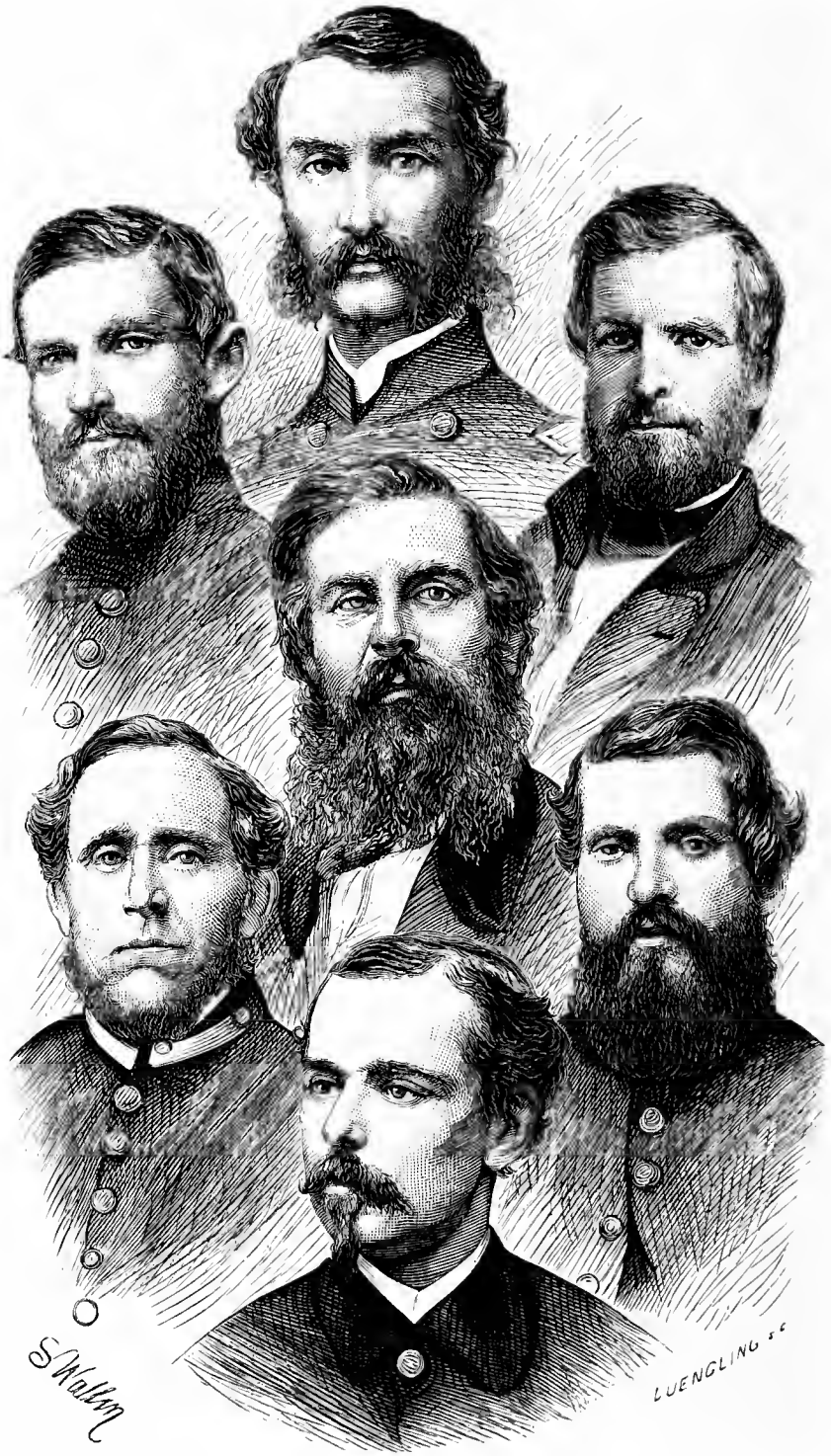
General McClellan passed along our lines to-day, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

General Couch, our division-general, whom we had not seen since the battle, rode up to the rear of the Regiment, and sat surveying its thinned ranks. He was soon discovered, and was greeted with hearty cheers by the remnant of the Regiment. When the cheers had subsided, the general, taking off his hat and sitting erect, said, "The noble Tenth! It did its duty, as it always will. I am proud of it, and proud of my whole division; I am not ashamed of a *man* in it." Then wheeling, he galloped away.

Lieutenant Leland died in hospital, and was buried this morning.

MONDAY, June 2.—Changed position further to the right. The day was generally given up to the burial of the dead. The wounded that can be moved, have all been sent home. Our dead are generally buried singly, and the graves marked. The enemy are buried in large ditches, holding from twenty to thirty.

Hardly a man in our Regiment, but has bullet-holes through his clothing, or contusions of the skin. Some of the men have four or five slight wounds.



CAPT. E. E. DAY.
LIEUT. B. F. LELAND.
GEN. H. L. EUSTIS.
MAJ. O. MILLER.
CAPT. E. K. WILCOX.
LIEUT.-COL. J. M. DECKER.
LIEUT. A. E. MUNYAN.

CHAPTER VI.

After the battle—Skirmishing—To the right—For the James River—The silent march—Arrival at Haxall's—Battle of Malvern Hill—Gallant conduct of the Tenth—Death of Major Miller—Casualties—Retreat to Harrison's Landing—Visit of President Lincoln—A temporary commander—Digging wells—Inspection—General Devens re-assumes command of the brigade—The rebels fire on our transports—Another trip to Haxall's and Malvern—A new chaplain and surgeon—Good-by to Harrison's Landing—For Yorktown—Promotion of Captain Parsons.

TUESDAY, June 3.—Busy to-day, putting abattis in front of our rifle-pits. At six o'clock, a portion of the Regiment were detailed for picket.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.—Quiet, and raining all day.

THURSDAY, June 5.—In line at four o'clock, A. M., to repel an expected attack. Heavy firing on our right all day.

A number of new regiments arrived; some of them fresh from garrison duty at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. An officer, of a newly arrived regiment, was inquiring of some of the boys if they knew where he could buy a pie or some cakes, saying he had not had any soft bread for three days. One of the boys consoled him with the idea, that he probably never would see any more soft bread.

Some queer specimens of guns are picked up on the field, left by the rebels. Everything that can be thought of in the gun line, from the Mississippi rifle, to the thin, smooth-bored shot-gun, can be found. Among the roughest, are the regular confederate musket, made at Richmond, with the machinery saved from Harper's Ferry Arsenal. It is intended to be a model of the Springfield musket, but there is not similarity enough to call it an infringement.

MONDAY, June 9.—Only four hundred and sixty-three men reported for duty. New shelter tents, blankets, etc, have been issued to replace those lost at Fair Oaks. Heavy

cannonading on the right all day. Sutlers have begun to arrive with their wagons, and for a small fortune, a "square meal" can be obtained.

For a week after Fair Oaks, nothing but hard bread and coffee were issued for rations.

Dr. Chamberlain has received from the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Holyoke, two large boxes of hospital stores. The boxes contained forty-nine pairs pillow-cases, sixty-seven sheets, fifty-seven cotton shirts, one woolen shirt, sixty-eight handkerchiefs, forty towels, two pairs cotton drawers, eight pillow-ticks, four bed-gowns, one feather pillow, one feather cushion, one bed-quilt, eight linen table-cloths, one thousand five hundred yards bandages, two pairs woolen socks, a large lot of old linen and cotton cloths, currant, blackberry, and cranberry jellies, strawberry jam and several kinds of preserves, twelve bottles of wine, dried apples, green and black tea, corn starch, cloves, tapioca, flaxseed, mutton tallow, honey, cassia, gelatine, black pepper, raisins, soap, etc; also a package worth about sixteen dollars, obtained by the efforts of the little Misses Ida Goldthwaite and Annie F. Pierce, and sent expressly to Company I.

SATURDAY, June 14.—Major Marsh received his discharge to-day, and has started for home. The major was not in good repute at division head-quarters since the battle of Fair Oaks, and a court-martial had been proposed. The affair was compromised by the resignation of the major.

Lieutenant Woodward, of Company H, received his discharge this morning. He has been troubled with rheumatism for some time, and unable to attend to his duties.

To-day is the first anniversary of our rendezvous on Hampden Park.

SUNDAY, June 15.—Everything quiet. The whole Regiment engaged in throwing up redoubts.

TUESDAY, June 17.—Heavy cannonading in the direction of Fort Darling, on the James River, and rumors of its capture are rife in camp.

An inspection ordered, but there was so much firing in our front that it was indefinitely postponed.

Every morning we form line, sometimes as early as three o'clock, to be prepared in case of attack. Hot coffee is issued to prevent malaria, as early in the morning a dense fog settles over the battle-ground, and lasts for several hours. Potatoes, pickles and dried apples are being issued to prevent scurvy.

THURSDAY, June 19.—On picket at a saw-mill, or what *was* a saw-mill, on our left flank. Originally run by steam, but now *run down*. A considerable lot of lumber yet remains, and is being appropriated by the soldiers to many good uses, such as floors for hospital tents, etc. A family consisting of an old man, wife, and daughter, the remnant of a badly decayed first family, live near. An antiquated negro man and woman occupy an old shanty close by.

Brigadier-Gen. Innis N. Palmer is now in command of the brigade.

FRIDAY, June 20.—At noon considerable firing in our front.

SATURDAY, June 21.—Still getting up at three o'clock in the morning, and throwing up earth. At night-fall a sharp skirmish on our front. Skirmishing at intervals all night.

SUNDAY, June 22.—Everything quiet. Inspection at five o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, June 23. — Up at half-past two o'clock, and company drill from three until four, then hot coffee and a little rest.

Lieutenant Chase has resigned and gone home, on account of poor health.

All quiet until five o'clock in the afternoon, when sharp picket firing commenced. Pickets strengthened by details from our division; Company K sent from our Regiment. During the night heavy rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Some of the generals thought the rebels were leaving Richmond, and a reconnoissance in force was made to see. The reconnoitering party did not have far to

go before they found "a few more left" this side. News of the appointment of Captain Miller as major has been received, and created unbounded enthusiasm. He is considered the right man in the right place.

TUESDAY, June 24.—This morning at six o'clock the pickets commenced a sharp fusilade, and the men were ordered to don all equipments, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, and be ready to march at a moment's notice. The order was soon countermanded, but no man was allowed to leave camp on any condition.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.—Everything quiet in the morning along the whole line. Called up at three o'clock, A. M., and passed the time until five in cleaning up the grounds about the company quarters. During the forenoon, heavy skirmish firing in our front caused line of battle to be formed. Marched out on the battle-ground of May 31st, and stacked arms with the rest of the division. All this time our picket line was skirmishing with the enemy, and a furious firing was kept up. Our division lay on the left of the road, in column by regiment, our brigade being nearly to the rear of the whole. The firing grew warmer, and soon down from the front comes an aid-de-camp, and saluting, respectfully requests the attendance of General Palmer, with his brigade, to the front. Out into the road, and up into the woods, where line of battle is formed, and the brigade advance to a position in front of any yet held by our troops. Through to the edge of the woods and halted, while just across a cleared plot of ground, in the edge of another strip of woods, were the rebel skirmishers. There was no order for a further advance, and an irregular firing was kept up all the afternoon. Just at dusk, the enemy brought up two pieces of artillery, and shelled the woods vigorously, sometimes with case shot, and then with grape, which would rattle through the trees. Almost all their shots were too high to do much damage, and by hugging the ground, but few casualties occurred from this cause, in the Tenth, but the regiments to the left suffered more severely. About

nine o'clock, P. M., intrenching tools were sent up to the front, and the tired men immediately set to work to dig a rifle-pit. The ground was found to be of the nature of quicksand, and as fast as a shovelful of earth was thrown out, it would run back again into its original place, and after an hour's hard work no progress had been made. One party, in the darkness, dug down into a grave where had been buried a number of rebels in one pit; progress in *that* direction was immediately stopped. A number of rebels still lay on the ground, just as they fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, which occurred nearly four weeks before. One body of a dead rebel hung from a tree where it had caught in the branches. It had evidently been a sharpshooter in the days of its activity, and time had not added any to its personal appearance. Take it all in all, it was a night of horrors, and the vicinity was by no means an agreeable one. The clocks in Richmond could be heard tolling the hour of the night. After finding that it was utterly impossible to throw up dirt enough, in the darkness, to be any protection at all, shovels and picks were thrown down, and then the men lay down on the moist earth. The lines of battle were not over four hundred yards apart, and a strong picket line from our side intervened, under command of Major Miller of the Tenth. Captain Barton was in command of the Regiment. It was too close to be quiet. We could hear the enemy moving their camps and camp equipage; could hear their talk, and speculations as to how many "Yanks" were in the woods in front of them. They kept up a chopping all night, cutting down trees for some purpose or other. We were evidently nearer to them than they wished us. Several times in the night volleys were fired by the enemy, provoking in return a fire from our side. This made it a very uncomfortable business for the picket line, which thus came between two fires. Take it altogether, it was one of the worst nights the Regiment passed.

THURSDAY, June 26.—Before it was quite light, the brigade fell back to the breastworks of Casey's old position,

leaving the picket line still out to the front. Sometime in the forenoon were relieved by Abercrombie's brigade, and returned to camp, and about noon the picket were relieved.

FRIDAY, June 27.—Just before dusk the Tenth were ordered to the right of the line. Firing had been very heavy all day, denoting hot work in that quarter. Marched as far as the position of Sumner's corps, arriving just at dark, and were thrown out as skirmishers in rear of the line who were engaged, to prevent straggling. The wounded of Porter's corps, in large numbers, were being brought to the rear. Severe fighting has been going on all day, and some of the best troops in our army have been engaged. At midnight, returned to Savage's Station and bivouacked.

SATURDAY, June 28.—Everything denoted a movement of the whole army. Aids were rushing about in all directions. Ammunition and baggage trains are rapidly moving to the rear, towards White Oak Swamp. All surplus stores have been destroyed. The wells dug for use of the troops have been filled with surplus guns, tents and supplies, to the very brim. About the middle of the forenoon the column is formed and faces set toward the James River. Marched to the first rendezvous on the New Market road to Richmond. The weather was extremely hot, and there was much straggling.

SUNDAY, June 29.—This morning found us still bivouacked on the New Market road, about fourteen miles from Richmond. Soon after day-break, were startled by sharp firing of our outpost picket, followed by infantry and a section of artillery masked in the road. A regiment of North Carolina cavalry had been in the practice of charging down this road every morning, and driving in our light cavalry picket. This morning they came down in their usual manner, and found, to their astonishment, a much warmer reception than they had been accustomed to. Some eighty were unhorsed, and the balance were scattered in every direction, and the major commanding the squadron

was mortally wounded. They were armed with Colt's revolving carbines, several of which were kept by officers of the Regiment as trophies. These weapons easily became unfit for use, and early went the way of all superfluous articles, being dumped into the first river the Regiment crossed. The enemy did not put in another appearance that day, and after resting on their arms until about four o'clock, the column was put in motion and headed for the James River. It was a beautiful summer afternoon, and the route of our corps lay through a country over which the rough hand of war had passed lightly. The fences and hay-stacks were all standing, the houses were inhabited by a courteous if not a friendly people; the flocks and herds grazed in the fields and on the hill-sides; little children climbed the gates and fences to see the long line of soldiers pass. It was in striking contrast to the scenes of the last two months; the air came fresh from green fields and fragrant woods, instilling new life and vigor. Long draughts of fresh air were taken in by the soldiers, and its enlivening effects found vent in songs, witty sayings, and loud laughter, as the troops "went marching on."

It was expected that in the march to the James, the column would pass very near the outposts of the enemy, and as soon as dusk it was strictly enjoined upon the men the necessity of perfect silence, as the safety of the whole army might depend upon the safe arrival of our corps on the James River, to keep the communication open between our army and its source of supplies, which had been transferred from the York to the James. No one who participated in the march, that Sunday night, will ever forget it. Not a word was spoken aloud by the men; all the orders from the front were passed back by the officers in whispers. Nothing was heard but the steady tramp, tramp of the men, and the creaking of the wheels of the artillery and the ammunition train. The least rattle of canteen or cup, was quieted by the muttered "Sh!" of the sergeants. The column passed within two miles of a sleeping corps of the

enemy, and the rebel newspapers afterward stated, within an eighth to a quarter of a mile of their outpost pickets. Hour after hour this march was kept up in the narrow, forest-lined road leading to the river. Streams were forded by the light of pitch-pine torches held on either bank. Sometime after midnight we could hear, a long way off, the tooting of the steam whistles of our fleet in the river, which was kept up at intervals the rest of the night.

MONDAY, June 30.—At eight this morning, arrived at Haxall's on the James, a welcome sight to the tired and hungry soldiers, who, as soon as the order for a halt was given, threw themselves upon the green grass. Our train of baggage wagons can be seen, rapidly moving around the brow of the hill, on their way to Harrison's Landing, a point further down the river, where, it is said, the army is eventually to rendezvous.

General McClellan and several other officers are seated under the wide-spreading branches of a stately oak, earnestly engaged in conversation, and signals are continually being made with the gun-boat Aroostook, on the river. Several of our wooden gun-boats, and the iron clad Monitor, are opposite this point.

Many officers and men seized the opportunity offered, for a hurried bath in the river. The operation was not such a success as might be supposed, as the water was quite dirty to begin with, and then, as a change of clothing could not be obtained, it was necessary to shake and put on the garments just taken off. The shaking was necessary, to rid the clothing of the little hemipterous insect, which was the constant, if not welcome companion of the soldiers of both armies, at this time.*

*We allude to the transparent, many-legged, cheerful little suckers of the genus louse. Where they came from was a mystery, but there they were, and it required the most persistent skirmishing to get rid of them. It took the hottest of boiling water to kill them, and the soldiers would have it, that nothing would kill them, but *cracking* them. They were nicknamed "grey backs" and "brigadiers," by the men, some of whom, versed in Natural History, and of great observation, asserted that a well-defined star could be seen upon the backs of the insects, which, coupled with the immense numbers in which they appeared, gave them the title of "brigadiers."

At this time, the firing could be distinctly heard in the direction of White Oak Bridge, indicating a sharp conflict between our rear guard, under General Franklin, and the advance of the rebels, under Stonewall Jackson. At the same time, a brisk engagement was in progress at Glendale, or Nelson's Farm, four or five miles distant.

As we had been resting all day, it was evidently our turn to take part in the work going on, and about four o'clock, we retraced our steps towards Malvern Hill, and the direction of the firing, passing, on the road, the regiments who had been actively engaged all day. Arrived at the scene of the conflict after dark, and too late to participate. The field was strewn with the dead of our army. Guns were stacked, and on the dewy ground the men lay down in their blankets, knowing full well that the next day's sun would witness another day of blood. Whose turn would it be to fall to-morrow? Exhausted nature will have repose; there is a limit to human endurance; covered by a scanty blanket, many without even that slight protection, the tired boys slept as soundly as on beds of down.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

TUESDAY, July 1, found the whole National Army in a strong position on Malvern Hill, now united for the first time since divided by the Chickahominy. During the last six days, it had suffered severe losses in men and material. Depleted in men, limited in rations, and with a scanty supply of ammunition, the morning found the worn and wearied soldiers ranged on the high and dry position at Malvern, with firm purpose and renewed hopes. When the army had all arrived, it was posted with its left and center resting on Malvern Hill, while the right curved backward through a wooded country, toward a point below Haxall's on the James.

"Malvern Hill forms a high plateau, sloping towards Richmond from bold banks towards the river, and bounded by deep ravines, making an excellent defensive position. The national line of bat-

tle was formed with Porter's corps on the left, near Crew's house, where the artillery of the reserve, under Colonel Hunt, was so disposed on high ground, that a concentrated fire of sixty guns could be brought to bear on any point, on his front or left; and on the highest point on the hill, Colonel Tyler had ten siege guns in position."

Couch's division, to which the Tenth belonged, was placed on the right of Porter; next on the right were Kearney and Hooker; next, Sedgwick and Richardson: next, Smith and Slocum; then the remainder of Keyes' corps, extending in a curve nearly to the river. The Pennsylvania Reserves were in rear of Porter and Couch, as a reserve. The left, where the weight of the attack was to come, was very strong, and the right was strengthened by slashings, and its flank covered by gun-boats.

Artillery firing commenced about ten o'clock, and continued from time to time until afternoon, when General Lee resolved to carry the position by storm, and massed his troops on *his* right, and *our* left, for the purpose. About two o'clock, Anderson's brigade of North Carolinians charged across the plain, and were met full in the face by a withering fire from the Tenth, and Thirty-sixth New York, and from our batteries on the hill. Flesh and blood could not stand the incessant fire to which they were exposed, their line wavered for a moment, and then fell back in confusion, closely followed by the Tenth, and Thirty-sixth, who now charged across the plain, and took position some distance in advance of the one they had previously held. One battle-flag was captured, (Thirtieth North Carolina,) on which was inscribed, "Williamsburg" and "Seven Pines," and a large lot of prisoners. The ground was covered with their dead and wounded, and for more than an hour, prisoners kept coming in, some severely wounded, while a large number were entirely unhurt. The attack and repulse had been so rapid, that very few casualties had occurred on our side. The enemy were armed with Enfield rifles, of a later, and better manufacture than our own, and many of our men

changed muskets advantageously, on the battle-field. After this repulse, everything was quiet for some time, except occasional artillery firing, and shots from the rebel sharpshooters, posted in the trees on our front, who were firing at our skirmishers, and picking off our officers. Here Major Miller, the gallant commander of the Tenth, fell mortally wounded by a minie-ball through the neck. He was immediately carried to the rear, and as tenderly cared for as the circumstances would allow. When our army fell back, he was left, with the rest of our wounded, under charge of Dr. Jewett, who accompanied them to Richmond. Medical aid was of no avail, and after lingering some days, he died, and was buried in Richmond. His loss to the Regiment was irreparable. Born to command, of firm patriotism, and unflinching courage, he was looked up to by the officers and men, as the future commander of the Tenth, and his fall cast a gloom over the whole Regiment, which could not be dispelled. Capt. Fred Barton was now the senior officer present, and for the balance of the day, held the men up to their work, performing his duty with great credit and personal bravery.

About four o'clock, the enemy prepared themselves for an overwhelming charge, expecting to crush our thin infantry line, which skirted the base of the hill, and looked like a long blue ribbon unrolled. Their charging column was formed in three double lines, in the woods, out of our sight, but the commands of their officers could be distinctly heard, encouraging them for the fearful work they were about to attempt. When everything was in readiness, they filed out of the woods by the flank, into the open plain, with lines parallel to our own, then fronting, advanced, compactly and swiftly, towards our line of battle. But that line was formed of desperate men, this was the last ditch, defeat would have been the ruin of the army of the Potomac, and every man that held the line at Malvern Hill knew the great interests that were at stake, and how much depended on the issue. The very essence of the army was in that

line of battle, and with bated breath, and nerves strained to the highest pitch, they awaited the shock. Now opens the artillery on the hights; sixty cannon, all trained on the advancing column, vomit forth their storm of iron hail, making large rents, which are filled up, and, shoulder to shoulder, seemingly irresistible, they continue the advance. Every now and then, a huge shell from our gun-boats lifts up a whole platoon. The ground over which they pass is covered with their dead and dying, and still their column wavers not. Nearer and nearer it comes, and the wild southern yell is heard. Then our infantry open fire; the smoke of battle covers the field, lifting now and then; men load and fire with the rapidity of lightning, and the volleys are fired with terrible effect, right in the faces of the advancing foe. Grape and canister, just escaping the heads of our own men, cut mercilessly and cruelly the advancing lines. Human endurance has reached its utmost limits; baffled, broken, and utterly demoralized, they turn and fly. The slaughter does not stop here; the plain in front at once seems filled with a panic-stricken mass of human beings, all bent on the one object of self-preservation. As long as any are within reach, the fearful slaughter continued.

In this charge, the Tenth lost many brave and gallant men. Lieut. Charles Wheeler had an arm taken off at the shoulder, while cheering his men by example, as well as words. He had collected together half a dozen muskets, which he had loaded and was in the act of firing at the rebels. He had just called the attention of the writer of these pages to his "battery," when he was struck, and his arm fell lifeless by his side. He went with the lamented Miller to Richmond, his arm was amputated, and after suffering in rebel prisons, he was exchanged, and rejoined his Regiment. Lieutenants Pierce and Shurtleff were severely though not dangerously wounded. Three of the best sergeants fell this day, either one capable of commanding a company. Company B lost Sergeant Mallory; Company E, Sergeant

McFarlane, and Company D, Sergeant Hemmenway, all brave and gallant officers.

The Regiment had sixty rounds of cartridges, when the action commenced, to each man. Every man emptied his cartridge-box, and some fired more than a hundred rounds, using the ammunition from the boxes of the dead and wounded on the field.

Every charge was fired, and no more could be obtained. Appeals were made to regiments in reserve to let us have some ammunition from their filled boxes, but they could not spare any, as they did not know how soon they might need it themselves. Regiments were constantly being relieved that had not been in the action half as long as the Tenth, and yet no relief came for the tired and weary boys. Just before dark, a regiment marched up and took their place. Only a trifle over four hundred men were in line at the commencement of the engagement, and of this number eight were killed and seventy-three wounded, which was a remarkably small number, considering the time the Regiment was engaged, and the fierceness of the struggle. Many of the wounded died, in consequence of their wounds not being properly attended to. The more seriously wounded were left to the tender mercies of the enemy, and did not receive that care which was necessary to restore them to convalescence.

After being relieved, the Tenth marched to a position just in rear of our batteries, and rested until midnight.

CASUALTIES IN THE TENTH, JULY 1, 1862.

Killed, Maj. Ozro Miller.

Company A—Wounded, Edward J. Mallory, J H. Merrill, mortally, George Tucker, Peter Smith.

Company B—Killed, Serg. John W Mallory.

Company C—Wounded, Charles S. Dodge, Calvin B. Kingsley, Henry C. Burby, Fred W Clark, Edward P Nally.

Company D—Killed, Serg. Haskell Hemmenway, Rich-

ard S. Collis, Nelson N. Griffin. Wounded, Lieut. Charles Wheeler, Abram Bidgood, Charles T Goodale, Crowell Fairchild, Thomas Rieley, John Carey. Charles Potter, Orrin S. Bradley, Frederick Arbuckle, Henry N. Howard.

Company E — Killed, Serg. Charles A. McFarlane. Wounded, Henry J O'Hara, William N. Aiken, George Evans, James Kilroy.

Company F—Killed, Thomas F Burke. Wounded, Corp. Lawrence Magrath, mortally; George G. Strickland, mortally; George D. Justin, mortally; Charles O. Boyden, Chester S. Ellis.

Company G—Wounded, Lieut. George Pierce, Jr., Corp. Pliney F Mather, Lewis H. Scott.

Company H—Wounded, Corp. Henry Daufen, John D. Allis, mortally, Welcome F Cone, Nelson Carter, Murray J. Guilford, Micajah H. Vincent, J. M. Williams, mortally.

Company I—Wounded, Serg. Charles H. Knapp, Corp. Osmyn B. Paull, William H. Atkins, mortally, Edward Brick, Charles H. Decie, Michael F Healy.

Company K — Killed, James B. Lay, Lawrence Day. Wounded, Corp. Joseph Tinkham, Willis W Clark, Isaiah Crosby, Anson I. Collier, Horace H. Gorham, Joseph Gaddis, Thomas Jarrold, Albert Newhouse, James M. Noble, George W Thompson.

The battle at Malvern Hill did much to inspire the Tenth with renewed confidence in itself. The terrible day at Fair Oaks had a depressing influence which needed counteracting. Malvern showed that, with equal conditions, the Northern troops would more than match the Southern rebels.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.—Just after midnight, moved from our position in rear of the batteries, marched to where we had left our knapsacks, shouldered them, and started for the James River. There did not seem to be any particular order of march. Each regiment seemed to be moving forward on the road as rapidly as possible, towards the common rendezvous. Rations had been left by the quarter-

master for the Regiment, a mile or two in rear of the battle-field, and men left to apprise the Regiment, when it should approach, that the haversacks might be filled up. Company I was the extreme left company, and the Regiment had passed along its whole length, before it was seen by the men left to notify it. Company I was halted, and filled up their haversacks with hard bread and coffee, and by this time the rest of the Regiment had passed beyond call, thus losing all opportunity to get rations for two days. At this time it was raining, and baggage trains and artillery cut up the road fearfully, making it almost impassable for infantry At last we reached the immense wheat field at Harrison Landing, where a considerable portion of the army had straggled in before us. Among the first to welcome our arrival, was Lieut. J Dwight Orne, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, just landed from transports from Fortress Monroe. The Eighteenth were sent to White House Landing with orders to destroy the stores at that place, and prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. This accomplished, they took transports, arriving at Harrison's Landing the day before McClellan's army. Lieutenant Orne generously shared the contents of his canteen with the weary officers of the Tenth, and the donation could not have been more opportunely bestowed, or gratefully received.

After a position had been assigned the Regiment, the few rags left, that were called shelter tents, were hoisted, and the Tenth bivouacked for the day

The whole army of the Potomac were encamped in a wheat field, in column by division, not covering a much larger spot than Hampden Park, in Springfield. What *had been* a luxuriant wheat field soon became a mass of mud.

THURSDAY, July 3.—Left our position in the wheat field, and marched about a mile to the front, where breastworks were thrown up, and bivouacked for the night.

FRIDAY, July 4. — Finished the breastworks. Salutes were fired at noon in honor of the day.

TUESDAY, July 8.—Very warm, and everything quiet. President Lincoln arrived at the Landing, and received the customary salutes. He rode through our lines with McClellan, Keyes, Couch and other generals, and was cheered the whole length. His affection for the army was well known. Thermometer 106° in the shade. The rebel gun-boat Teaser has just been towed down the river by the Monitor. It was run ashore and abandoned by its crew.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.—Mustered for pay in the afternoon. No leaves of absence granted to officers unless the doctors will certify that their lives depend upon it.

SATURDAY, July 12.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viall of the Second Rhode Island, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Tenth. Cleaning up camp and quarters.

SUNDAY, July 13.—Inspection of arms and accoutrements by Lieutenant-Colonel Viall.

TUESDAY, July 15.—Dr. Jewett has just arrived, after two weeks' sojourn among the rebels, being left with our wounded at Malvern. He reports Major Miller alive on the 6th, at Richmond, with hopes of his recovery, which hopes, alas, were never realized. The doctor looks as though he had been away from home. All his instruments, etc., the rebels *borrowed*, agreeing to return them "When this cruel war is over," and telling him that he was going where he could get plenty more. They stole his blankets, and he appeared glad to get back to his friends once more. As "individuals" he don't like the rebs.

Water for the use of the Regiment is procured by digging wells, through the clay, to a depth of forty feet. A lot of telegraph wire found in a broken down baggage-wagon, answers for a well-rope, and a windlass is roughly hewn out with a wooden handle to turn it with. A camp kettle answers for a bucket. For an hour or so in the morning the water is clear, then it mixes up with the clay and gets roily. It is the best we can do, however, and as it is cold it is made to answer. There are one or two small springs near the camp, but the demand is greater than the supply.

SATURDAY, July 19. — Inspection by Major Davis, of General McClellan's staff, which used up a large part of the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Decker has just received his discharge, and is going home, and Captain Walkley has already gone. The men are coming in slowly from the hospitals. A new milch cow was brought in to-day, and we are going to let her work for her board, that is, feed her for what milk she gives.

SUNDAY, July 20.—Very quiet; almost like a New England Sabbath, everything so still. We can hear faint music of distant bands. Our band has about played itself out. They lost most of their instruments at Fair Oaks, and expect soon to be discharged. Blackberries are plenty all about us, and the men pick them in large quantities. They are considered beneficial as anti-scorbutics. Another cow brought in to-day We don't find keeping cows very expensive, as there is plenty of room to pasture them.

SATURDAY, July 26.—General Devens arrived and assumed command of his brigade, which, since Fair Oaks, has been under the command of Gen. Innis N. Palmer.

SUNDAY, July 27.—The whole Regiment detailed for picket duty. Colonel Ritchie, of Governor Andrew's staff, in camp to-day. He is sent out by the Governor, to look after the welfare of the Massachusetts troops in the field, and is canvassing the officers and men, in regard to their preferences for officers, to fill the existing vacancies in the field offices of the Regiment. As the Regiment now stands, it has no officer above the rank of captain.

We heard to-day, that Major Miller died in Richmond, eighteen days after he was wounded.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.—Regular drills are now instituted three times a day, except Saturdays and Sundays—Saturdays, cleaning up, and Sundays for rest. Flies and mosquitoes are now our great pests; the air seems full of them.

At two o'clock, orders to pack up and be ready to march at a moment's notice. Rumors are afloat in camp, that a rebel ram is to make a trial trip down the James, and to be

supported by a land force. Marched to the front just after two o'clock, stayed three hours, and then returned to camp.

FRIDAY, August 1.—About midnight, the enemy brought down a battery, the other side of the river, and commenced a furious shelling of our transports on the river, and our camps. They kept up a rapid firing for a few minutes, until our gun-boats could be brought to bear, when they soon hushed up. To-day, troops are being sent across, to prevent any such outburst in the future.

Yesterday, Orderly-Sergeant Blais of Company B, died of typhoid fever. He was not considered dangerous, until a few minutes before he breathed his last. His commission as second-lieutenant, came a few hours after his final muster out.

SATURDAY, August 2.—Captain Parsons returned to camp to-day.

The pay-master has commenced paying off the Regiment, and the men have begun to spend the money. The sutlers scent the pay-master from afar off, and happen around just in time to get the greater portion of the soldiers' hard-earned money.

TUESDAY, August 5 —Heavy firing in the direction of Malvern Hill. Our whole army under orders to keep rations, and be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At dress parade, the orders came to march at seven o'clock, with two days' rations, and as it only lacked ten minutes of that time, we were obliged to hurry up. It was half-past eight before the division got under way, and marched until three o'clock next morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 6.—We arrived at Haxall's Landing, and remained all day. We passed many fine residences, of wealthy "F F V's." All the males were away to the wars.

At eight o'clock, when we had just spread out for the night, were ordered to Malvern Hill. Marched two miles, when an order came for us to right about, and we did not stop till we reached our old camp at Harrison's Landing,

arriving just before four o'clock, Thursday morning, completely tired out. General Hooker, whose division we went to support, found in a house near the Malvern battle-field, a large quantity of guns, equipments, and clothing, collected by the rebs, from the battle-field. Hooker set fire to the whole lot, as the best means of disposing of it.

SATURDAY, August 9.—A portion of the Regiment on picket at the front. Head-quarters at the house where Thomas Jefferson was married. It was occupied by Mrs. Clark, whose husband and son were in the rebel service, and a young lady, whose father's house was burned at Malvern Hill. About a dozen little negroes are about the house, all the older and able-bodied men and women having left for the camps. The lady of the house showed us the room in which Jefferson was married, the furniture, etc., of which remains as it did at the time. Mrs. Clark was very indignant, because the men were allowed to smoke their pipes on the piazza of her house, and expressed herself in the strongest terms. The last straw broke the camel's back, however, when some of the cavalry videttes carried off her corn, for their famishing horses. At night the ladies of the house sent out pillows and comfortables for the officers of the picket.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.—Everything quiet. Still under marching orders. All our surplus baggage is on board boats on the river. Rev. Mr. Bingham was to-day elected, by ballot of the officers, the chaplain of the Regiment. Dr. Robinson, a new surgeon, reports for duty to-day. He belongs in Holden, Mass.

FRIDAY, August 15.—In the afternoon, received orders to pack up everything, and be ready to fall in at a minute's notice. While awaiting orders to move, the men amused themselves by stuffing cast-off uniforms with straw, and setting them up for dumb sentinels in different parts of the camp ground.

SATURDAY, August 16. — Commenced our retrograde march towards Yorktown, at six o'clock in the morning,

with six days' rations. Bade farewell to Harrison's Landing, with its swamps and fevers, without regret. Our progress, in the forenoon, was quite slow, but in the afternoon it was better, and before we halted for the night, had made a long, tiresome march. Our baggage and ammunition train took the nearest and most direct route, while the infantry took the outer road for its protection.

SUNDAY, August 17.—Crossed the Chickahominy River near its mouth, on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked for the night, on the eastern bank. On this march, the men were allowed to forage liberally on the country. Fruit of all kinds was in abundance. Green corn, apples, peaches and plums, as well as poultry, were added to the government ration. Chickens, geese and turkeys, disappeared from farm-yards on the line of march, and followed the soldiers towards Yorktown. Everything was stripped. Horses and mules were seized, and *turned over* to the quartermaster's department of the army.

MONDAY, August 18.—Passed through Williamsburg, and by the battle-field of last May. The green, luxuriant grass already covered, and partially obliterated, the traces of the fierce conflict. Nature was doing its utmost, to repair the desolation wrought by man. A few sticks, stuck up here and there, showed where had been the shelter tents of some portion of the army. Further along, the grass-grown mounds showed where the struggle was the most terrible, and the sacrifice the greatest.

Past these scenes marched the grand army; this was not our resting-place; Yorktown was our objective point, and thitherward were our steps bound.

TUESDAY, August 19.—Marched two miles.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.—Revcille at four o'clock, started at half-past five, marched three miles, stopping on the bank of the York River about half an hour—started on, and marched through Yorktown, and two miles beyond, bivouacking in a peach-orchard for the night.

FRIDAY, August 22.—Moved camp three-quarters of a

mile, close by a spring of clear water. Received the first mail in eight days.

SUNDAY, August 24.—Captain Parsons took command of the Regiment to-day, having been promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

TUESDAY, August 26.—Still at Yorktown. Only Couch's division, and a portion of Peck's, remain on the peninsula. The balance of the army of the Potomac have gone towards Alexandria; some by transports, and some on foot, to Fortress Monroe. All sorts of rumors float the camp.

The larger portion of the Regiment are detailed as a digging party, to level the fortifications about Yorktown, and fill up the pits.

Captain Lombard is sick in hospital at Yorktown, and will doubtless go home.

Captain Ives has gone home on sick leave.

Out of thirty officers, only thirteen are on duty.

Have a healthy camp, with plenty of pure spring water close at hand.

CHAPTER VII.

Introduces Major Dexter F. Parker—Leave the peninsula for Alexandria—March towards Fairfax—Back to Alexandria—To Ball's Cross Roads—To Chain Bridge—Across the Potomac into Maryland—Crampton's Gap—Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Antietam—More new recruits—To Williamsport—Resignation of officers, and court-martial of same—March to Hancock—Back to Williamsport and Downesville—To Berlin—Across into Virginia once more—To New Baltimore—Exit McClellan—Enter Burnside—The last of the court-martial—To Stafford Court-house—To Belle Plain.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.—Dexter F. Parker of Worcester, formerly brigade quartermaster, reported himself at regimental head-quarters, as major of the Tenth. This appointment was not wholly unexpected, as a notice of it had been published in the Boston papers, a day or two before, and had been shown some of the line officers, by the brigade commander, who had just returned from Massachusetts, but who said that he did not know anything about the appointment. The major called a meeting of the line officers of the Regiment at his tent, upon his arrival, and stated that he had received from Governor Andrew, the commission as major of the Regiment, and that he expected to be obeyed as such. He was prepared for the hostility of the officers, but should insist from them the respect due his position. He was answered, by a majority of the officers, in the same strain, that, while they felt obliged to give him the respect and courtesy due his rank, they did not want him to construe such respect, as due to any personal regard they had for him, but simply as due the position he was sent to occupy.

With this understanding, the meeting was dissolved, but the ill feelings here engendered were in painful contrast to the harmony and good feeling that had always existed

among the officers and men of the Regiment, and these ill feelings were destined to increase by further intercourse and acquaintance, until the final resignation and withdrawal of a majority of the line officers was necessitated.

The appointment of Major Parker was one of those inexplicable circumstances brought about by personal and political influences and friendships, through self-appointed guardians and meddlers, and the Tenth was not the only regiment from Massachusetts that suffered from the same cause. Major Parker was, undoubtedly, one of the bravest men of Massachusetts, and would have done honor to a new regiment, of which there were several then forming; but his qualifications and excellencies were lost when brought into the Tenth, where ninety out of every hundred men in the Regiment, stood his peer in bravery, and excelled him in all the other requirements of the position which he was appointed to fill.

The following from Schouler's "Massachusetts in the Civil War," carries its own explanation:

"Dexter F. Parker, who had resigned his commissariat to go into the line, is highly recommended by General Devens for a majorship in the Tenth. Captain Parker said he would not go into the Regiment, but on the suggestion that the Regiment might get Captain Dana for colonel, Parker said that in such a case he would be too glad to go into it; that he knew Dana well, and considered him one of the entirely honest and reliable men and gentlemen in the quartermaster's department. Captain Dana was not commissioned colonel of the Tenth, but Henry L. Eustis, a graduate of West Point, was. Captain Parker was commissioned major, and served until he was mortally wounded in General Grant's advance from the Rapidan, and died May 12, 1864.

About half the Regiment are out on digging parties.

Ordered to keep three days' cooked rations on hand, as transports are expected every day to take us off, to where, we know not.

FRIDAY, August 29.—Packed up and left camp at half-past six in the morning; marched two miles, and through

Yorktown, resting on the bank of the river until six o'clock, P. M., when we went, bag and baggage, on board the "Key West," a new screw steamer in the government transport service.

SATURDAY, August 30.—This morning still on the river opposite Yorktown, waiting for the balance of the brigade to be loaded. By noon, slowly under way, having in tow a large barque containing the Seventh Massachusetts.

SUNDAY, August 31.—Still slowly steaming on at a snail's pace. Entered the Potomac about daylight. The government pilot, taken on board at Yorktown, was stricken with apoplexy, and is lying unconscious in a state-room. At dark, arrived opposite Alexandria and anchored.

MONDAY, September 1.—Disembarked at Alexandria and bivouacked near the steamboat landing until afternoon, and then ordered to Fairfax Court-house to support Pope, whose head-quarters, at this time, to use his own phrase, "were in the saddle." It commenced to rain, as we began the march, picking our way along on one side the road, while Pope's immense baggage train, miles in length, thundered along towards Alexandria on the other side. About midnight, received orders from the front to hurry forward as fast as possible, as Pope was sorely pressed and needed fresh troops, while from the rear came another order to return at once to Alexandria; not being able to obey both, we lay beside the wet road, scraping together a few rails, turning the softest and smoothest sides up to lie on, and rolling ourselves up as best we could, snatched short intervals of broken rest, Pope's baggage train moving along all night within a few feet of our heads.

TUESDAY, September 2.—Received definite orders to return to Alexandria, where we encamped near the seminary, and had just settled down, when we were ordered to Chain Bridge, but by some accident, were guided to Ball's Cross Roads, some seven miles out, where we arrived about ten o'clock at night, and bivouacked.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.—At daylight, started for

Chain Bridge, arriving at noon, and bivouacked on the same spot we did six months before, after our first march into Virginia. Colonel Eustis found the Regiment at Alexandria, and has assumed command.

Supply of rations rather limited. Had a dress parade to-day, which was witnessed by several regiments of new troops encamped near the bridge. The men had their arms all burnished, and clothes all brushed up for the occasion. Fifteen men were in line in their drawers, being minus pants, and some twenty were barefooted. The Tenth had not forgotten how to handle the musket, and the precision with which the manual was performed elicited bursts of applause from the large concourse who had assembled to witness the parade. The battle-stained veterans of the Tenth, with their tough, sunburned faces, tattered uniforms and well-worn equipments, contrasted strangely with the spotlessly clothed, white-gloved new regiments just arriving from the North.

FRIDAY, September 5.—In the morning, the Regiment drew rations from Fort Ethan Allen. At four o'clock in the afternoon, broke camp, crossed the Chain Bridge, through Tenallytown, and towards Poolesville. Marched about nine miles, and bivouacked in a large mowing lot.

SATURDAY, September 6.—Up and on the road at half-past five, without breakfast, marching only a short distance.

SUNDAY, September 7.—A patrol from the Regiment out picking up stragglers.

TUESDAY, September 9. — Marched about six miles up the river to Seneca Falls, Md.

THURSDAY, September 11. — Marched to half a mile beyond Poolesville.

FRIDAY, September 12.—Marched eight miles through Barnesville, where we left Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, sick with fever.

SATURDAY, September 13.—Near Sugar Loaf Mountain. This morning we forded the Monocacy. Heavy cannonading up the river.

SUNDAY, September 14.—Marched about fifteen miles. About noon came in sight of Burkittsville, before Crampton's Gap, which was held by Gen. Howell Cobb, with three brigades of Georgians. Generals Slocum and Smith, who had the advance, were at once deployed and charged up the almost perpendicular heights, firing as they advanced. The rebels answer by volley after volley of musketry, and from two pieces of cannon advantageously posted on the heights. Still the line of blue steadily and surely advances, until they almost seem to be within touching distance of the rebels, who suddenly break and turn to fly. The withering fire mercilessly cuts them down until it seemed that every stump and rock sheltered the body of a dead or wounded enemy. A large number dropped on the ground to escape the murderous fire, and were captured unhurt. The loss of the enemy was over six hundred. All this time the firing has been heavy in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and this affair at the gap has so delayed the advance of Franklin's corps, of which all these formed a part, that night came on and the troops were forced to bivouac.

MONDAY, September 15.—At dawn the troops were astir. and before seven o'clock the march was resumed. We are only a few short miles from Harper's Ferry, and in sufficient force to give all necessary aid to the beleaguered garrison, if they can only hold out but a few hours longer. The cannonading is furious at this time, and our march is almost on the double quick, when about eight o'clock the firing suddenly ceased. We knew the cause only too well —Harper's Ferry has surrendered to the enemy, with its twelve thousand men. The spoils were seventy-three cannon, thirteen thousand small arms, two hundred wagons, and a large quantity of tents and camp equipage. How small did our victory of the day before appear to us.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.—Ordered to Harper's Ferry. Made a hurried march to Sandy Hook, about a mile from

the Ferry. One regiment of the division was ordered to Maryland Heights, and reported the enemy sending forage and supplies across the river on pontoon bridges. Our batteries were in position, and everything in readiness to start a fire in the enemy's rear, when we were ordered back to the Antietam battle-ground, where the fight had been raging fiercely all day. The Tenth arrived on the field at dark, after a tiresome march, a good portion of it on the "double quick," and threw themselves down on the ground and waited for daylight.

THURSDAY, September 18.—At the first break of day, the Tenth were moved to a position on the right of our front line of battle, which position was kept all day. The battle was not renewed, but every now and then our skirmishers exchanged shots with those of the enemy. In the afternoon hostilities were suspended, for a short time, to remove the wounded of both armies from the field.

FRIDAY, September 19.—This morning found the situation, to all appearance, as left the night before; but closer scrutiny revealed the fact that the enemy had retreated, under cover of the night, leaving their dead and wounded on our hands. Many of the men crossed over to where had been the enemy's line the night before, out of curiosity, when whiz came a shell circling through the air, causing a hurried stampede of the curious back to the lines. It was the parting salute of the last gun of the rebs, just before it crossed the river at Sharpsburg. The shell passed over our heads, and struck some little distance to the rear, and behind a lot of new recruits just arrived for the Regiment, under charge of Lieutenant Bigelow.

These recruits were sent forward from Massachusetts without arms or accoutrements, but the supply, just then, happened to exceed the demand. They were marched, some fifty in number, to the scene of Wednesday's battle, and thoroughly equipped with all the needed articles. It was not exactly stepping into dead men's shoes, but it was wonderfully like it.

About noon column was formed, and the army passed through the little town of Sharpsburg. Every house in the village bore marks of the battle, some of them being completely shattered by shot and shell. The inhabitants had stowed themselves in the cellars of the houses for shelter, while the battle was raging, and they hailed our appearance with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. Pictures of McClellan were trimmed with evergreens and national colors, and hung out on the battle-scarred houses; flags and handkerchiefs were waved from the shattered windows by women and children, as the army passed by.

Marching through Sharpsburg, the army presented a most magnificent sight. The route was up a slightly elevated street; the soldiers marched in fours, three regiments abreast, filling the whole street solidly, from walk to walk. The muskets were all carried at right shoulder shift; the bright sun reflected on the glistening bayonets; the brilliant red and blue and gold of the flags of the regiments all helped animate and beautify the spectacle—a perfect sea of glistening steel; a sight once seen, never to be forgotten.

Marched through and beyond the town, and went into camp. Aroused before midnight, and found our brigade were ordered to proceed to Williamsport to keep the enemy from crossing. Marched to within five miles of Williamsport, and found the enemy had already crossed, and occupied the town in force, so halted for the rest of our division to come up.

SATURDAY, September 20.—Drove in the enemy's skirmish line just before dusk, and their line of battle fell back and re-crossed the river, as we advanced; after which manœuvre, they amused themselves by shelling us furiously, from the other side. Our line of battle was moved some little distance to the rear, so their shell all fell short.

SUNDAY, September 21.—Encamped at Williamsport, moving a quarter of a mile to the rear and right of our position of last night.

TUESDAY, September 23.—Ordered to march at eight, A. M., but did not move until four, P. M., and then about two and a half miles towards Downesville. Bivouacked for the night in an open field.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.—Moved a quarter of a mile nearer Downesville, and encamped in a beautiful grove, with cleared ground in front for battalion movements.

THURSDAY, September 25.—Mustered for pay. The men of the Regiment are very ragged, many are shirtless and shoeless, and the officers are not much better off. Dr. Chamberlain has returned to the Regiment.

SATURDAY, September 27 —To-day, eleven officers of the Regiment tendered their resignations, feeling aggrieved at the appointment of Dexter F Parker to the position of major of the Regiment, this being the first opportunity, since the major's appearance on the stage, when the Regiment might be said not to be in "the face of the enemy." Captain Newell's was the first, quickly followed by Clapp's, Traver's, and Pierce's, and all of the lieutenants except three, and one of those wrote his, but being detailed for picket duty, did not have time to send it in, and upon his return to camp, finding nearly all the officers under arrest, wisely tore up his resignation, and escaped the troubles and tribulations that followed. The officers who resigned were Captains Thomas W Clapp, George Pierce, Samuel C. Traver, Joseph K. Newell; Lieutenants Hiram A. Keith, Joseph H. Bennett, Lorenzo M. Remington, George E. Hagar, Henry E. Crane, Edwin E. Moore, and James Knox. Lieutenants Charles Wheeler and David W Wells being entitled to a discharge, from wounds honorably received in the service, applied and received their discharge through the medical department.

At the evening dress parade, Colonel Eustis informed the officers, that he had received the resignations sent in, but he had not forwarded them, and would hold them over until the next morning, trusting that before that time they would be withdrawn by the writers. He also cautioned the offi-

cers that they were violating the seventh article of war, and in case of their persisting in the matter, they must suffer the consequences.

SUNDAY, September 28.—The officers whose resignations were sent in, were all ordered under arrest, and their swords gathered up by the Adjutant, Keith, deposited at head-quarters, after which, his own was added to the pile, and the first act in the drama of petty spite and tyranny inaugurated at brigade head-quarters was consummated. At the request of the Brigade Commander, General Devens, *through whose influence Major Parker was appointed to the Tenth*, a court-martial was ordered, *of which he was appointed the presiding officer*, to try the officers who had tendered their resignations, on charges of which he (General Devens) had previously certified *in writing, over his own signature, that he had every reason to believe they were guilty.*

General Devens made the following endorsement on the back of Captain Newell's resignation:

"The General commanding the brigade regrets deeply that he is obliged to bring to the notice of the General commanding the division, that there is no reason to doubt that these resignations, bearing the same date, and couched in substantially the same language, are the result of a combination against Major Parker, of the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, a brave and valuable officer appointed by the lawful authority, and who, so far as known, has proved himself every way worthy of the appointment. Such a combination cannot be considered otherwise than a sedition, intended to destroy the efficiency of the Regiment, unless the appointment of major can be dictated by these officers, to the Executive of Massachusetts, in whom it has been lodged by the laws of the United States. It is well known to these officers, who speak of Major Parker as a 'civilian,' as he is termed in some of these papers, and an 'outsider,' that Major Parker has been longer in the service of the United States than any of them; that he entered it with the Sixth Regiment, the first that left the State of Massachusetts; that he has been continuously in that service, until a very short time before his appointment of Major, and that then, as assistant quartermaster of the United States, he rendered most

efficient service in the field in several of the battles of the peninsula.

"Not one of these officers, tendering their resignation, was by any rule of seniority entitled to the position of major, and all have been warned of the aspect in which such a combination must be regarded.

"Under these circumstances, it seems impossible to pass over the matter by a simple disapproval of the resignations enclosed, and the General commanding the brigade respectfully recommends, that the officers, or at least the senior officers, whose resignations are forwarded, may be dismissed the service, or may be brought before a court-martial, as may be deemed most suitable.

"Signed,

"CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

"*Brigadier General Commanding Brigade.*"

WEDNESDAY, October 1.—Our brigade is now attached to Franklin's Corps, the Sixth. The farmers in vicinity of the camp, finding trade with the soldiers profitable, now make daily visits, bringing supplies of bread, cakes and pies, for traffic with the soldiers. Lieutenant Bigelow complains that the insides of the pies are not thick enough to keep the crusts from rubbing together, but excellent bread and butter can be obtained fresh from the surrounding farm-houses, and as the commissary is issuing fresh meat, the change from salt pork and hard bread, is grateful as well as beneficial. Butter, which the first day we arrived could be bought for eighteen cents a pound, now readily sells for fifty, and bread has risen from ten to twenty-five cents a loaf, consequent to the increased demand in proportion to the supply. New sweet cider is also liberally indulged in by the soldiers, and it is found beneficial in severe cases of diarrhea, many being cured in a few days by its use.

SUNDAY, October 5.—The Thirty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Edwards, (formerly our adjutant,) fresh from Massachusetts, arrived to-day, and is attached to our brigade.

Gen. Henry S. Briggs is also a visitor in camp.

The Thirty-seventh are looking finely, and their clean, handsome uniforms contrast strongly with the torn and

faded clothing of our own brave boys, who have not as yet received any supplies.

The court-martial farce is being enacted daily, at the little building which serves the double purpose of chapel and school-house, and now as court-room, situated near our camp-ground, a court-martial organized for conviction from the start, whose presiding officer stated to a colonel commanding a regiment in the brigade, while the trial was in progress, that if the angels in heaven should come down and tell him that the officers under arrest were not guilty of the charges against them, he would not believe them.

TUESDAY, October 7.—Regimental inspection at one o'clock, by the inspector-general of the corps.

FRIDAY, October 10.—Another false alarm. Orders to pack up with two days' rations, and be ready to march at once without knapsacks. Got all ready, but did not march.

TUESDAY, October 14.—Four loads of express matter came to-day, for distribution to the Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.—Another false start. Everything packed up, but did not move.

SATURDAY, October 18.—Our division have orders to pack in light marching order, take three days' rations, and be in readiness to march at a minute's notice. Having had similar orders so many times that did not amount to anything, when the actual order to fall in *did* come, it took the Regiment partially by surprise ; but in a twinkling the men were ready, and just before dark the march was begun. Taking the road through Williamsport to Clear Spring, Maryland, they halted in a corn-field just beyond the latter town, for the rest of the night. The corn had been cut, and was in shocks, but in a few minutes it was *un-shocked*, and made into beds for the tired soldiers. In the morning, the farmer who owned it found it scattered all over the field, and if roll-call had been taken, he would have probably found many ears reported as missing. He rode through the field, looking at his corn and the soldiers, and good-naturedly re-

marked, that he wished the soldiers would husk it, seeing they had pulled it down.

SUNDAY, October 19.—Started early and marched to Hancock, where there is a ford in the Potomac. This part of the State is very mountainous, and in many places, on the march, the eye was feasted with sights of beauty and grandeur. On the top of the high mountain range, on the road between Clear Spring and Hancock, is an ancient log-house with old-fashioned swing sign, by which the traveler knew that the antiquated edifice was the "Fair View Inn." It was filled up with Union refugees, or what purported to be such, from Martinsburg and neighboring towns in Virginia. They had more the appearance of skedaddlers from the rebel conscription, though vociferously claiming to be thoroughly loyal. They were profoundly learned in rebel minstrelsy, and sang several Southern songs for the edification of our officers, who were under arrest, and who had plenty of time to see the beauties of the country, and the peculiarities of the people. The view from the inn was superbly magnificent. The winding Potomac, with its consort the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the pleasant valleys and surrounding hills, and the woods with their variegated foliage, just touched and colored by the frosts of autumn, were spread out before the delighted vision. In the distance could be seen Hagerstown and kindred towns of Maryland, and before us lay Martinsburg and towns of Virginia. Circling through the trees, for miles down the other bank of the Potomac, arose the smoke from rebel camps, while before us, on the winding road, moved the glittering bayonets of marching Union soldiers. From this point to Hagerstown was nearly twenty miles, and signaling was constantly being made between the two points, by aid of the telescope. One of the officers in charge of the signal station, was Lieut. William Barrett, a resident of Springfield.

Arrived at Hancock, just before sunset, and halted in a field owned by Samuel Bowles. Hancock is a small place on the Potomac, of seven or eight hundred inhabitants, and

enjoyed the credit of being the point where Stuart crossed when he made his famous raid around the army But Stuart *actually* crossed at Cherry Run Ford, about eleven miles below.

MONDAY, October 20.—Just after midnight were called up to march to Cherry Run, which point was reached about sunrise, Tuesday morning. One year ago, to-day, we were drilling and preparing for a Southern campaign, and to-day are seventy-five miles further North than we were then.

TUESDAY, October 21.—The knapsacks and baggage left behind at Downesville, were received; also the sick and "barefoot brigade" caught up with the Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, October 22.—Still at Cherry Run, eighteen miles from Downesville. Our cavalry pickets brought in several prisoners, to-day, from the other side the river.

THURSDAY, October 23.—At three o'clock, this morning, were called up, and our pickets drawn in and ordered to march at daylight. Broke up camp and marched out on the turnpike, halted all day. and at night marched back to the camp we had occupied for two days. A man of Company A died in an ambulance on the road. His grave was dug and he was buried by the roadside.

SUNDAY, October 26.—One of the most disagreeable days imaginable. If the blankets had not arrived from Downesville, it would have been almost unendurable. We had a cold October rain-storm; the shelter tents of thin cotton cloth being very slight protection. Driven by the cold from the shelters to the fires, burning under difficulties outside, we could only stand and warm and dry one side, while the rain was wetting down the other.

MONDAY, October 27—Started at eight, A. M.; marched again through Clear Spring to Williamsport, where we halted until Wednesday. We lay in a splendid grove of tall oaks, and just long enough to get our camp cleaned up, to say nothing of cutting down half of the trees, for which the owner got on the rampage and swore the government should pay him a thousand dollars for every tree cut down.

WEDNESDAY, October 29. — Marched back to our old camp at Downesville, to await further orders. Found everything as we left it two weeks ago. Just before our march, the major's favorite horse, "Tommy," made quite an entertainment for the benefit of the boys. The major had tied to his saddle all his cooking apparatus, consisting of kettles and tin pans without number. The jingling of the tin ware caused Tommy to run, and he didn't stop until the last kettle had disappeared. It caused much merriment for the men, and a corresponding discomfiture of the major, who picked up what he could find of the scattered utensils, and sought other means of transportation for them.

THURSDAY, October 30.—Have been busy, to-day, making out muster-rolls. Orders received to march to-morrow morning, at five o'clock. Are settling down into the old routine. The court-martial is running again for the benefit of the rebellious, and drill and roll-calls are the order of the day. A few clothes and shoes have been distributed, but many of the men are still shamefully ragged, and unfit for duty for want of proper shoes and clothing. Somebody is culpably to blame. We can not find out what was gained by our ten days' trip up the country. It has enabled us to see a good portion of Washington county, to visit three fording places on the Potomac, Williamsport, Cherry Run and Hancock, to see some of the people and the houses they live in, and it has given our friends of the Thirty-seventh an opportunity to take a little pleasure trip with us. The first night we marched, the Thirty-seventh thought we were hurrying so fast to tire them out, but they have since found out that it is the regular pace of the brigade. The Thirty-seventh is a most excellent regiment, nobly commanded. The two regiments fraternize nicely, both hailing from the same section of the good old Commonwealth.

October 30th, the following communication appeared in the *Springfield Republican*, signed G. W., evidently from the pen of George Walker, Esq., of Springfield, a personal and

political friend of the major, and evidently written under the dictation of the latter:

MAJOR PARKER AND THE TENTH.

To the Editor of the Republican:—In justice to a worthy and patriotic officer and son of Massachusetts, I desire to say a word in reference to the appointment of Dexter F. Parker, of Worcester, to the majority of the Tenth Regiment. In a recent notice in reference to the troubles in the Tenth, you spoke of Major Parker as having been appointed from civil life. By this, I suppose, you mean that he had not seen service prior to his appointment to that office, or, perhaps, only that his experience was not such as to entitle him to a field office in comparison with the line officers of the Tenth, over which he was to be placed. Now on that head the facts are these: When the war broke out, Mr. Parker, who was then a prominent member of the State Senate, and who, for five years previous, had been a most influential and industrious member of one branch or the other in the legislature, hurried to Washington to offer his individual services to his country. To those who know his impulsive nature, and forgetfulness of self in answering a call of duty, thus hurrying alone to the scene of danger, seems entirely characteristic of the man. He arrived in Washington two days before the memorable 19th of April, and immediately joined, as a private, the Putnam rifles, then guarding the Columbian Arsenal, where were six thousand stand of arms. On the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, he enlisted in that corps, also as a private, and continued with them until the 14th of May, when he was commissioned as captain in the Fifteenth United States regular infantry, Fitz John Porter, colonel. At this date, if my memory serves me, the organization of the Tenth Regiment was hardly begun, and most of its future officers had seen no service, unless in the militia. Mr. Parker declined the captaincy in the regular army, for the sake of sticking to the Sixth, and was chosen a lieutenant in Company G, of that regiment. Till July 30, 1861, he acted as commissary at the Relay House Station, Md., and August 4th, when the Sixth was mustered out of service, its three months having expired, he was commissioned as captain and assistant quartermaster United States army, and assigned to the brigade of General Couch, then stationed at Brightwood, near which the Tenth were encamped

during the fall and early winter. Here he first formed the acquaintance of the Tenth and its officers. While with General Couch, Captain Parker also acted as his volunteer aid, and was by him appointed as ordnance officer of the brigade. Towards the end of September, he was appointed, by General Buell, division quartermaster, and continued in that capacity until July last. He went with his division to the peninsula, and was in all the battles up to the retreat to the James River, except that at Fair Oaks, (when he was in charge of an important ammunition train,) acting as volunteer aid with Generals Peck, Devens, Palmer and Couch successively. He was in the thickest of the fight at Williamsburg, and in the terrible night attack in the swamp of the Chickahominy, he was the *only officer* of General Palmer's staff, who carried orders to our troops. In this battle his horse was disabled by a shell, and in the battle of Malvern Hill, while acting as aid to General Couch, his horse was shot under him. Without any solicitation on his own part, and without his knowledge, Captain Parker was recommended to the Governor of Massachusetts for commission, either as lieutenant-colonel or major, by three of the generals with whom he had served, all of them among the best and bravest in the army. He had, however, meantime, about the end of July, resigned his commission in the regular service, and received a captain's commission in the Thirty-fourth regiment, Colonel Wells. Returning to his home in Worcester, to join his new corps, he received, entirely without solicitation and to his own surprise, a commission as major in the Tenth. Since his entrance into the service as a private, in April, 1861, a period of sixteen months, he had been constantly in service, and had risen by regular gradations to his new position. While attached for a considerable period to the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, he has zealously sought service on every occasion when there was hard fighting to be done, and had won the admiration and voluntary advocacy of many officers of the highest rank. He could hardly, under these circumstances, be called a "civilian" at the time he was commissioned major of the Tenth. As to the second complaint which you have repeated against Major Parker, namely, that he "broke down" on first assuming command in the Tenth, giving improper orders on parade, etc., I am informed that the supposed errors grew wholly out of a difference in the tactics practiced by the Tenth and the Sixth,

to which Major Parker had previously been attached, the former having been taught the "rifle tactics," which the Sixth did not learn.

I have no desire to enter into the merits of the differences in the Tenth, which have brought some of its officers under military examination. I have reason to believe they existed prior to Major Parker's connection with the Regiment, and have since existed irrespective of that connection. I only desire to vindicate, not only the patriotism and zeal of that officer, which from long acquaintance I am ready to vouch for, but also explain to this community, which is so deeply interested in the Tenth, that whether promotion ought, or might not have been the wiser course, no wrong has been done to its line officers by placing over them an officer of Major Parker's age and experience in various military service, and what to his own friends is equally of interest, that his commission in the Tenth was certainly not an intrusion of his own seeking. G. W.

FRIDAY, October 31.—Left Downesville in the morning, and after a twelve mile march arrived at Rhorersville, where we staid that night. Mustered for pay.

SATURDAY, November 1.—Up at three o'clock in the morning, and marched past the South Mountain battle-ground, to Berlin, arriving about noon. Halted and camped on a steep side hill, near the railroad; a good place after we had climbed up to it; plenty of good fresh air. Heavy firing heard over the river all day. A considerable supply of clothing is issued to the men, which helps cover up the nakedness of the raggedest of them. Berlin is on the Maryland side of the Potomac, about six miles below Harper's Ferry. There was once a large and strong bridge across the river, but on the commencement of the war the rebels destroyed it, leaving only the stone piers standing. Berlin is not much of a place, compared with its European namesake, but then it is Berlin for all that, and our division went there and staid over Sunday.

SUNDAY, November 2.—This morning ordered to pack up, but there being so many troops and long baggage trains to cross on the one light bridge, (which looked

hardly strong enough to bear up a mule team,) that night found us still in the old camp. The day was quite warm.

MONDAY, November 3.—Crossed the Potomac at Berlin, into Virginia, on a pontoon bridge, where Burnside had just preceded us. We had not gone more than three rods before we struck mud, and the boys said they now recognized Virginia, and knew where they were. Marched ten miles this day in a south-easterly course, after crossing the river. At night were marched into the woods, where we had a comfortable rest.

TUESDAY, November 4. — Up and off before daylight. Marched to Union, near which place Generals Stuart and Pleasanton had a fearful cavalry and light artillery engagement, lasting all day, and using up immense quantities of powder and shell. In this engagement, one man was killed and four wounded, on both sides. We saw fragments of shell strewn all along the road, that were fired in this Quixotic battle. Marched fifteen miles to-day.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.—In the afternoon left Union, and marched six or seven miles and halted for the night. At this place the Thirty-seventh and Second Rhode Island regiments had a little skirmish over some rails that the Rhode Islanders wanted to burn, and the Thirty-seventh *didn't* want burned. The affair was compromised without bringing on a general engagement.

THURSDAY, November 6.—Early in the morning we are off again. We seem to leave the principal roads, and travel through narrow cart-paths, where only three or four men can march abreast. Sixteen or seventeen miles bring us to White Plains.

During one of the rests on the march, near a house occupied by secesh, some of the poultry had followed the soldiers into the road. The provost marshal stationed a guard around the place, and the field officers labored to keep any more poultry from straying off. The people at the house were very glad to dispose of chickens, bread, etc., but wanted in payment either gold and silver or confeder-

ate money. They would not take the greenback currency. The provost marshal then informed them that if they insisted on confederate money, they must rely upon confederate protection, and took off his guard. The balance of the poultry followed the soldiers. The men, of whom there were two or three about the place, kept quiet, but the women fought for the chickens. One of our men got his jaw nearly broken by a stone thrown by one of the women, and as he came along the line with the blood running down his face, he was greeted with yells of derision by his companions.

Reached White Plains about three o'clock in the afternoon. Just before dusk some of the men, while hunting for water, found a large flock of sheep in a cleared field, where they had been put, in fancied security, from the sight of the Yankee soldiers. Vain thought; in less time than it takes to tell it, the slaughter begun. The troops in camp smelt blood from afar off, and in a short time all that was left of the flock were the pelts. The chase was not confined to the private soldiers, but lieutenants, and captains, and officers of higher grade were seen carrying off their prizes of mutton. As soon as the owners of the flock heard what was going on, they rushed to head-quarters, and a general order was issued that no sheep should be killed. The order came too late, however, to be of any benefit to the sheep. What odors of roasting mutton arose from camp that night! Some companies in the Tenth had as many as ten whole sheep cooking on the coals. The Thirty-seventh regiment got mutton as well as the Tenth, and a sturdy member of that regiment, who was in our camp gnawing a whole quarter of mutton, said that Colonel Edwards had just ordered the Thirty-seventh to thoroughly grease their guns with mutton tallow.

A train of cars came in on the railroad from Alexandria, to-day, for the first time for three months.

FRIDAY, November 7 —Still at White Plains. It is quite cold, and it has snowed since early this morning. The

town is almost deserted. What people are left, are ready to sell anything for confederate money, and counterfeit passes just as well as any.

SATURDAY, November 8.—Mutton all eaten up, and supply of crackers given out. By carelessness, our supply train got mixed up with Porter's, and our quartermaster cannot find the rations that belong to us. Salt pork, fine salt, and coffee, were issued, but no crackers. The staff of life is necessary, and the men are yelling, "hard-tack, hard-tack, hard-tack," every time they get eyes on the quartermaster.

SUNDAY, November 9.—Marched from White Plains to New Baltimore, five miles from Warrenton, and are now encamped there. Just before marching, two hard crackers per man were issued. No sugar for coffee, and two hard crackers for breakfast, and no knowing when there will be any more. After arrival at New Baltimore, a few more crackers were issued.

General McClellan rode past the lines this morning, for the last time, with General Burnside, who supersedes him in command of the army. The best wishes of the army of the Potomac go with him.

Before leaving White Plains, some persons stole Captain Bigelow's trunk, containing a silver-mounted revolver and other articles of value. He found his trunk in a swamp half a mile off, but it had been rifled of everything valuable.

Notice has reached the Regiment, that Captain Lombard has been discharged on account of ill health.

A number of the Regiment, some three or four from each company, have been transferred into the regular artillery service, to fill vacancies caused by casualties, and expirations of enlistments; most of the men from the Tenth, went into Butler's battery of the Second U S. Artillery.

FRIDAY, November 14.—Still at New Baltimore. The last court-martial case was disposed of to-day. After Captain Newell's case was tried, to save the time which would necessarily be spent on so many cases, and as the testimony would be the same in all the cases, it was agreed that

the decision in one case should be the same for all of them, but to answer the regulations, the form has to be gone through with. There have been some changes in the members of the board. At the time Captain Pierce's case was tried, which was the third case, the endorsements on the back of the resignations, by General Devens, pre-judging the cases, were first discovered, and he being challenged, left the board, and the remainder of the farce was kept up, under the direction of Col. Frank Wheaton. The withdrawal of General Devens, of course, would make no variation in the decision of the board, as it had been agreed that the first decision should be the decision for all. In the last case tried, officers were detailed on the board who had no knowledge of the case, the judge-advocate hurriedly mumbled over the testimony, the witnesses said yes, the members of the court read their letters and newspapers, and at last the eleventh and final case was disposed of and sent up for approval.

General Newton now commands the division, while General Couch has Sumner's old corps. The cars now run regularly to Warrenton, bringing supplies direct from Alexandria.

This place is thoroughly rebel, and the people do not hesitate to openly avow their hostility to the federal government. One little girl, to-day, said she did not like the Yankee soldiers. When asked why, she replied that they brought cold weather with them. Our camp is on a side hill, so steep, that we put a log across the front of the tent, to put our feet against, to keep from rolling down hill. At night, it is a most beautiful sight to look down into the valley below us, and see the innumerable camp-fires stretching away as far as the eye can reach. It makes one think of star-light on earth.

To-day, received a full supply of overcoats and blankets for the Regiment.

Sunday, November 16.—Left New Baltimore this morning, starting at half-past nine, towards Catlett's Station, on

the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The march was uninteresting; but a few descrted houses on the road. Marched fifteen miles, passing Catlett's about three miles.

MONDAY, November 17.—Started about half-past six, and marched fifteen miles on the road to Fredericksburg. Bivouacked in a large piece of pine woods.

TUESDAY, November 18.—Started at half-past six, and marched ten miles towards Stafford Court-house, and within three miles of it. Most of the men have been without rations to-day. When on a march with three days' rations, they usually eat up all the rations in two days, and go hungry on the third.

THURSDAY, November 20.—Near Stafford Court-house. No rations to-day, and the men are complaining bitterly. The wagons have gone to Acquia Creek for supplies.

FRIDAY, November 21.—Plenty of provisions have now come up, and to-day it is not crackers, but tobacco that is scarce. The supply at the sutlers has been exhausted, and there is none to be had. Old veterans, who have not missed their smoke of tobacco for many a day, are now smoking coffee as a substitute. The fragrance is rather agreeable than otherwise.

SATURDAY, November 22.—The whole Regiment on picket.

TUESDAY, November 25.—Still at Stafford Court-house. Day after to-morrow is Thanksgiving in Massachusetts, and the officers are pondering what to have for thanksgiving dinner here. The choice is narrowed down between salt pork stuffed with hard crackers, and pork sandwiches; that is, a slice of pork between two crackers.

Our major had out the Regiment for battalion drill this afternoon, and got it so mixed up, that he was obliged to dismiss it under the command of the company officers. Officers and men, from all over the brigade, came to see the manœuvers, and it was heart-sickening to the old officers of the Regiment, who were obliged to look on, and see the wild attempts to get the Regiment through the most simple

movements. When the men were dismissed, they set up a howl which made the woods ring, and coming to the ear of Colonel Eustis, and learning the cause, he had the regimental line re-formed, and put them through a course of drill they were satisfied with.

WEDNESDAY, November 26.—One more officer under arrest; this time it is Lieut. Wallace A. Putnam. The facts in the case are these: Company E, at this time under command of Lieutenant Putnam, had a number of men without shoes, and yesterday afternoon, Putnam excused the barefooted ones from drill. The colonel heard of it this morning, and called the lieutenant to account for it, and as a punishment, ordered him to take the men and go half or three-quarters of a mile, to a wood-pile which the rebels had left, and bring wood for the fire which he kept in front of his tent, and keep bringing until he gave them permission to stop. Lieutenant Putnam, considering the order an inhuman one, flatly refused to execute it, and was promptly put under arrest by the colonel.

THURSDAY, November 27 —Mr. William Birnie, of Springfield, arrived in camp last night, bringing boxes containing packages of under-clothing, etc., for the men from friends at home. Battalion line formed to hear Governor Andrew's Thanksgiving proclamation read. The proclamation has to take the place of a thanksgiving dinner with the soldiers.

SUNDAY, November 30.—The Regiment is being paid off for four months, and some of the privates, who have been on detached service, or in the hospitals, have more than a hundred dollars due them, of which they and their families stand in much need. The pay-master arrived yesterday, followed by the usual train of sutlers, who make their harvest when the soldiers have plenty of money.

Dr. Jewett has left us, to accept a commission as surgeon in the Fifty-first Massachusetts. Their gain is our loss. The doctor was a good forager, and the ladies of Virginia, with whom the doctor has so often exchanged coffee and

sugar for poultry and delicacies in pastry, will miss his genial presence.

WEDNESDAY, December 3.—This afternoon we learn that there are marching orders for to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, December 4.—Some time before day the drum beat the reveille and out we turned, although the air was biting cold, and everything covered with frost; we built our fires, got our breakfast, and dried our tents as much as our limited time would admit of. Then, as the sun came over the distant hill-tops, we shouldered our all of earthly goods—no small load at this season of the year—and started for—none of us knew where. The roads were very poor, and noon found us only a mile or two from camp, but as a certain point had to be reached before night, we passed the trains, and the next six or eight miles were made quick enough to suit any one. At night bivouacked in an open field.

FRIDAY, December 5.—On the road again, while it is still dark. Marched some six miles, and at noon went into camp near Belle Plain. It looked so much like rain, that the shelter tents were soon up, but none too soon, for the rain was but a little way behind us. But hark! what is that we now hear? "Pack up, and fall in immediately." The men took down their wet tents, each piece (every man had to carry as many as two pieces, to keep himself any where near comfortable) weighing several pounds more than when dry. We marched another mile; by this time the ground, and all the clothing, was completely soaked with the rain, and by the time the shelters were up, the storm had turned into snow. The uncomfortable condition in which the night was passed, can be better imagined than described. The bad state of the roads delayed the baggage trains, and the officers' tents and baggage did not arrive until late in the night. When they did arrive, and tents were pitched, the ground was too wet to admit of any sleep, and most of the officers sat by the camp fires until morning.

SATURDAY, December 6.—Were informed that we should

probably occupy this camp for a week or two. With this prospect, the men began to erect log huts, and as fast as they could obtain axes, soon had quite comfortable houses. It is extremely cold. The water in the men's canteens froze solid last night. The snow that fell yesterday has not melted, although the sun shines brightly as could be wished.

This camp was called "Smoky Hill," from the fact that all the smoke from the numerous camp-fires, instead of rising and passing off as it should, settled down, and hung in clouds all about the vicinity, making itself obnoxious, filling the eyes and noses, and intruding itself in various ways.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.—Still at Belle Plain, under marching orders.

CHAPTER VIII.

Across the Rappahannock—First Fredericksburg—Back to Falmouth—Departure of the discharged officers for home—Present roster—Statement from General Devens to Governor Andrew—Mr. Birnie's letter—The situation of the Regiment as portrayed in the *Springfield Republican*—Resignation of Chaplain Bingham, and his farewell address.

THURSDAY, December 11.—Early in the morning, started for the banks of Rappahannock, arriving at the pontoon bridge thrown across the river, about ten o'clock, and stacked arms. The fog was thick, and it was almost an impossibility to distinguish objects on the opposite shore.

Upon the hill behind the regiments, drawn up in an open field, were the batteries of light artillery; to the right, and opposite the city, the heavy siege guns of the Connecticut First were posted; near the bank of the river, and commanding the pontoons, was a battery of six brass guns. Upon the opposite bank was a dwelling-house and outbuildings, and behind, and in this house, were the rebel sharpshooters, who had complete range of the pontoons. Occasionally, during the day, they would show themselves, and receive a compliment of shot and shell from our batteries. When it became uncomfortably hot for them, they would scamper out of range, followed by loud cheers from our side of the river.

Yet no move was made to cross on the pontoons. Upon the extreme right of our line, Couch and Sumner kept up a continuous roar of artillery. Not to be cheated out of their dinner, the men went to work and made their coffee, and fried their pork and crackers.

About five o'clock, almost sundown, the order came to cross the bridges. The Second Rhode Island were detailed as skirmishers, and marched to the pontoons, closely fol-

lowed by the Tenth. On one of the bridges the Thirty-seventh, with two regiments of Cochrane s brigade, and upon the first, the Thirty-sixth New York closely followed the Tenth. As the troops neared the pontoons, a battery was run down to the bank of the river, whirled about, and at once commenced a furious shelling of the house and neighborhood on the opposite bank, where the sharpshooters of the enemy found shelter, causing them to retreat in quick time. General Devens, with Captain Russell, his adjutant-general, were upon the pontoons, at the head of their skirmishers, and crossed on the double-quick, followed by the Tenth. A few shots from the rebel pickets, doing no damage, and the flag of the Tenth was planted upon the south bank of the Rappahannock. The Second Rhode Island deployed beautifully as skirmishers, exchanging shots with the enemy, who retreated as the Second advanced. The Tenth, followed by the rest of the brigade, marched by the flank to its position in line of battle, and fronted. A few scattering shots, and all was quiet. Remained in line of battle until dark, when the pickets were stationed, and the Tenth returned to the vicinity of the house, in which General Devens' head-quarters were established.

Generals Smith and Newton were present, and witnessed the crossing of the river by the troops. The night was extremely cold, and the men got but little sleep.

FRIDAY, December 12.—The day was spent by the army in crossing the river, and reconnoitering the enemy's position. The Tenth remained in the same position as yesterday.

SATURDAY, December 13.—Soon after sunrise, the first Fredericksburg battle, under Burnside, was commenced on the left of our line, by General Franklin, and was taken up and continued, with greater or less severity during the day, along the whole line. The heaviest of the fighting was done some distance to the right and left of the Tenth, and no casualties were reported from that Regiment.

In the afternoon, were ordered to the extreme left of the line, and for two hours, were subjected to a fearful shelling, from a battery of Whitworth guns. Their conduct was such, under this severe fire, as to merit and receive the commendation of their brigade commander. Soon after dark, the Tenth returned to the vicinity of the Bernard house, and remained during the night.

SUNDAY, December 14.—Still on the Fredericksburg side of the river. With the exception of a little artillery firing, every thing was comparatively quiet. Drew rations, going a short distance to the rear for the purpose. Lay all day in reserve, ready to be called for as occasion demanded.

MONDAY, December 15.—Before daylight, the men were awakened, made a hasty breakfast and were marched up to the front, and placed in the first line of battle, with skirmishers out and supported by troops in reserve. On the right was a battery, which amused itself by shelling a body of rebel cavalry, that quickly made its exit. Infantry fighting was not renewed. A hostile battery on the right of the Tenth, after a while, secured a very close range, and many of their missiles came uncomfortably near. They were discovered stealthily bringing down a gun behind a clump of bushes, and our battery made them only too glad to get out of range. Burnside, finding out that the rebel position could not be successfully carried, with the means at his command, decided to evacuate his position that night, under cover of the darkness, and about midnight, the troops were informed of the intention to re-cross the river. The Tenth was selected to the hazardous duty of forming the rear guard of the left wing, and was the last regiment to leave. The main body fell back quickly and noiselessly, and passed over the pontoons; then the picket line, which covered the whole of the front of our army, were notified, and fell back quietly, then the balance of Devens' brigade, and lastly, the Tenth. It was full daylight before the withdrawal was fully accomplished, and the enemy were left in peaceable possession of Fredericksburg.

THURSDAY, December 18.—Encamped in a pine thicket, two miles from Falmouth. Lieutenants Knox, Crane and Moore, left for home yesterday, having received their discharges.

SATURDAY, December 20.—Still encamped near Falmouth. The balance of the officers, who tendered their resignations at Downesville, have to-day received their discharges. The sentence of the court-martial, which was organized with the expressed purpose to convict these officers of conspiracy and sedition, "in conspiring to rid the service of a valuable officer," was that the four senior officers be cashiered, and the balance dismissed the service. Upon a plain written statement being made to the President of the United States, of the facts in the case, he set aside the findings of the court, and the officers were honorably discharged the service. Several of them afterwards served with credit, in the armies of the United States.

MONDAY, January 5.—The requisite number of non-commissioned officers to fill the vacancies in the Regiment, have been examined and ordered to duty, and are awaiting the arrival of their commissions, to make them full-fledged officers. The list of officers, and their rank in the Regiment, now are:—Colonel Henry L. Eustis, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph B. Parsons, Major Dexter F. Parker, Adjutant Charles H. Brewster, Surgeon C. N. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon A. B. Robinson, Acting Assistant Surgeon G. C. Clark, Quartermaster Allen S. Mansir, Chaplain A. J. Bingham.

Company A—Captain Ralph O. Ives, First-Lieutenant Levi Ross, Second-Lieutenant Charles H. Knapp.

Company B—Captain William Streeter, First-Lieutenant E. B. Bartlett, Second-Lieutenant G. C. Kaulback.

Company C—Captain James H. Weathcrell, First-Lieutenant Edwin Whitney, Second-Lieutenant Edward H. Graves.

Company D—Captain Homer G. Gilmore, First-Lieutenant H. M. Cotrell, Second-Lieutenant E. B. Whittelsey.

Company E—Captain Edwin L. Knight, First-Lieutenant Wallace A. Putnam, Second-Lieutenant Simeon N. Eldridge.

Company F—Captain George W Bigelow, First-Lieutenant L. Oscar Eaton, Second-Lieutenant Terry S. Noble.

Company G—Captain George Pierce, Jr., First-Lieutenant Nelson H. Gardner, Second-Lieutenant George W. Potter, Jr.

Company H—Captain Flavel Shurtleff, First-Lieutenant A. E. Munyan, Second-Lieutenant A. W Midgley.

Company I—Captain Willard I. Bishop, First-Lieutenant William Arthur Ashley, Second-Lieutenant W Frank Darby.

Company K—Captain Edwin T Johnson, First-Lieutenant Henry A. Brown, Second-Lieutenant D. M. Moore.

Of these officers, Captains Ives and Bishop, and Lieutenant Whittelsey are absent from the Regiment. Captain Ives is on some General's staff. Captain Bishop is absent home, sick, and has been twice promoted during his absence, once to second-lieutenant, and now to captain. Lieutenant Whittelsey is aid to General Briggs.

Lieutenant Putnam, who refused to order the barefooted men to bring wood for the colonel's fire, has been court-martialed, but the sentence has not been promulgated yet.

The old officers of the Regiment, who resigned in consequence of the appointment of Major Parker, have all gone home, with the exception of Captain Pierce, and his papers having been lost, is still in camp, and has resumed his sword and returned to duty.

The selections from the non-commissioned officers to fill vacancies were exceedingly well made. Colonel Parsons had arrived from home, after an absence caused by sickness, and immediately began to look after the interests of his men; and there was need enough of it.

Orders just received to have three days' cooked rations in the haversacks to-night. These "cooked rations" consist of raw pork, hard-tack, coffee and sugar.

About this time unpleasant rumors were being circulated in Massachusetts in regard to the situation of affairs in the Regiment. The return of a large proportion of the officers, letters home from individual members of the Regiment, and statements made by gentlemen who had visited the camp, led the friends of the Regiment, at home, to think that all was not going well with the boys of the Tenth. The rumors coming to the notice of Governor Andrew, the following correspondence passed between him and the brigade commander:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Boston, December* 11, 1862.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES DEVENS, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS,—*General:* His Excellency, Governor Andrew, directs me to ask you to oblige him by informing him what is the real condition, at this time, of the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in respect to discipline, harmony, equipment, etc.

Reports unfavorable to its welfare, in these particulars, are widely circulated here, and on the authority of responsible names, and naturally cause much anxiety to its friends. If these reports are unfounded, it seems important that they should be authoritatively contradicted.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant. By order of His Excellency, Governor Andrew.

A. G. BROWN, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary.

Near Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

COLONEL:—Yours of the 11th was received, inquiring of me, in behalf of His Excellency, Governor Andrew, as to the Tenth Massachusetts, in regard to discipline, harmony, equipments, etc., and I have the honor to reply, that during the latter part of September, eleven officers of this Regiment resigned, in the face of the enemy, under circumstances that Major-General Couch, then commanding the division, ordered them to be tried by court-martial for conspiracy and sedition. I wrote to Colonel Ritchie, aid-de-camp, all the facts connected with this, requesting that they

be communicated to His Excellency, and had the satisfaction of receiving from Colonel Ritchie the assurance that he did not doubt my own course in the premises would meet the approbation of His Excellency. and the facts stated by me should be immediately communicated to him. I beg leave to refer His Excellency to that letter for information on those circumstances.

These officers were brought to trial before court-martial, but owing to the fact that the division was ordered to Hancock from the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, afterwards to Cherry Run, and to the position on the upper Potomac, and kept in almost constant motion, the trial did not proceed with as much rapidity as was desirable. It is, however, as I am informed by the judge-advocate, more than six weeks since they were finished, and the proceedings forwarded to the revising authority. For some reason which I can not explain, although every exertion has been made on my part, by proper representations of the importance of the matter, the revision of the sentences has not been made until within a week, when the sentence of dismissal from the service was approved and promulgated in three cases; those of Second-Lieutenants Knox, Moore and Crane.

What the decision may have been in the cases of the other eight officers, and whether it will be approved by the revising authority, I cannot say; but I know of no reason why the same result is not likely to occur. The presence of these officers with the Regiment for so long a time off duty, mere idlers, as officers under arrest necessarily are, and probably assuming to be injured by their arrests, has been most unfortunate, and I know of nothing else, in any degree likely to disturb the harmony of the Regiment.

In regard to equipment, so far as purely military equipment is concerned, the Regiment is, and always has been most thorough. Its clothing during the months of September and October was very defective, and the men also suffered for the want of shoes, although early in September more were issued to the Regiment than were called for, and a large number were returned by it to the brigade quartermaster.

Such, however, is the quality of shoes permitted to be issued to this army, that this did not prevent the Regiment from suffering, in a few weeks, for want of them. Every exertion was made by requisitions in proper form, and by sending one of the most efficient officers of the brigade to Washington, to remedy the defects,

but without success. Having commanded the division during a large portion of October, I am able to state that the condition of the brigade during those months of September and October, was superior in respect to clothing and shoes.

General Howe, commanding the first brigade, marched to Hancock, as he informed me, with one regiment that had nearly one hundred men shoeless; in no regiment of this brigade were more than seven men in this condition. On reaching Berlin, to cross with the main army into Virginia, on the first day of November, all our wants, in the way of clothing, were supplied. The quartermaster's department there supplied us also with all the shoes wanted, except "number seven," which they could not, and I directed the quartermasters of the regiments to take "eights" and distribute those, as it was the best thing I could do for the men, which order was complied with.

At Stafford Court-house, Va., where we arrived on November 18th, I found that some of the Tenth complained of being then shoeless, and on investigating the matter, which I did thoroughly, I found that although the Regiment had received at Berlin, so large a quantity of the shoes, "number eight," that its quartermaster had returned more than forty pairs to the brigade quartermaster, the men had not been willing to take and endeavor to use them.

There was no complaint of want of shoes from any other regiment. At Stafford Court-house every requisition previously made was filled for clothing and shoes, even those drawn to as late a period as November 16th, and the equipment of the Regiment was complete, and is complete now, with the exception of such wear as has occurred since, which will require to be repaired by requisitions made since November 16th, and now being filled. I am not aware of anything that could be done by the quartermaster of the division, brigade or regiment, to properly supply the men during the autumn, which was omitted to be done.

In regard to the discipline of the Regiment, I consider it now what it always has been, excellent, although eleven officers have been withdrawn from it, as above stated. It is what it always has been, one of the most reliable regiments in the service. I do not know that I can better express my opinion of it than to state the duty (although deprived of these officers) that I have required of it within the last few days.

This brigade was the first to cross the Rappahannock of the left wing of the army. The crossing was effected on two pontoon bridges, about sunset, on Thursday the 11th inst. The skirmishers, consisting of the Second Rhode Island regiment, were first thrown over, with whom I crossed, directing the rest of the brigade to follow in two columns, one on each bridge. That on the upper bridge, led by the Tenth Regiment, Colonel Eustis, was to follow the skirmishers, push up the bank, first form its line on the crest of a designated point, and be followed as rapidly as possible by the Seventh Massachusetts, in the same column, and afterwards by the second column, consisting of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and the Thirty-sixth New York, from the lower bridge.

The movement was executed precisely as planned, and although the fire of the skirmishers was very smart, we losing several men, the Tenth came up the bank, formed its line at the designated point, as quietly as if on parade, making the *point d'appui* for the other regiments, who rapidly followed and formed upon it, making the first line of battle for the division. The celerity and order with which the movement was made, elicited the approval of Brigadier-General Newton, commanding the division, and Major-General Smith, commanding the corps, both of whom watched it carefully. At night, all of the division, except this brigade, was withdrawn, and it was left on the southern side of the Rappahannock, to guard the crossing. It was in line, the Tenth Massachusetts being its right, and the men awake during the whole night, one of the bitterest of the winter, the outposts and skirmishers being several times engaged with the enemy, especially about daylight. During the day, Friday, the left wing of the army crossed, and the Tenth Massachusetts was once or twice under artillery fire. On Saturday afternoon the position of the brigade was changed to the extreme left of the line, and for two hours it was under a most terrific fire of shot and shell. In the midst of the fire, I was reluctantly compelled to change the position of the Tenth. Through a mistake of the *aide* giving, or the officer receiving the order, although its position was changed, it did not assume the post I designated. I at once, personally, went to Colonel Eustis, explained the error, and he immediately posted it as I desired. The Regiment executed his orders with entire calmness and accuracy, under a most galling fire. On Sunday this brigade was in reserve, and at four o'clock, A. M., on Monday,

was placed in the front line of battle. On Monday night, being informed of the intention to evacuate, as it had formed the advance in crossing, I requested, for this brigade, the honor of forming the rear guard of the left wing of the army, in its retreat This brigade, and that commanded by Colonel Torbert, of New Jersey, were designated, and placed under my command. After the main body of the army had evacuated, came, of course, the delicate duty of taking off the pickets, consisting of ten regiments, dispersed through the woods, and at all points along our original front, who, of necessity, must be left until the main body of the army was safe.

As soon as the main body was safe, the pickets were sent for, the brigades intended to form the *tete-de-pont* being drawn up in line to protect them as they returned; during the four anxious hours that succeeded, no troops could be more ready than the whole command, including the Regiment of which you inquire. At about four in the morning, Tuesday, I was informed that all the pickets were in, and after waiting a suitable time for any stragglers, who might have lost their way, I gave the order to the first line (the brigade being in two lines) to retreat, and immediately after, the second line was to follow. The Tenth Massachusetts was on the left of the second line; was the last regiment to move, and the last to recross the river. I have been thus particular in stating the events of the past four days, as I believe they show in themselves, more than I can in any other way write, my confidence in the discipline of the Tenth Massachusetts, its most able Colonel, and its officers and men now on duty. Those officers not now on duty will be either restored to it, or not, as others may decide; if the latter, abundant material may be found among its enlisted men, to replace them.

That this matter may be disposed of speedily is most desirable, but as the regiment stands to-day, His Excellency may be assured that the honor of the flags of the Union and the State, is entirely safe in its hands.

I have written at some length, as the importance of your inquiries demanded, and I remain, Colonel,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES DEVENS, JR.,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. G. BROWN, JR., *Military Sec'y.*

THURSDAY, January 8.—Still encamped near White Oak Church, near Falmouth, Va. The Thirty-seventh regiment is near us. The men have been engaged in building comfortable quarters. A few pine logs, notched out and laid one above another, and the shelter tent stretched over these for a roof, form dry, cosy quarters. Some huts have been erected, similar to those which the Regiment built at Brightwood, except the chimneys, which are put up in true Southern style, of pine logs laid crossways, the chinks filled up with mud; a pork barrel placed on top for draught, and the thing is finished.

Picket duty is being performed by Newton's division, the brigades taken respectively as they come in the command. The division is now composed of the following brigades:—First brigade, under command of Brig.-General John Cochrane; second brigade, under command of Brig.-General Charles Devens, Jr.; third brigade, under command of Brig.-General Frank Wheaton.

The health of the Regiment is comparatively good. Cases requiring much attention have been sent to Washington, and the hospital has few patients.

Upon the arrival at Springfield of Mr. William Birnie, the *Springfield Republican*, of December 4, 1862, contained the following, in regard to the condition of the Tenth Regiment:

> We are sorry to learn that the Tenth is much demoralized. Its staff officers have no hold upon the respect or affection of the men, and do not seem to desire it; the line officers who resigned, and have been court-martialed, but have not received the verdict of the court, still follow in the rear of the Regiment, and their presence naturally increases the disaffection of the men; and the neglect to keep the men properly supplied with clothing, some of them being actually barefooted in this frosty weather—in addition to the rough fare of pork and hard buscuit, and nothing else—have combined to dishearten the remnant of the glorious Tenth, who have heretofore won a deserved reputation as one of the best fighting regiments in the entire army.

This statement of Mr. Birnie's caused a great commotion, principally among those who had been instrumental in securing the appointment of the new major to the Regiment, and letters denying his statements were published in most of the local papers of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Birnie did not get his information from the officers of the Regiment who were under arrest, but from the most intelligent and reliable commissioned and non-commissioned officers on duty at the time of his visit. To correct any misapprehension, which might arise in the minds of true friends of the soldiers, he sent the following letter to the *Springfield Republican* for publication, January 9, 1863.

THE TENTH REGIMENT—NOTE FROM MR. BIRNIE.

To the Editor of the Republican :—I wish to correct a misapprehension, which seems to prevail, in regard to my report of the condition of the Tenth Regiment, arising from the unfortunate use of the word demoralized,* in your recent articles on that subject. I never intended to convey the idea that the morals of the men were corrupted, or that they had lost their courage, or that if properly officered, they would not fight as bravely as at Fair Oaks, or Malvern Hill, where they so greatly distinguished themselves. On the contrary, I have always spoken in the highest terms of those brave men, and have repeated on every occasion, the statement made to me by General Devens at his head-quarters, that he considered the Tenth as one of the finest body of men in the army, and that in a recent examination of the non-commissioned officers, he discovered an unusual amount of intelligence and soldierly attainments, and that there was abundant material in the enlisted men of the Regiment, to fill any vacancies that might occur.

But I did intend to say, that the men were discouraged, dispirited, and utterly *disgusted*, at the harsh and cruel treatment of their barefooted but brave and loyal comrades, who had been so unfortunate as to have had worthless shoes dealt out to them, (for they scout the idea of their having thrown them away to avoid

*Mr. Birnie does not seem aware of the meaning of the words demoralized and demoralization in a military application. They express just what he conveys by the terms "discouraged," "dispirited" and "disgusted,"—loss of faith and heart—and have no reference to the private morals of the men. So that our use of the word "demoralized" can hardly be called unfortunate. The misfortune is that some people did not understand it.—EDITOR REPUBLICAN.

duty,) and who had, on two different occasions, been obliged to carry wood over the frosty ground, over half a mile, to warm the well-booted feet of the staff officers. I also intended to say, that they had not the slightest respect for the military attainments of their major, whose blunders were the subject of conversation and amusement at their camp-fires. Some of the most intelligent of the non-commissioned officers and men told me that they trembled for the reputation of the Regiment, if they should be obliged to go into battle, under the orders of the major, who was unable, as they stated, on a recent occasion, to put the Regiment through the ordinary battalion drill, and got the companies into such confusion that he could not extricate them, and was obliged to dismiss the Regiment, as the only way to get out of the difficulty. I have no personal feelings against any officer of the Regiment. My visit to the army was made at my own expense, and in what I have said or done, I have been actuated by the desire to benefit these brave men, of whom, as a citizen of Western Massachusetts, I am justly proud. Colonel Eustis treated me, when I visited him at his camp, like a gentleman. Major Parker I did not see, although I visited the regimental head-quarters twice, and spent several hours in the camp with the line officers and men.

WILLIAM BIRNIE.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 8, 1863, appeared in the *Springfield Republican* the following, with the exception of a few unimportant inaccuracies, true and impartial statement in regard to the condition of the Regiment, from the pen of Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor-in-chief:

OUR TENTH REGIMENT.

Amid the conflicting statements that have reached us within a few weeks concerning the Massachusetts Tenth Regiment—the first and most famous contribution of our Western counties to the war—it has not been easy to form and state correct conclusions as to the character of its new officers and the condition and temper of the men. The statement of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Birnie, who visited the Regiment at Thanksgiving time, would seem most worthy of heed, for he is equally intelligent and impartial; he saw and talked with officers and men alike, and visited other regiments and consulted with other impartial and intelligent witnesses, as to its

affairs; and he could have and did have no other intent but to obtain and report the truth for the information of its friends at home. But letters and certificates from officers and men in the Regiment stoutly deny some of his conclusions; they are indignant at the suggestion that the Regiment is at all demoralized, and certify that everything has been done that was possible, to provide the men with suitable and abundant clothing, and that the new officers, though at first received with more or less disfavor and jealousy, have been steadily growing in the confidence and regard of the soldiers.

We desire alike for the comfort of its friends at home, and the reputation and future usefulness of the Regiment, to give credence and circulation to these last statements. There can be no doubt that since Mr. Birnie's visit, its temper and condition have improved. It has been into active service with its officers, and learned them better, and found out their good points. It has also parted company with the captains and lieutenants who were arrested and court-martialed for resigning because of Major Parker's appointment; with whom and under whom the Regiment had earned its honorable fame, whom the men had learned to obey with faith, and love with fervor; with the injustice done to whom they could not fail to sympathize, and whose presence with the Regiment, in a position of nominal disgrace and deprived of command, could not fail to keep open the fountains of sympathy with one class of officers, and dissatisfaction with another. Nothing could be worse for the Regiment than the prolongation for two months of the suspense that hung over these men; it was better that it should be settled the wrong way, as it has been, than to continue longer.

Mr. Birnie's statement as to a number of the men being barefooted, and otherwise without suitable clothing, are not at all denied in the statements and vouchers sent to us by Major Parker. It is only claimed for and by him, that he and the other officers have done everything in their power to prevent such suffering; that such cases are unavoidable because of delays in answering requisitions, or are the result of carelessness in the men. Though we are assured that no such cases of destitution were to be found in a neighboring Massachusetts regiment, we are quite ready to acquit Major Parker, at least, of any neglect. We know enough of him to know that he would do everything in his power to pro-

mote the comfort of his men. He is earnest, industrious, kind-hearted, and faithful to every duty to the extent of his knowledge and power. His failure is in fitness or aptness for some at least, of the duties of a military command; and the blame of his appointment, from outside the Regiment, outside the territory in which the Regiment was raised, and outside all military experience, lies in this fact. The selection could hardly have vindicated itself under such circumstances, while there were captains and lieutenants in the Regiment who had served with it from the beginning, and proved themselves fitting for promotion; and it certainly has not done so by the exhibition of peculiar or complete merit. Colonel Eustis's selection was of a different character; of scientific military education, ripe years and experience, no appointment would seem more fit than his, or could be more readily acquiesced in by the Regiment. His experience with the Regiment has proven his supposed ability; if it has also shown infirmities of temperament and in personal habits, that mar his usefulness, these could not have been expected of a gentleman of his position and character.

It is interesting, yet sad, to note how complete a revolution has taken place among the officers of this Regiment since it left Springfield for the war. Its colonel has become General Briggs; its lieutenant-colonel, Colonel Decker, was dismissed for sickness, with a suspicion of cowardice attached, and has now gone with the Fifty-second regiment; Major Marsh, of Northampton, was dismissed on the open charge of cowardice; and Adjutant Oliver Edwards, of this city, has become colonel of the Thirty-seventh regiment. Of its ten captains, only one, Captain Parsons, of Northampton, remains with the regiment, and he is now lieutenant-colonel. Three (Miller, Day and Smart,) were killed or fatally wounded in battle, the first-named after being appointed major. Captain Ives has been transferred to General Emory's staff, at or near Baltimore. Captain Barton holds the commission of major in the new cavalry regiment, now raising in Massachusetts. Captain Lombard, of this city, was honorably discharged on account of ill health. The remaining two of the original ten (Clapp of Pittsfield, and Newell of Springfield,) were among the offenders who have been lately court-martialed and discharged. Their associates were Captain Pierce of Greenfield, (succeeding Day,) and Traver of North Adams, (succeeding Smart), first-

lieutenants Keith of Springfield, Bennett of West Springfield, and Remington of Greenfield, and second-lieutenants Hagar of Pittsfield, Knox of West Springfield, Moore of Greenfield, and Crane of Springfield. in all, eleven officers, who have every one been in commission from the start, and served in every battle. None of the original first-lieutenants, either, remain in the Regiment, and of the second-lieutenants only four, two of whom are now captains, (Shurtleff of Northampton, and Johnson of Westfield,) and two first-lieutenants, (George W. Bigelow of Springfield, and Putnam of Danvers.) Lieutenant Putnam is under arrest for disobedience of orders, and will probably be dismissed. His case was as follows: On a recent parade inspection, eight men of his company (he was acting captain) remained in quarters because they had no shoes. Colonel Eustis, either because they did not join in the parade with bare feet, or because he supposed they had thrown away or carelessly destroyed their shoes, ordered them, as punishment, to bring wood to his tent from a pile half a mile off. The morning was cold and frosty, but they obeyed to the extent of one armful each, and then returned to their quarters. Lieutenant Putnam was summoned, to know what had become of them, and was ordered to take them himself, and keep them bringing wood from the pile to the tents, until the colonel gave orders to stop. Lieutenant Putnam declined to execute the order, as too cruel and harsh to the men under the circumstances, and he was, of course, put under arrest. There was no other alternative, in a military point of view; but the majority of people, outside of the army, will honor and love the lieutenant for his refusal.

The Regiment now numbers in all about five hundred men, nearly every one of the original enlistment. They have been tried by the severest experiences of the war; and no better set of soldiers can be found, all agree, in any regiment in the army. They report themselves, at last accounts, as in good heart and ready for fight. The present adjutant of the Regiment is Charles Brewster of Northampton, who went out as orderly-sergeant; and many promotions from the ranks for the vacant lieutenancies and captaincies must soon be made, unless the policy of importing officers from the men at home is continued and enlarged.

The eleven old captains and lieutenants who were arrested, tried and discharged in disgrace, for alleged "conspiracy and sedition," in the fact that they all simultaneously tendered their resignations

because of the appointment of Major Parker, have now returned to their homes. But their cases are not fully disposed of; none of them have got their pay; some of them have not received their proper dismissal papers; and an effort is in progress, in which some of the court-martial that tried them join, to procure their restoration, on the grounds that the verdict was unjust, that the offense, if any, was technical, and committed under great provocation, and that their conspicuous services and merits entitle them to their positions, while the country in addition, can not afford to spare their abilities and experience. It will be impossible for their friends and neighbors at home, or for any fair-minded man, looking at the matter from the point of justice, to regard these men with any other feelings than those of sympathy, respect, and honor. Court-martials may disgrace them, but they cannot write the word on their forehead, or utter it without rebuke or contempt in the presence of the people of Western Massachusetts. We are proud of these men for their long, laborious and effective service; no men have been more exposed—none have fought longer, steadier, or more nobly; they have been with the Regiment in all its perils and shared all its fortunes, and are entitled to share liberally in its honors. We are proud, even, of the sensitiveness which provoked in them the unmilitary act of resignation, because an outsider and an inexperienced man was appointed to a position that they had fairly earned for themselves, and who had illustrated his ignorance on the first occasion in which he undertook to perform his duties. Injustice has been done these officers all through this affair. Even the court-martial had for its president an officer (General Devens) who made the complaint against them, and prejudged the case against them in writing upon the very back of the papers containing one of the resignations. This astounding fact was brought to light while the trials were going on, and upon its exposure General Devens retired from the court; but the injustice was then substantially done. He and General Briggs and Governor Andrew,—between them the appointment that caused this trouble originated and was made,—and by whom more or less, these men have been placed in a false position towards themselves, their country and their friends, owe it to us all to repair the wrong so far as it is possible, give these men back their military reputations, and give the country back their service. They are ready to fulfill their enlistment; they ask justice and will give it."

FRIDAY, January 9.—The Regiment detailed for three days' picket duty on the banks of the Rappahannock, in view of the place where they crossed and came back again. The rebels were picketing the opposite bank, and to the question always asked, "What regiment?" replied, "Fifth South Carolina legion, what regiment are you?" "Tenth Massachusetts." Here was Massachusetts and South Carolina within speaking distance, and only separated by a narrow river; yet they appeared as friendly as if belonging to the same command. Both pickets had strict orders not to fire, and there was no need of stealing glimpses at the rebs, as had been sometimes necessary. They were not at all diffident about coming out into sight, but had to keep a sharp lookout for the officer of the day, for they said they would suffer death if discovered in communication, or exchanging newspapers with us. One incident showed that this was the fact. At one time a reb was down to the edge of the water, trying to get a newspaper some of our men had sent him, when his companion gave him a signal, and he hurriedly sprang into some thick bushes, just in time to save detection by the officer of the day, who rode up. A considerable number of papers were exchanged, though the facilities were not great. The way our men managed was to take a small piece of board, and inserting a stick in the center, put the paper on the stick, and make it answer for a sail to waft itself across. Our boys got a *Richmond Dispatch* from them, and returned a *New York Herald*, *Harpers' Weekly*, and *Springfield Republican*.

One of the little crafts made by the rebels and sent over, loaded, was named in large letters on the sail, "body louse," after their most constant companions.

Some of our boys sent over, among other rarities, some yeast powders, which they, the rebs, did not exactly understand the use of, and while Private Rice of Company E was explaining to them, in his most impressive manner, their utility and usefulness, he was suddenly startled by the major, who had put in an appearance unannounced. "Ah,

Private Rice, having a good time, disobeying orders, are you?" says the major. Orders or no orders, the communication was kept up by both sides. The rebels soon got used to the major and his favorite steed, Malty, and upon his appearance would call out, "Here comes Malty, boys."

The men were always ready for a joke on the major, and he often found himself in peculiar places by relying on their recommendations. Once he got thrown over Malty's head by going down a precipitous place, upon the assurance of some of the men that it was "all right."

The men complain bitterly of the non-arrival home of their allotment money. On the first of last month the pay-master paid the Regiment such moneys as had not been allotted to the families at home, and left with the promise that upon his arrival at Washington it should be immediately forwarded. As the Regiment had been five months without pay, and more than another month had now elapsed and the amounts to be sent home have not been heard from, the delay is causing much annoyance and suffering among the families of the soldiers. The promise of the allotment commissioners was, that it would be forwarded regularly every two months.

Lieutenant Putnam, who was under arrest for disobedience of orders, has been returned to duty. He pleaded guilty before the court-martial, but was allowed to present a written statement of the reasons for his refusal to obey Colonel Eustis. It appears that the colonel did not have any notice of this permission, and did not have an opportunity to present a counter statement. In view of those facts, the officer reviewing the proceedings set aside the verdict of the court, and the lieutenant was returned to duty.

The chaplain, Rev. A. J Bingham of Westfield, has been in ill-health for a long time; the surgeon recommends him to go home, and he has tendered his resignation. He leaves the Regiment with the mutual regret of all parties concerned. His connection with the Regiment has been

productive of much good, and he has labored zealously for the spiritual welfare of the men. The esteem and respect of the soldiers go with him. He made the following farewell address to the Regiment:

CHAPLAIN BINGHAM'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW SOLDIERS:—In the providence of God, I am necessitated to leave you. My physical constitution proves inadequate to endure the hardships and exposures to which you have become inured. The regrets and disappointment I feel, in being thus compelled to relinquish my connection with you, I shall not attempt to describe. The large hopes I have indulged, of being a moral power among you, a source of blessing, a minister of the comforts, encouragements, and supports of our blessed religion, while you are experiencing every kind of hardships in the service of our beloved country, are suddenly cut short; but I trust that He whose resources are infinite, will grant you the desired blessings in some other way.

The abiding interest I feel in your welfare, prompts me to give a few parting words, hoping that they may have some influence to arouse the indifferent, encourage the desponding, help the struggling, and guide the inquiring. Pardon me, then, if I throw out a few hints on which I think your memory and conscience need a little stimulating.

First of all, remember you are *men*. You have not lost nor even laid aside your manhood, because the soldiers' oath is on you. True, you have not that control over your actions as soldiers, that you had as citizens, and you must obey the orders of your commander, even unto death; but this does not degrade your manhood; on the contrary, it may furnish the occasion for developing and maturing it. Degradation comes through personal acts of immorality and vice, for the commission of which, no others are so culpable as yourselves. I desire to bring out one demoralizing vice which is deplorably common in the army of the United States. It is that of carelessly, or wickedly, profaning the sacred name of Deity, and the name, "Jesus." Soldiers, if you ever expect to be blessed with victory over the stern-fighting foes who face you, do you not expect it through the favor of Him who is "mighty in battle," and who turns the tide of victory by slight

casualties often to the one side or the other? If, then, you recklessly profane God's holy name, how can you expect that he will honor you with the boon of victory.

Furthermore, while the shot and shell of our enemies, or their grape and canister, or the deadly aimed missiles of their musketry, fly around you like a shower of hailstones, you expect to escape death or injury only from "the good *hand* of your God," covering you in the day of battle; but can you hope for such deliverance, when you habitually, or even occasionally, desecrate the name of Him, who holds your life at His disposal, and roll that sacred name over a tongue seared with the hot breath of passion, as though your Creator was the vilest and most contemptible of all beings? Can you hope to be shielded from harm, while you thus insult him?

And farther, you, in common with all other men, must die. *Somewhere* and at *sometime*, that appointed hour will hold you in its dissolving grasp; it may be, unattended by either friend or foe, on the gory battle-field, or in the hospital tent, to be buried with a soldiers' slight and solitary burial, on the trail of your Regiment's march. Will the stimulating presence of your Creator, be of any consequence to you in that hour? What will keep your soul from sinking into utter despair, but the reviving inspirations of his love? If God sustains you, it will be a blessed and most triumphant hour. But does it agree with your notions of consistency, to suppose that He, whose august names and titles you have never uttered, except in a profane way, from the force of a culpable habit, or when prompted by the fury of passion, should then attend you with the raptures of his love, and the favor of his sustaining presence? Never! No such comfort or support is for you. "And thou mourn at the last, when thy flesh and thy body are consumed, and say, how have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof." By your profanities you cut yourselves off from such blessed hopes, and place yourselves in an unanswerable state of guiltiness before God.

"Thy God *will not hold him guiltless*, who taketh his name in vain."

I beg of you then, fellow-soldiers, in the name, and for the sake of our beloved, but shattered country, in whose services you are daily periling your lives, for your own sake, and on account of the goodness and forbearance of our compassionate God, I beg of

you, henceforth, to abstain with all diligence from the profane use of any sacred names or titles, "So help you God."

Another hint—I have said you are *men;* I hope you will not take offense, if I also remind you that you are *sinners*, and that no sinful or vile thing can enter the holy kingdom of God, to dwell with, and enjoy him. You must in some way become absolved from your sins; they must be detached from you, so that they shall never more be charged against you. How can this be done? The gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ answers the question, and lays open the system expressly designed by God, to make salvation possible to a sinful soul, and to fit it for the pure felicities of heaven. It is there shown that all things which pertain to man's salvation, center in Christ. "He is the only mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." And Christ says, "No man can come unto the Father *but by me.*" Between you, a proscribed sinner, and the blessings of God's favor, in the remission of sin and the possession of eternal life, stands Jesus Christ. The absolution you need, the felicity you hope to secure, are obtained through Him alone.

In the institution of the eucharist, as Christ held the cup of wine he said, "This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many *for the remission of sins.*" One of the pledges in that "New Testament," or new covenant, to which he refers, is, "and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." [Heb. 8: 12.] The offering of Christ,—the shedding of his blood, the pouring out of his life, therefore, furnishes the ground on which God separates sin from the sinner, by which also, He pledges himself to put out from His very recollection, the offensive sins of your life. What a wonderful virtue there is in the death of Christ. It is the door which opens to inconceivable glories; it is the sublime power which transforms one from a child of the devil to a child of God, which changes the entire sweep of the imagination, as it penetrates the profound depths of eternity, exchanging "the blackness of darkness" for the infinite effulgence of heaven's pure light. And from the point where you now stand to Christ, the "door" of entrance, there are but two, simple, short steps; repentance and petition. Repentance is necessary, because, if you love and cherish your sins, if you indulge and nurse them, you can never be separated from them; you must abhor, and desire most ardently to be separated from them, on account of their

native vileness, and because they make you an object so offensive in the sight of God. This done, the first step is already taken. Will you stop here? Have you nothing to *ask* for? "Ask," says the voice of Divine love, and in the same breath comes the assurance of a favorable answer, "and ye shall receive."

I know it is a difficult matter to deliberately place one's self into the presence of the all-seeing and all-searching God, and there make application for himself; but infinite interests are at stake. The mind may be confused, too; nevertheless, the direction stands as clearly out, "Ask." "What shall I ask?" you think. This is a worthy confession and petition to make in behalf of your soul. "Our Father in heaven, my sins condemn me; I have no claim upon thy favor, yet I plead thy mercy; God be merciful to me a sinner." The second step is taken. It has brought you to Christ, the "door;" over that door is inscribed, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." The act of faith required is to believe Christ's teachings, as he is "the truth," and believe the provision He has made for your salvation, is fully adequate to secure that end, and you need to *trust it confidingly*, "committing the keeping of your soul to Him in well-doing, as unto a faithful Creator," and you are saved. The door of faith is entered—you are Christ's and Christ is yours; God is your friend; heaven is your eternal home; the angels are rejoicing; God is glorified in the efficiency of his calvary offering, while you, a new-born child of God, go on your way rejoicing.

Finally, beloved fellow-soldiers, there is but one grand, overwhelming desire in my heart in respect to you; that is, that not one of the veterans of the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers shall at last fail of the grace of God. Are you satisfied that that grace is already yours? Perhaps you are conscious that it is not. What a work then remains to be done, before you are fitted to make the noble offering of your life for your struggling country on the battle-field, or by the casualties of the camp or of the march. The great things to be provided for beyond that time, demand your first and most earnest attention. Why delay a matter of so vast importance?

Your connection with the army of the United States is drawing to a close. Already you are measuring the period in your advance, by the declining number of months, and should you pass beyond that time, still your connection with our suffering country, and

with this world, is rapidly approaching its termination. When the great passage of death shall have been made, and your disembodied spirits shall be engrossed in the new scenes and interests of that invisible world, one thing only will be of paramount importance to you, viz: that you are an heir of salvation. That inheritance secured, all is well. Shall any of you fail of it? My daily prayer is that God may, in the fullness of his mercy, and the infinitude of his resources, give every one of you his Holy Spirit, to harmonize your thoughts, your moral sentiments, and your will, with the spirit of heaven.

The Lord bless you, fellow-soldiers, guard you from popular and disqualifying faults, give you victory over our enemies, cover your heads in battle, grant you forgiveness of sin and hope unto eternal life through the eternal Spirit, and return you to happy homes again, at the conclusion of this war, or of your terms of service, to enjoy the blessings of domestic and civilized life, rewarded with the love, respect and honor of a grateful people, for the endurance you have shown under hardships, the valor displayed in the face of the enemy, and for your fortitude amidst the thickest of dangers—FAREWELL.

CHAPTER IX.

The new commissions — March to Briar Church — Return to camp — Discharge of Captain Pierce—Review by Generals Hooker and Sedgwick—Reviewed by President Lincoln—The balloon corps—Marching orders—Promotion of General Devens and his farewell address to his old brigade —Once more crossing the Rappahannock — Salem Heights — Gallant charge of the Thirty-sixth New York—Advance of the Tenth under terrible fire—List of casualties—Recrossing the river after repulse of Hooker at Chancellorsville—Back into the old camp—Letter from General Newton to Governor Andrew.

TUESDAY, January 13.—The following new commissions and promotions were announced, to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of the old officers :—First-Lieut. George W Bigelow of Springfield, to be captain, November 3, 1862, vice Lombard, discharged; Second-Lieut. William A. Ashley of West Springfield, to be first-lieutenant, November 3, 1862, vice Bigelow, promoted; Quartermaster-Serg. Edward H. Graves to be second-lieutenant, November 3, 1862, vice Ashley, promoted; First-Lieut. Homer G. Gilmore of Springfield, to be captain, November 26, 1862, vice Clapp, discharged; First-Serg. Edwin Whitney, to be first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Gilmore, promoted; First-Lieut. William Streeter of Shelburne, to be captain, November 26, 1862, vice Newell, discharged; First-Serg. L. Oscar Eaton of Springfield, to be first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Streeter, promoted; Second-Lieut. Edwin L. Knight of Springfield, to be captain, November 26, 1862, vice Traver, discharged; Serg. George W Potter of Greenfield, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Knight, promoted; Second-Lieut. Willard I. Bishop of Northampton, to be first-lieutenant, September 29, 1862, vice Woodward, discharged; Serg. Henry A. Brown of

Northampton, to be second-lieutenant, September 29, 1862, vice Bishop, promoted; Second-Lieut. Nelson H. Gardner, to be first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Keith, discharged; Serg. Simeon N. Eldridge, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Gardner, promoted; Second-Lieut. Edwin B. Bartlett, to be first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Bennett, discharged; Serg. Terry S. Noble, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Bartlett, promoted; First-Lieut. Mark Cotrell of Lenox, to be first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Remington, discharged; Serg. Levi Ross of Springfield, to be first-lieutenant, November 29, 1862, vice Wells, discharged; Serg. Alanson E. Munyan of Northampton, to be first-lieutenant, December 26, 1862, vice Wheeler, discharged; commissary-sergeant William F. Darby, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Hagar, discharged; Serg. Charles H. Knapp of Holyoke, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Moore, discharged; Serg. James C. Gassner of Springfield, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Knox, discharged; Serg. George C. Kaulback of Montague, to be second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, vice Crane, discharged.

FRIDAY, January 16.—Orders to have three days' rations in the haversacks, and to be prepared to march at an early hour to-morrow morning. Afterwards countermanded.

TUESDAY, January 20.—Last night the rebel pickets informed us that "Burnside was going to try and cross the river at Banks' Ford, and that he would find full preparations made to receive him." Who told the rebels, we don't know; but, sure enough, this morning broke camp, fairly started at noon, and marched to Briar Church, about eight miles to the left of our former camp. Just before dark, turned from the road to encamp for the night. It now commenced raining, and rained hard all night. The men built fires and pitched shelters, but the rain soaked everything through, and an uncomfortable night was passed at best.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.—Turned out at half-past four, A. M.; no time to make breakfast; raining very hard, and road very bad; passed pontoon train, stuck fast in the mud; pontoniers full of whiskey, and swearing vociferously. Halted about ten o'clock, A. M, built fires and cooked breakfast. Had shelters up, when ordered to pack up, and marched half a mile to a new position on a side-hill. Otis Littlejohn, of Company I, was here taken sick and died, from the exposure of the camp and march.

THURSDAY, January 22.—Ordered to pack up and be ready to march, but this was soon countermanded, and the day and night was passed in the same place. Misty all day.

FRIDAY, January 23.—Packed up at four, A. M. At six, ordered to report to Captain McCarty's battery. One company was detailed to each gun and caisson to help them along through the deep mud, and in this way camp was reached about three o'clock, P. M. Men were left all along the sides of the road, having fell out from exhaustion and fatigue.

SATURDAY, January 24.—Took all day to clean up. The pioneers were sent out to dig up the pontoons and bring them back to camp.

MONDAY, January 26.—Inspected by Captain Reed, inspector-general. Lieutenant Putnam went home to-day, having resigned.

TUESDAY, January 27.—General Franklin's farewell address was read.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.—Snowing hard. Eight inches fell during the day.

SATURDAY, January 31.—Judge Wells of Chicopee, and Mr. Tiffany of Springfield, are visitors in camp to-day.

SUNDAY, February 8.—On picket duty again on the bank of the Rappahannock. This duty is done by regiments, three days at a time. Communication is kept up between the pickets on the opposite bank of the river, notwithstanding the most stringent orders to the contrary. Miniature ships are made to carry coffee to the "rebs," and

bring back tobacco to the "feds." Lieutenant Kaulback brought a ship back to camp with him, that the rebel pickets made and sent over with some tobacco in it. It was made of a pine board about two feet long and six inches broad, clipper built, with a rudder to keep her in the proper course, three pieces of band iron for a keel, and to act as ballast, a sail made of the back of an old vest with "General Lee" printed on it, and a red flag at the mast-head. She was a saucy little craft, and beside her cargo of tobacco, she bore a note from a rebel officer who was standing on the other shore. Here is a copy of the note:

"*Rappahannock River.*

"Abraham Lincoln's mental interrogatories to himself: 'Am I a dog, or a man? I can't be a bull-dog, because I have no fighting propensities. I can't be a cur-dog, because I have lied too often. My conclusions are, that I am only Abe Lincoln at best.'"

"*Outpost, February* 9, 1863.

"GENTS ON U. S. DUTY:—We received the small cargo of coffee; accept our sincere thanks. In return we send you a small quantity of tobacco. We regret that it is so small. In regard to Abe's negro proclamation, we suppose you all cordially endorse this last great act. Abe says he 'cannot escape history,' but he need not be alarmed. He is not known outside his own dominion as anybody but Abe Lincoln, a perjured villain. How does he, and you, reconcile to your nice consciences, his oath he took on the 4th of March, 1861, when he pledged his honor as a dog, that he had no intention to interfere with the institution of slavery where it existed, and to support the constitution of the United States as made by our forefathers?

We are, gents, yours very truly, etc.,

REBELS."

"P. S. How long before your army of observation will make another 'On to Richmond?'

SECESH."

We could plainly see the rebel camps to-day.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.—The Regiment returned to camp.

The current rumor in camp, by way of the pole, is that the Tenth are to be ordered to Baltimore, to perform provost duty under General Briggs.

Furloughs to a limited extent are being granted to the men, and act beneficially in restoring the *morale* of the army. Ten days is the limit, which seems too short for men who have been absent from home nearly two years, and have such long distances to go. It takes four or five days of the ten to go and come, leaving but a short time for the soldier to visit his friends at home, but there are plenty who are glad to avail themselves of this crumb of comfort.

Colonel Eustis is in command of the brigade. The brigade commissary is building new ovens with a view of baking soft bread. We have had a loaf and a half per man since leaving Chain Bridge, last September. General Hooker has ordered an issue of fresh bread or flour, onions, potatoes, etc., in connection with the regular bill of fare. General Sedgwick has assumed command of the corps.

SUNDAY, February 22.—Last night and to-day, it has snowed and blowed in true New England style.

SATURDAY, February 28.—Mustered for pay by Colonel Rogers, of Second Rhode Island.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.—Still in camp near Falmouth, Va. Fresh, soft bread was issued us for the first time. It was a long time from the commencement of the baking to the first fresh bread, but it finally came, and good bread it was, too. Are living, now, better than at any time since leaving Brightwood.

FRIDAY, March 6.—Three wagon loads of express goods were brought to us and distributed, making many a heart glad by the arrival of good things fresh from home. Mince pies and cakes all came in good condition, when properly packed. Those put up in air-tight cans were in best shape. Some of the boxes had been only five days on the road, while others had been as many weeks. The packages are brought to Acquia Creek by the express company, and from there the provost marshal has charge of them. If the

marshal feels like seeing to it, and can get wagons to send the goods to the Regiment, he does so. If he don't feel like it, they have to await his good pleasure. Letters, as a general thing, come through with great promptness, but sometimes the mail-bags get sent off to the wrong corps, making some delay.

SATURDAY, March 7.—Whole Regiment on picket. The rebels are sociable as usual.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.—Ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

FRIDAY, March 13.—Brigade review by Colonel Brown.

SATURDAY, March 14.—Inspected by Brigade-Inspector-General Reed. A ration of hard crackers issued to-day, which looks like getting ready to move. Quite cold, with a regular March wind. Captain Pierce left us this morning. The captain's discharge papers did not come back at the same time with the rest of the officers', and he was returned to duty. After Hooker took the army and changed the grand division arrangement, he found among the accumulated papers at Franklin's head-quarters, an order cashiering Captain Pierce, and it was sent to the Regiment. Edmund Bigelow, of Springfield, a visitor in camp.

TUESDAY, March 17.—Three drills a day ordered. Company drills from seven and a half to eight and a half, A. M., and from ten and a half to twelve, M. Battalion drill from two to four, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.—The early company drill is to be dispensed with, to enable the men to get wood, which is now becoming scarce.

FRIDAY, March 20.—Colonel Parsons has gone to Baltimore. Some of the men now *know* that the Regiment will be ordered to Baltimore for provost duty.

MONDAY, March 23.—Strict orders with reference to guard duty.

TUESDAY, March 24.—Reviewed by General Newton.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.—Captain Barton returned to the Regiment for duty.

FRIDAY, March 27.—On picket on the bank of the river again. An officer of the Thirty-seventh regiment broke up one of the little boats that had been used for carrying supplies back and forth. The rebels who witnessed the proceeding were very indignant, and threatened to shoot the officer.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—Captain Barton takes command of Company I, and that company, by virtue of seniority, takes its place on the right of the regimental line.

THURSDAY, April 2.—Our division reviewed by General John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth corps.

FRIDAY, April 3.—Reviewed by General Joe Hooker, commanding the army of the Potomac. He rode his favorite gray, and galloped down the ranks, followed by a large retinue of all grades of rank and merit.

SUNDAY, April 5.—A heavy snow-storm for this region, and five inches deep.

TUESDAY, April 7.—Were reviewed by Brigadier-General Devens, who is now in command of the brigade.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.—The infantry and light artillery of the army of the Potomac were reviewed by President Lincoln and General Hooker. Nearly the entire army was assembled, and though closely packed, covered a large area of country. It was an imposing spectacle. The army was in splendid condition, and made a fine appearance. This is the third time we have been reviewed by the President, in the field; once at Harrison's Landing, once at Downesville, and now at Falmouth. No one had occasion to ask, "Which is Lincoln?" Artists and correspondents had too faithfully described him, for us to be mistaken. He looked much thinner and more care-worn than on his last visit. Two boys rode with the President, the sons of the chief-magistrate. The occasion was also graced by the presence of several ladies, whose appearance was a great rarity, and attracted the attention of the soldiers.

THURSDAY, April 9.—To-day our camp has been visited by five generals, a lady, and numberless staff officers.

Major-Generals Sedgwick and Newton, Brigadiers Devens, Wheaton, and Ayres. The lady was Mrs. Newton.

FRIDAY, April 10.—Mustered to furnish rolls for the adjutant-general, to use in preparing a draft to fill up the old regiments in the field.

The pay-master is expected every day, as the sutlers have commenced issuing blanks. These blanks are printed orders on the pay-master, with blank spaces for date and amount, and are filled out and signed by the soldiers, and witnessed by the commanding officer of the company, and authorize the pay-master to deduct the amount from the soldiers' pay, and pay it to the sutler.

There is a balloon encamped near us, in charge of Lieutenant Kaulback, and thirty men of the Tenth. The balloon is named "Washington," and has painted on one side the portrait of the Father of his Country. Captain James Allen, an officer of much experience in ballooning, is the aeronaut for this balloon. Captain Allen is from Rhode Island, came out with Burnside, demonstrated the great utility of balloons as a military power, and when Professor Lowe was appointed chief of the newly-formed balloon corps, was retained as aeronaut with the complimentary rank of captain; since which time he has been constantly with the army, rendering services unattainable in any other way, and of inestimable value. The mode of making ascensions is by attaching ropes to the ring to which the net-work is fastened, and these ropes are held by the men on the ground, thus keeping the balloon under complete control. By this means the aeronaut can ascend or descend at pleasure; can gain any desired altitude, and keep it as long as he likes. Lieutenant Kaulback has received much praise for the well-kept balloon, for the enclosure he has erected for it, for the efficiency and intelligence of his detail, and for their superiority over other details, past and present, connected with the balloon corps.

"R. W B.," the correspondent, thus describes his experiences as a balloonist. "Tuesday my desire to go up was

gratified, and I was sent a thousand feet towards heaven in a basket, to my inexpressible delight. It was a clear, cloudless day, and from that hight I could see a landscape of a radius of more than thirty miles. It was beautiful, grand, sublime, far exceeding anything I had ever witnessed before. I looked down upon two contending armies, upon Fredericksburg and Falmouth, the winding Rappahannock and the historic Potomac, and upon the white-winged craft upon this watery highway. The earth looked like an immense carpet, with its many-hued figures; the bright green of the springing grain, and the dark, seared look of the oak forests; the deep, rich green of the moist meadows, and the cold, gray land from which corn and wheat had been gathered, the pine groves and bustling camps; forming a picture never to be forgotten. I looked down upon rich and extensive plantations, where the oppressed negro had labored and suffered to provide means for the tyrannizing white man to live in lazy luxury, now deserted, the fences gone, the buildings and shade trees long since destroyed, to furnish a brief comfort for weary soldiers; the negroes all gone, and the few remaining whites compelled to do their own work, poor things. They complain of the presence of the army preventing them from "making any bread this year." They never raise or grow anything here; they always "make it."

SATURDAY, April 11.—Reviewed to-day by a Swiss general.

SUNDAY, April 12.—Whole Regiment on picket once more. The Thirty-first Georgia are our opposite neighbors. The communication is still kept up. To-day comes over the *Richmond Enquirer* and *Whig*, and *The Southern Illustrated News*, an extremely ambitious sheet printed on thin paper, and with execrable wood cuts.

TUESDAY, April 14.—Orders to be ready to march to-morrow morning, with eight days' rations in knapsacks and haversacks, and twenty extra rounds of cartridges.

Preparations were all made; surplus clothing had been

turned in, camp equipage and knapsacks packed, rations drawn, and everything in readiness for a rapid, vigorous, and successful movement. The roads were in comparatively good condition, the army never healthier or in better order, confidence in our new commander daily increasing, and our mouths all open to shout, "Onward to victory"

WEDNESDAY, April 15, came, but one of our storms, which are always near, came first. The windows of heaven were opened, and a flood descended upon our patriotic fire. It found the Tenth on picket, nearly ready to return to camp and join in the expected movement. Wagons were loaded, mules harnessed, generals booted and spurred, and soldiers all ready to "fall in," and to all it came a disappointing and detaining power. From one o'clock, Wednesday morning, until late at night it came, searching and saturating, leaving us in a plight from which it took the combined forces of hot fires, time, and "old Sol," to deliver us. Although so nearly ready to step over the threshold of our winter camp, we did not know where we were destined to strike; but the falling rain and the increasing mud bade us wait. We were thankful that the storm came before we moved, rather than after, thus relieving us from the tedious experience of another mud campaign.

While on picket was near the vicinity of "Shirley Forest," a plantation of a thousand acres. Part of the fences and some stock remain, but the negroes, and every appearance of life are gone. It is the property of Henry Fitz Hugh, and is now occupied by women and children. Fitz Hugh is with the rebels, having gone to Richmond just before the arrival of our army. Two of his sons are in the rebel army, his eldest daughter is South, leaving the plantation in charge of Mrs. Fitz Hugh, and a son of eighteen. Two daughters remain at home, to cheer their mother and pray for the success of the rebels. They inherited the property from General Washington, to whom they say it once belonged. Two fine orchards of fruit trees from a

celebrated Boston nursery adorn the plantation, and a piano of Northern manufacture, graces the parlor.

Colonel Eustis has just returned from a short furlough.

Company G has just received a present of twenty-five dollars from the Christian Association of Greenfield. Those who know how empty the pockets of soldiers are six months after pay-day, can easily form an idea how opportune the gift was at this time.

TUESDAY, April 21.—Last evening General Charles Devens, Jr., who has so long commanded the brigade, was ordered by General Hooker to report to General Howard, of the Eleventh corps, as commander of the First, General Stahl's old division. This morning, cold, raw and damp as it was, the entire brigade paraded to pay parting honors to its old commander. The line was formed on a sloping hillside, and as the general rode upon the field, the air resounded with cheers, and the brigade went through the dress parade with precision and accuracy. At its close the field officers came to the front, and the general shook hands with them in behalf of their respective regiments. He then eloquently addressed them, in substance as follows:

GENERAL DEVENS' FAREWELL TO HIS BRIGADE.

He commenced by alluding to the unexpected order transferring him to another command, which it was necessary that he should at once obey. He was sorry to leave the brigade with whom he had served so long, and who had stood by him so faithfully, and it had been his hope that if the commanding general should give him the command of a division, it might be his good fortune to have that of which his brigade was a component part. Indeed, it was known to some present that he had once declined to take command of a division tendered to him, because it would separate him from the brave men whom he had proved upon the battle-field, and with whose interests he had become identified.

In a few days, it would be a year since he had first

led them. From the day of the bloody battle at Williamsburg, when they first met the foe together, until this sad hour, he had been with them, and had led them on every battle-field, except at Malvern Hill, and they all knew what reason he had for not being with them then. He spoke of their good conduct, and the bravery they had displayed in the battles of the Peninsula, and the campaigns in Virginia and Maryland.

Referring to the changes which had taken place in the brigade during the year, he said that of all the field officers who were with them when he took command, but a single one was now a field officer, the then Major Harlow, of the Seventh regiment. The changes among the line officers was almost as great.

He spoke with great feeling of those who had fallen in battle; who had died bravely, with their faces to the foe; who had sealed with their blood their devotion to their country. He would not add to the gloom of the present occasion, which was to him, in very truth, an hour of sadness, by recalling the individuals by name. But he felt constrained to mention the name of the gallant soldier and devoted patriot, Major Miller, of the Tenth, who led that Regiment so well, and rallied them so gallantly at Fair Oaks, and who fell, fighting at their head, at the bloody battle of Malvern. The Swiss General who reviewed them the other day, had told him how the people of Europe, as they watch despotism creeping over the Old World and crushing out the liberties of the nations, and especially the little Republic of Switzerland, the only stronghold of freedom on that side of the water, were watching this struggle with anxious eyes. This contest is full of meaning for them. "Comrades, we are fighting for constitutional liberty; we are struggling to prove that man is capable of self-government; to show to the nations that a free government can be good, powerful, enduring—capable of sustaining itself and succoring the oppressed of all peoples. For this, our fellow-soldiers have died. For this, so many brave men who were with us one

year ago are now sleeping in the cold earth. Shall we be less patriotic than they? Shall we be less brave, less devoted to our country? No! Let us show that we who survive, love our country as devotedly, and are as ready to serve her as those who have shed their blood for her, and that when it may be necessary we, too, are ready to lay down our lives in her cause."

"And now, my dear comrades," (said the General in conclusion,) "I must say, Farewell! May God bless you. Whoever may command you, will find you one of the best, if not *the best* brigade in the service, and I believe that wherever you may go, or whoever may lead you, you will do your duty well, and cover yourself with glory and honor Farewell! Farewell!"

The General was greeted with hearty cheers, and at the close of his speech, there were again the loudest huzzas and cheers. Before leaving his quarters for his new command, the line officers of the Regiment took leave of him personally, and the regimental field officers escorted him as far as General Hooker's quarters, on his way to his new command.

The parade-ground has been a busy place for a week or so past, ball-playing having become a mania in camp. Officers and men forget, for a time, the differences in rank, and indulge in the invigorating sport with a school-boy's ardor. On Saturday last, two matched games were played. Company K challenged Company E, and played in the forenoon, Company E making twenty tallies, and K eleven. In the afternoon, F challenged E, and the result was nineteen tallies for E and eleven for F. The game is the fashionable "New York Game," played by nine on a side, and nine innings making a game. An undecided game is now pending between the Tenth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York regiments.

Another inspection to-day, and eight days' rations issued to the men, thus making each man his own supply train. This is, doubtless, economy, but is something the Regi-

ment is not used to, never having over five days' rations issued before.

FRIDAY, April 24.—The pay-master has arrived, and is paying the troops.

MONDAY, April 27.—At night received orders to be ready to march to-morrow morning at day-break. The rations were all given out, so little preparation was necessary.

TUESDAY, April 28.—At day-break the camp was astir. The morning was beautiful; the birds singing joyously, and the sun rose clear and promised a fair day. For some reason, unknown to us, the order for march was delayed, and the men waited in camp with knapsacks packed and ready to sling. Towards noon the sky became overcast, and at one o'clock rain commenced falling. At three, the orders came to march, and after the usual delay were finally in line, and on our way to the river. At five o'clock, reached a ravine within half a mile of the bank. Here we put up tents and bivouacked for the night, keeping under the crest of the hill, to hide ourselves from the enemy's sight. Some of our companions were not so fortunate, as troops were passing nearly all night.

The plan for laying the pontoons was different, this time, from the one used by Burnside. Now the uncertainty of a dark, foggy night, and perfect stillness, were the auxiliaries of the hazardous enterprise. Thirty or forty of the men, lying down in the bottom of the boat, were rowed across by two or three of their companions, and were thus enabled to take the picket by surprise, and shortly had the enemy running from the rifle-pits.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.—At daylight, aroused by a reveille of musketry from the direction of the river. The men sprang up, and took position in line, but the firing ceased, and time was given to strike the tents and roll the blankets. The firing which aroused us came from the company of our skirmishers, who had ferried across the river and taken possession of the breastwork and two lunettes which covered the site of our pontoon bridge of December last.

A bridge of pontoons was hastily thrown across, and Pratt's Light division crossed on the double-quick, and deployed a regiment on the crest of the bank. Having secured a foothold, Brooks' division crossed and relieved Pratt's division, who returned to the north side of the river. At seven, A. M., cannonading commenced on our left, near Dr. Morrison's house. Our brigade was ordered in that direction, and we moved down a ravine leading to the river. Arrived on the plain, and took position in a road running parallel with the river, the sides of which were some five or six feet above the wagon tracks, and formed very good breastworks. Here we remained some hours, watching a battery below us, which was pounding away at a rifle-pit on the opposite bank, from which the enemy's sharp-shooters kept up a galling fire on our pontoniers, who were trying to lay a bridge at that point. This bridge was called the "lower bridge," to distinguish it from the first one laid, which was near the Bernard House.

After some hours firing, the enemy were so nearly silenced that the bridge was completed, and our troops immediately crossed under a scattering fire from sharp-shooters. Up to this time, the weather had been cloudy, and a heavy mist hung over the hills on both sides of the river, obscuring a view of the enemy's position. At fifteen minutes past nine, A. M., the mist began to lift, disclosing the enemy in their position, and at thirty minutes past nine cannonading commenced far to our left, near the expected site of another pontoon bridge. At this time the mist settled again on the hills and plains, shutting out the view.

Up to this time, the enemy had not fired a shot from large guns. At fifty-five minutes past nine, A. M., they opened fire, from a six-gun battery, on the hill opposite Dr. Morrison's, firing six shots in rapid succession, directing them on every force that had crossed. At ten minutes past ten, they fired two more shots from a twenty-pound Parrott gun, directed on the same points. All then remained quiet until four, P. M., when our forces extended

their pickets to the left from the upper bridge, the enemy carefully following the movement, but offering no resistance. Shots were fired at intervals, through the day, from a battery far to our left, where the enemy were contesting the laying of another bridge.

At half-past four, P. M., rain commenced falling, and a thick mist obscured from view our troops across the river. With characteristic impudence, our men on the other side pitched their shelter tents within three hundred yards of the enemy, and built their camp-fires on the advanced line.

At six, P. M , the Tenth received orders to get all the rest possible, which indicated work for the morrow.

THURSDAY, April 30.—At four, A. M., ordered to pack knapsacks and be ready to march in three-quarters of an hour; preparations made, we awaited orders, which came at twelve, M., to strike tents and move at once. Moved twenty yards, and received another order to make ourselves as comfortable as possible, the order to march being temporarily postponed. A few shots were fired from a battery some distance on our left. The weather, which had been rainy and misty since the commencement of our march, now became clear and pleasant, and the enemy were distinctly visible, swarming in and around their redoubts and rifle-pits on the hights above the plain. The pickets were only a few hundred yards apart, lying flat on the ground. At two, P M., the forces across the lower bridge were drawn back under cover of the bank, and a couple of batteries drawn up on the plain. Long, dark lines of infantry stretched across the plain, covered by skirmishers at regular intervals. Two mighty armies manœuvering in full view of each other.

The movement of the right wing of our army was announced in general orders, as follows :

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *April* 30, 1863.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction, that the Commanding General announces to the army, that the operations of the last three days

have determined that our enemy must either *ingloriously fly*, or come out from behind his defences, and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him. The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps, have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

This order was received by vociferous cheering, and great enthusiasm by most of the regiments, but some of the older troops, like the Tenth, had cheered bombastic orders for the last time, some months before. A few days later, when the army was racing for self-preservation, the by-word was, "How's your inglorious fly."

At thirty minutes past five, P. M., the enemy opened from a six-gun battery, opposite Doctor Morrison's, and also from a battery farther to our left, apparently on the Bowling Green road; making a few fine shots, but generally firing wide of their mark. From one gun, apparently a twenty-four-pound Parrott, they threw solid shot into our battery this side of the river, with great accuracy; our batteries were not slow in replying, making some splendid shots, but our metal was too light to be effective. This artillery duel was continued until darkness put an end to it.

During the night, one of the triplicate pontoon bridges at each crossing was removed, leaving them double instead of triple, and carried further to the right.

FRIDAY, May 1.—When we awoke in the morning, a thick fog obscured the movements on the other side of the river. When the fog lifted, the position of our own and the enemy's pickets were unchanged, and opposite us, everything was quiet through the day. At six, P. M., received orders to fall in, and forming line, marched a few hundred yards from the position we held during the day. All the troops on this side of the river simultaneously marched out, and took up position on the bank of the river, forming a line nearly three miles long, and making quite an array. Remained in this position until after dark. From some

cause unknown to us, the enemy opposite commenced cheering vociferously, their infernal howling reminding us of their battle-cry, so often heard on the Peninsula. No sooner had they ceased, than the Nineteenth Hoosier regiment, across the lower bridge, set up such a howl of defiance as only hoosiers can howl, and our other troops taking up the cheer, prolonged it until the hills rang again. After making a countermarch or two, our Regiment returned to its first position, and remained over night.

SATURDAY, May 2.—At quarter to eight, A. M., the enemy opened from three six-gun batteries, firing rapidly, our batteries, both sides the river, replying, sending shell from five twenty-pound Parrotts, on a bluff above the lower bridge. The enemy fired from their large guns, doing but little damage. Two regiments, from our brigade, remained posted in the road on the plains. The Tenth and the Thirty-sixth New York were posted behind a hill, a few hundred yards from where we stopped over night. For an hour, a vigorous artillery fight was kept up, which gradually subsided, until the enemy ceased firing entirely, and our own batteries firing but occasionally. At twenty minutes past ten, our forces recrossed the river at the lower bridge, which was then taken up. At half-past ten, our guns ceased firing.

A feint was made to cross by our brigade, but all except the Second Rhode Island returned to the cover of the hill. At twelve, M., we returned to our first position, where we remained until seven, P M., when we were once more ordered to pack up and move; at the same time our skirmishers, across the river, commenced firing, the enemy's skirmishers falling back before the advance of ours. At eight, P. M., took position on the plain, near the crossing; at half-past nine, P. M., crossed what was now the lower pontoon bridge, at the Franklin crossing, and formed line on the opposite bank. Rested a short time, and then formed in the line which had been previously formed, and extending across the plain. Our direction was changed from an

advance in line, to a movement by the right flank, and the column moved towards Fredericksburg, arriving at daybreak.

BATTLE OF SALEM HIGHTS.

SUNDAY, May 3.—Our entry into the city was sharply contested by the enemy's skirmishers, but we reached the railway depot without any considerable loss. As soon as the enemy discovered us, they opened upon us with shell from a battery, and sharp-shooters from the rifle-pits. A charge was made upon these works by the Light division, but it was repulsed. In the meantime, our forces, which remained on the plain, were vigorously attacked, and driven towards the crossing, but quickly recovered the ground. A terrible cannonading continued the whole time, from the hights above the plain and the city. Our batteries took a position under the guns of the enemy's works above the city. Heavy firing commenced far on our right towards Chancellorsville, and was kept up during the day. At quarter to eight, A. M., the Tenth, together with a brigade of the Second corps, were ordered to our right, to draw the attention of the enemy from the real point of attack. Marched nearly a mile under a withering fire of shell from two brass howitzers, on the hill some eight hundred yards distant, and posted in such a position, that they could not be silenced by our batteries. It was the most trying ordeal since Malvern Hill, and nearly every company in the brigade lost more or less men during the movement. The Tenth suffered to the extent of sixteen brave men killed, and severely wounded. At last obtained the cover of a stone wall on the river bank, which screened us from the fire of the battery, and enabled us to take a little rest.

At eleven o'clock, A. M., a desperate charge was made on the works above the city, by the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York of our brigade, in connection with the Light brigade, General Pratt, formerly colonel of the Thirty-first New York, in command. The first charge of the Light brigade was repulsed, but the second, one of the

most brilliant on record, was successful, and the hights were carried. Two guns and many prisoners were captured. These were the same two guns that had annoyed us so much in the earlier part of the day, and their capture was a source of much gratification, as well as revenge, as they were immediately turned upon the flying enemy, and did considerable execution. In this movement the Seventh Massachusetts led the charging column, marching up the road by the flank, and sustaining terrible losses in the right companies. The meadows, on both sides of the road, were flooded with water, rendering the advance difficult and hazardous. The loss on our side was fearful; one regiment losing two hundred out of five hundred men. In the charge, the Thirty-sixth New York took a most brilliant part, led by their gallant commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh. They advanced under a scathing fire, directly up to a stone wall, without firing a single shot in return. Colonel Walsh pointed out to the men what they had to do, and made them the following characteristic address: "You see that stone wall, don't you? Well, you have got to take it. Take your chance of two things; go ahead and take it, or stay here and be killed; for go back you won't." This speech, delivered in his own peculiar native brogue, had the desired effect. With steady tramp, the brave Irishmen advanced right up into the very jaws of death, the shot and shell from the hights plowing through their ranks, and the infantry in the rifle-pits mowing them down with every discharge. Undaunted by the murderous fire, they kept their line, moved steadily forward, and the hights, where ten thousand men were lost in an attempt to charge last December, were carried. A cheer from our men proclaimed their triumph, which the enemy on our left, mistaking for a cheer from their own men, took up, and another of their indescribable, hideous howls, resounded from one end of their line to the other. As soon, however, as they found which side the advantage lay, they jumped out of the rifle-pits and fell back, followed by a few shots from our batteries.

In the meantime the Tenth had been withdrawn from the cover of the stone wall and made a quick march back through the city, when, turning to the right, they commenced the ascent up the hills. The heat was intense, and that, with the rapid march, overpowered some of the men. After a short rest they again moved in pursuit of the flying enemy On coming within range of their batteries, they opened with solid shot, having to appearances exhausted their supply of shell.

Our charging column advanced in two lines, the Jersey brigade being the first, and becoming engaged with the enemy about an eighth of a mile in advance of the Tenth. The firing now was furious, and culminated in the repulse of the Jerseymen, who were closely pressed by the rebels and forced toward our lines. Back they came, and the Tenth and the balance of our brigade that had now deployed and was under command of Colonel Brown, lay down that the retreating men might fall back over them, which was quickly done, and then the brigade rose up, advanced some ten rods, and delivered its fire full in the faces of the advancing enemy, flushed with a slight advantage, and following it up with an ardor and enthusiasm worthy a better cause. When the two forces met, the space of only a door-yard intervened. Unwilling to give up their vantage, the rebels here made a desperate stand, and for a short time the infantry firing was hot and terrible. Men fell like grain cut by the reaper. Here Company I, on the right of the Tenth, lost its gallant first-sergeant, Pettis, one of the bravest of brave non-commissioned officers, and nearly every man on the right was killed or severely wounded. The right of the Regiment extended out by the fence (which partially covered the balance of the Regiment) and suffered most severely, as the casualties will show. It was now about half-past four, and the position of the brigade from right to left was as follows: Second Rhode Island, Battery, Tenth Massachusetts, Seventh Massachusetts, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Thirty-sixth New York.

The contestants at one point were scarcely fifty feet apart. At this juncture Colonel Brown, commanding the brigade, was wounded, and now its command devolved upon Colonel Eustis, who, partially changing the direction of the front, repulsed the enemy and followed them back to the woods from whence they came. The Tenth was now under command of Major Parker, who took his place right in front of his regiment, and between the fire of the two contesting forces. "You'll get hit, major," was called out to him several times by his men, but the major, who was never scared in his life, only responded, "Fire away, boys, fire away, never mind me," and kept his place there until the enemy retreated. The ammunition being now entirely exhausted and the guns foul from constant firing, the Tenth was temporarily relieved by the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York, one of the best regiments in the service, whose gallant colonel coming up yelled out, "Git out o'here, you Tenth Massachusetts fellers, you've fit long enough." It was now dark and the action ceased. The troops rested on their arms at night, and guns were cleaned and a fresh stock of ammunition issued, as the conflict was expected to be renewed at daybreak. The Tenth again took its place in the front line, where it remained all night. Details attended to the mournful and sad duties that follow the shock of battle, caring for the wounded and performing the last rites and burial of the dead. The reaper, Death, had been more than busy to-day. Tenderly are the dear forms laid away in the cold earth by their comrades and fellow-soldiers. Wrapped in their blankets, generally all from one company are laid together, and their resting-place marked rudely and roughly, but as well as the circumstances will allow. A soldier of Company I, twelve years afterward, says, "We felt so bad when we laid Pettis and Boyington and Hovey and Barry away, and poor Tony Cain so soon to follow. I feel sad now when I think of it."

In the action just described, the judgment and sagacity of Colonel Eustis added materially to the success of the

assault upon the works above the city. He posted batteries in advantageous positions, and disposed his infantry where they would be most effective. He with his staff, Captain Young, Lieutenant Beverege, and Adjutant Brewster, were the last to leave the field when our forces returned to the ford. The following list gives the casualties:

Company A—Wounded, Sergeant Alfred F Couch, head, slight; Corporal Patrick O'Brien, leg, severe; James Cormick, foot, slight; George A. Barber, leg, severe; Henry Banker, shoulder, mortally; Thomas Pugh, leg, severe; James Cahill, leg, severe; Luman Dennis, leg, severe.

Company B—Wounded, John Wallace, arm, severe; John Reilly, back, severe; Francis Walker, hand, severe.

Company C—Killed, Corporal Constant E. Bannerot. Wounded, Josiah Thayer, arm, mortally.

Company D—Killed, John Donovan. Wounded, First Sergeant Michael Hogan, both legs, mortally; James Finucane, hand, severe; Thomas G. Larkin, leg, severe; Jerry Green, hand, slight; Charles Dunbar, thigh, severe.

Company E—Wounded, Corporal James W Turner, ankle, slight; Charles M. Hall, breast and side, mortally; Edmund Dumphy, jaw, severe; Dwight E. Bassett, left arm, severe; James Walsh, leg, slight.

Company F—Killed, Silas L. Putnam. Wounded, Lieutenant Terry S. Noble, hand, severe; James H. Burbank, leg, severe; Henry M. Chapin, arm, slight; Henry M. Jones, leg, severe.

Company G—Killed, Corporal Dwight E. Armstrong, William Ryther. Wounded, Charles G. Blodgett, leg, severe; Oliver M. Keyes, hand, slight; Henry Dewey, foot, severe; William C. Marvel, leg, severe; Francis Williams, leg, severe; William H. Scott, leg, severe; Alpheus B. Parker, face, slight; Christopher Megrath, neck, severe.

Company H—Killed, Jacob Riedel. Wounded, Captain Flavel Shurtleff, neck, severe; Corporal Otis B. Wood, breast, severe; Charles F. Powers, head, severe; John W Hersey, foot, slight.

Company I—Killed, First-Sergeant Amos Pettis, Jr., H. J Boyington, Charles E. Hovey, John Barry. Wounded, Sergeant Philip Hyde, leg, slight; Corporal Charles F Tower, arm, severe; Corporal Stephen W Read, leg, severe; Corporal David B. Nye, leg, severe; James Livingston, leg, slight; Dwight O. Judd, thigh, severe; Anthony Cain, leg, mortally; Gustavus W Peabody, arm, severe; Charles L. Hartwell, breast, severe; John E. Casey; Fred H. Crockett, hand, severe; Charles Decie, leg, severe.

Company K—Wounded, Corporal Charles L. Knight, leg, slight; Corporal John Beaumont, head, severe; Anson J. Collier, arm, severe; William G. Lay, leg, severe; Henry C. Bates, thigh, severe: James Denneen, thigh, severe.

Total—Killed, 10. Wounded, 56.

All the new officers of the Regiment behaved with gallantry. Two commissioned officers were hit: Captain Flavel Shurtleff was dangerously wounded by a bullet through the neck, and Lieutenant Terry S. Noble had his right thumb shot off. The brave First-Sergeant Amos Pettis, of Company I, was instantly killed at the right of his company, which, as previously stated, held the post of honor on the right of the Regiment, and suffered more than any other company.

During the night the enemy turned our left flank, and retook the hights which commanded the city, leaving us in an exposed position, and only one avenue of escape.

Monday, May 4.—Remained all day in the advance. Some skirmishing took place during the day in our front. Toward night the enemy commenced firing on our left, and soon a sharp action commenced almost in our rear. Our troops on the left were steadily driven back and we could see the rebels pouring across the plain behind us. It was an hour of peril; one brigade of infantry, and one battery invested on three sides by a powerful enemy and only one outlet of escape. The repulse of Hooker at Chancellorsville, enabled the enemy to send an overwhelming force to flank Sedgwick, and drive him across the river. Our battery,

which was worked with terrible effect, kept them at bay in our immediate front.

At this juncture General Sedgwick appeared on the field, and giving a few directions, left for other parts of the line. Company K, Captain Johnson, was detailed to strengthen the picket line, and as soon as darkness covered our movements, we commenced our retreat toward Banks' Ford, some four miles up the river, and the only avenue left for us to cross. We moved rapidly, and in two hours reached the bank of the river near the ford. Here we formed to cover the retreat of the artillery. The enemy commenced shelling us at long range, doing slight damage.

TUESDAY, May 5.—At three o'clock, A. M., commenced crossing the river, and in two hours were all safely over, the enemy harassing us with a few shells as we crossed. Bivouacked near the river all day, the enemy occasionally shelling us from the south bank, but doing no damage, and provoking no reply.

FRIDAY, May 8.—Moved into camp near the one occupied all winter.

SUNDAY, May 10.—Services to-day by a clergyman from Franklin County, Mass. Weather warm and pleasant.

MONDAY, May 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons returned to the Regiment, having been absent on sick leave.

The following letter addressed to Governor Andrew by Major-General Newton, explains itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *May 15th*, 1863.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the excellent conduct of the Massachusetts regiments under my command, during the late operations of the Sixth corps.

The Seventh Massachusetts stormed the hights of Fredericksburg in column without firing a shot, and suffered severely. To Lieutenant-Colonel Harlow, who commanded the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Johns, I mainly attribute this fortunate result. Colonel Harlow proved himself a hero. As this was a

charge not exceeded in brilliancy and daring by any operations of the war, the Seventh ought to receive adequate praise.

The Tenth and Thirty-seventh, although under fire in Fredericksburg on the morning of May 3d, rendered their principal services in the afternoon and the following day at Salem Hights.

Their coolness under fire and admirable discipline, merit the warmest acknowledgments. The Tenth was under the command of Major Parker, during the most important period of their operations, Colonel H. L. Eustis having command of the brigade.

The conduct of all these regiments at such critical juncture, has been an ample return for all the care bestowed by Your Excellency and the State upon their organization and discipline.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON, *Major-General.*

CHAPTER X.

Marching orders—A detail from the Tenth across the river digging rifle-pits—They cross and relieve the skirmish line—In the rifle-pits—Return to the Falmouth side—To Stafford Court-house—To Dumfries—To Wolf Run Ford—To Fairfax Station—To Fairfax Court-house—To Centerville—To Drainesville—To Edwards Ferry—Across the Potomac into Maryland—To Chewsville—To Westminster—Good-bye New York Thirty-sixth—To Manchester—To Gettysburg—Following up the rebel retreat—To Boonsboro and Williamsport—To Berlin—Over into Virginia once more—To Manassas Gap—To Warrenton—Capture of Captain Ives—March for Culpepper Court-house—Stone House mountain—Rappahannock station—To Catlett's—Bristow—To Centerville—Captain Fred Barton captured—To Gainesville—To New Baltimore—Back to the old camp ground at Warrenton—Fight at Rappahannock Station—March to Kelly's Ford and then to Brandy Station—A new chaplain—Crossing the Rapidan.

FRIDAY, May 15.—Resumed the drills by orders from brigade head-quarters.

MONDAY, May 18.—Inspection, and afterwards reviewed by General John Sedgwick.

SATURDAY, May 23.—Company K takes its place in line as color company.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.—Busy turnpiking the company streets of the camp.

The following lines appeared in the *Greenfield Gazette*, June 1st:

THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Did you ever see the gallant Tenth,
That hardy band of noble men,
Look well! It is no common sight,
You scarce will see the like again.

There is a sternness on each face,
A veteran's will in every brain,
For war and blood and toil have made
Them free from fear, or thought of pain.

Though worn and wasted by disease,
Though torn and scathed on battle-field,
Their spirits never yet gave way,
Their courage never yet would yield.

There is a glory in their deeds,
A more than honor in their name.
Those will the nation ever keep,
These are forever linked by fame.

May God defend the noble Tenth,
Preserve her flag, her gallant men,
And let these true, brave hearts come back
To greet their friends, their homes again.

Washington, D. C. H. T. B.

THURSDAY, June 4.—In camp near Falmouth, the aforesaid being named "Camp Eustis," after our colonel, who is still in command of the brigade. Have a fine, healthy place, and much time has been spent by the men in beautifying and adorning, each company vieing to excel. The ground is dry and hard, having had but little rain for a month. The men have arranged boughs of cedar and pine to protect them from the hot rays of the sun, and at the same time as an adornment. This morning wakened at three, with orders to pack up and be ready to march. Were packing knapsacks, when ordered to don equipments, take arms, and fall in. Formed line, and shortly stacked arms and cooked breakfast, and rested the balance of the day. Some of the men were gathered in knots discussing the order, when one remarked that he guessed "the generals gave the order while intoxicated, for one of the guard at Newton's head-quarters said they had a big time up there last night, and they punished two barrels of whiskey."

FRIDAY, June 5.—This morning the Vermont brigade of Howe's (Second) division, under the cover of a heavy artillery fire, crossed the Rappahannock in boats, near the Bernard House, charged up the bank, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back nearly a mile and captured about two hundred prisoners, without losing a man. The pontoon bridges were then laid, and the whole of the division

crossed over to the support of the gallant brigade which had opened the way. The skirmishers kept up a sharp firing all day, with but little loss to either side. The Tenth under arms and marching orders all day.

SATURDAY, June 6.—This morning our (Third) division broke camp and marched to the river. Everything was quiet, except an occasional shot from the enemy's sharpshooters, who were concealed in the houses. The Connecticut siege battery threw two or three shells into one of the enemy's largest forts, but got no reply.

SUNDAY, June 7.—Considerable maneuvering on both sides, with strong indications of an engagement. About six, P. M., Brooks' (Seventh) division crossed the river and relieved Howe's division at the front. The enemy observing the movement, and expecting an attack, commenced firing on our skirmishers, and Butler's and McCarty's batteries opened on them, and sent them back to the cover of the woods. McCarty then turned his guns on a brick house, behind which the rebels were posting a battery, and soon made them limber up and skedaddle. If they had succeeded in getting this battery into position, they would have swept Howe's division into the river. At eight o'clock a detail of one thousand men from our brigade, was sent across. Seven companies of the Tenth were in the detail, and crossed fully armed and equipped. Arriving on the bank of the river, they were furnished with picks and shovels, and marched out in front of the line of battle, and set to work digging rifle-pits, and breastworks for the artillery; could hear the rebel bands discoursing music, and could hear the rumbling of baggage-wagons or artillery within their lines.

The rebel redoubt which had been the head-quarters of the rebel picket, captured Friday, was leveled to the ground.

MONDAY MORNING, June 8, revealed to the enemy a rifle-pit a mile long, and the detail from the Tenth recrossed the river. A large fatigue party was sent across to cut down the trees along the river bank, and around the

Bernard House. The rebel sharp-shooters were busy all day, and killed and wounded quite a number of our men. At five, P. M., McCarty opened on them with two guns, and they beat a hasty retreat.

TUESDAY, June 9.—More rifle-pits were dug last night, and the trees nearly all cut down on the river banks. The sharp-shooters commenced their sport again this morning early, and enjoyed themselves an hour or two, when their game was broken up by the arrival of two hundred of Berdan's sharp-shooters, who immediately brought their telescopes to a focus, and soon made work for the rebs with spades and stretchers. At six, P. M. the enemy opened from their field batteries and forts on our sharp-shooters, and after giving them a few rounds turned their attention to our division, which lay on the river bank. Now the Connecticut siege battery and McCarty's Parrott guns made a sharp reply, and in a short time the firing ceased on both sides.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.—At six and a half, P M., the Tenth again crossed the river and relieved the Ninety-eighth New York on the skirmish line. The enemy's sharp-shooters commenced firing on our Regiment as they deployed, and kept it up until they reached the skirmish line. Only one man was hit, Alpheus B. Parker of Company G, severely wounded ; the ball passed through his haversack, plate, and both thighs. After dark the rebels appeared quite happy in their mountain camp, and treated us to a fine vocal and instrumental concert. A band discoursed "The Lone Starry Hours," and "The Cottage by the Sea." Several Northern ladies have been visiting our camps, and went to the front to see the Johnnies.

THURSDAY, June 11.—This morning, at five o'clock, the Regiment was relieved, and marched back to the rifle-pits as reserves, under considerable firing from the enemy. Berdan's sharp-shooters have completely silenced the enemy, and not one dare show his head above the pits. At seven, P M., they threw a few shells at our ammunition train

across the river, but did no damage except the killing of one horse.

FRIDAY, June 12.—Packed up at six, A. M., and the Tenth moved down behind the lower Bernard House, where they lay until eight in the evening, when they moved again to the left of our line, below the house in the rifle-pits. A fourth of the men on duty in the pits at one time. The rebels threw a few shells, but no damage done.

SATURDAY, June 13.—An attack upon our right flank was expected this morning, and everything made ready to meet it. The orders were strict to hold the position at all hazards, and as all our movements were in plain sight of the enemy, they had the desired effect, and no attack was made. At nine, A. M., a thick cloud of dust was seen along the Bowling Green road, which proved to arise from a heavy column of Lee's troops, moving to our right. At night we had a heavy thunder shower, which favored the withdrawal to the north side of the river, which was accomplished without molestation, and the pontoons taken up. The Tenth recrossed about eleven o'clock, and halted near the river until daylight Sunday morning. During the three days' stay on the southern side of the river, our force being small, every man was used to the best advantage; either throwing up entrenchments, skirmishing, on picket, or in line of battle, ready to support the pickets if attacked, and scarcely any rest was obtained.

SUNDAY, June 14.—Before nine this morning, the last of the pickets were safely across, and the pontoons taken up, and an undisturbed rest was enjoyed until half-past three in the afternoon, when they marched to Stafford Court-house, which place was reached about five o'clock, and bivouacked and made preparations to pass the night, but about ten, P. M., were routed again, and moved in conjunction with the baggage train and corps artillery. What a march was made that Sunday night; wagons, heavy guns, and soldiers, all contending for the road, such whipping and swearing, such pulling and hauling, such starting and halting. At day-

light they were not more than five miles from their starting-point.

MONDAY, June 15.—At daybreak got into good roads, and marched to Dumfries, arriving about eleven, and halted for rest; kept receiving lame and foot-sore recruits until night. The day was quite warm, and many men were overcome by the combined influence of the extreme heat and sore feet, and when they caught up with the Regiment, presented a most pitiable appearance.

TUESDAY, June 16.—On the wing at two o'clock this morning, and at eleven, A. M., reached Wolf Run Ford on the Occoquan, where they rested a couple of hours, and then marched to Fairfax Station, where they lay Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Wednesday night. Private Newson, of Company I, was sunstruck, and was insensible a long time.

THURSDAY, June 18.—Marched this morning to Fairfax Court-house. The balloons have been exhausted and sent to Washington, and the balloon detail returned to the Regiment. Before breaking camp, Lieutenant Kaulback was presented with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, in testimony of the respect and esteem of the men under his command. Rumors in camp that the enemy are raising "high jinx" up in Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, June 19.—Inspection by Captain Young, brigade inspector; ordered to be ready to march at a minute's notice. Some rebel prisoners being brought in from the front.

SATURDAY, June 20.—The Second division and our cavalry have moved off on the Centerville road to-day. The weather is rainy and muggy. Heavy cannonading towards Bull Run. More prisoners brought in. All kinds of rumors going the rounds.

SUNDAY, June 21.—Moved camp about a quarter of a mile, and found a good location.

MONDAY, June 22.—Reveille at five o'clock, the first since leaving the old camp at Falmouth. Water scarce, and some of the companies commenced digging wells.

TUESDAY, June 23.—An order was received from headquarters of the army, calling for a detail of one hundred and twenty-five men from the Tenth, to guard a valuable commissary train, going to Gainesville. The detail was a high compliment to the Regiment, and the duty important and dangerous. This was the first train that had passed over the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville, in seven months. At the Junction, the road was obstructed by two quaker guns, posted on the track, but under command of a valiant quartermaster, some of the bold contrabands captured, dismounted and removed the guns, and the train passed on. They were in momentary expectation of being fired upon by guerillas, but reached their destination unmolested.

To-day, private Robert Kernan, of Company A, was drummed out of camp in front of the brigade, which was formed in two lines; Kernan was first marched down between the lines, and then off of the grounds. He was generally worthless, and had been in the guard-house a long time.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.—Started at two, P. M., and marched to Centerville, and relieved a brigade of the Twenty-second corps, consisting of the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, and the Garibaldi guards, and the next morning they started for Thoroughfare Gap, and the Tenth moved into the places they had occupied, expecting to remain some time and guard the fortifications. How vain are a soldier's expectations of a soft job.

FRIDAY, June 26.—Called up in the rain before three o'clock, A. M., to pack up and be in readiness to march in half an hour, but did not move until after seven, when knapsacks were slung and the column started. It was wet and uncomfortable; rain, the everlasting, drizzling rain. It was a severe march, and at roll-call it was found that many men had fallen out on the way. About one o'clock, P. M., passed Harrington's Station, and reached Drainsville,

near the Potomac, about five, P. M., making about a seventeen mile march.

SATURDAY, June 27.—At four in the morning were up, and marched till noon, arriving at Edwards' Ferry, where line of battle was formed, and resting until about half-past four in the afternoon, crossed the Potomac at that point on pontoon bridges, and weary feet once more pressed the the loyal soil of "Maryland, my Maryland." Virginia, with its wasted scenery, was left behind. Arriving within two miles of Poolesville, marched into a field of clover, and throwing themselves upon the inviting bed, the tired and foot-sore soldiers sought the needed repose. The orders were strict that property should not be molested. A concession was made to the needs of the hungry men, and they were allowed to take the top rail off the fences to make fuel to cook coffee. They kept taking off the *top* rails, and in the morning the fences had disappeared.

SUNDAY, June 28.—The Tenth was detailed as rear guard for the corps, and marched in the rear of the corps train. The head of the corps halted near New Market about six, but the Tenth did not reach there until past midnight, making a long Sabbath day's journey. We traveled through Poolesville, Monocacy, Barnesville, around Sugar Loaf Mountain, through Hyattstown to near Monrovia.

MONDAY, June 29.—The journey was again continued, and again performed a long, painful march through Monrovia and New Market, and here was exhibited the most decided Union feeling yet seen. Ladies with little flags in hand stood on the street, waving the glorious colors as the troops passed along. Willing hearts and loyal hands supplied them with water and whatever necessaries they could bestow to evince their friendship and good-will. Marched to near Westminster. To add to our discomforts, it was again raining in torrents, and as our brigade was in the rear of the whole corps, did not reach camp until midnight.

TUESDAY, June 30.—Like the preceding days, was rainy nearly the entire day. About noon passed through the city

of Westminster, and here realized that we were again in the vicinity of the foe. Only this morning, our advanced guard had driven the confederates from the city, taking a few prisoners. At Westminster, the Thirty-sixth New York regiment left us, having served out its two years' term of enlistment. The Thirty-sixth and Tenth had been together more than any other regiments of the brigade. One had not fought without the other, and a strong friendship had grown up between the men and officers of the two regiments. They were brigaded together at Brightwood, and had been together ever since. The rest of the brigade was marched forward as usual, while the Thirty-sixth was halted in the street, and sent off on the Baltimore road after we passed. We did not know they were to leave us, and did not have an opportunity to bid them good-bye.

One of Company D men went into a house and found an orderly-sergeant, of Stewart's light artillery, and gobbled him up. Our brigade was halted about a quarter of a mile from a town, and a guard immediately strung around the brigade to prevent the men from going to the town, as one of the boys said, "To keep them from getting anything good." Taking a short rest for dinner, again started on, and pushed forward to within a mile and a half of Manchester, Md., where they encamped, in a piece of woods, for the night, and were mustered for two months' pay.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.—Was devoted to rest, to cleaning arms, and repairing clothing, etc., after five days' severe marching. At eight o'clock in the evening, and just as the men were turning in for a night's rest, the loud, clear notes of the bugle awoke them to the fact that their marching was not yet done. Immediately came the verbal order, heard so often, to "Pack up and fall in immediately." In an amazing short space of time they were in line; a few brief moments, and the column filed into the road en-route for Gettysburg, to re-enforce the Union army. The distance was about thirty miles, and the First corps was already

engaged, and the time allowed to get there was as brief as possible. In view of this fact, the leader of the column felt obliged to take the wrong road and march some four miles out of the way. Eight miles extra march for tired soldiers, is not pleasant to think of, especially in hot weather, but it had to be made, and with as much expedition as possible.

Marched until daylight, when they halted and were told they had three-quarters of an hour to get breakfast.

GETTYSBURG.

THURSDAY, July 2.—Before they could make coffee and drink it, the bugle sounded and they were off again, halting on a small hill near the battle-ground, about the middle of the afternoon. Here they rested an hour or so, and were then advanced and placed in line of battle, where they remained all night. Serg. A. C. Phillips, of Company E, was hit in the breast by a rifle ball, which passed in near the breast bone. The wound closing, the surgeons were unable to probe it, and it proved mortal.

The kind-hearted inhabitants, along the road, had shown every favor in their power; as rations were very short, they brought out and divided all the bread, pies and cakes they could find, while hundreds on every hand were supplying water to the thirsty soldiers. They knew they were among friends. The strife for the day was over, and the effects could be seen in the constant stream of wounded and prisoners who were passing to the rear.

FRIDAY, July 3.—In the morning were moved from the line, and during the rest of that severe day was in reserve, and marched from point to point, to strengthen any weakness in the line, at one time passing under the concentrated fire of more than a hundred pieces of rebel cannon. Our line was formed very nearly like an ox-bow, and we held the inside, thus rendering it easy to strengthen any part that needed help, and being in reserve, had to travel more than fight. At one point, while under a severe fire, directed

principally at our artillery, the Tenth had two men wounded, Corp. William H. Day, of Company F, in the leg, and Frank Mason, of Company D, in the foot. Several of the men were hit by pieces of shell, and knocked down, but not much injured. A tall corporal, of Company E, was on the double-quick, when a shell hit his gun, knocked it from his shoulder, and broke it in two, but fortunately did the man no injury. "I can't keep up without a gun," says the brave corporal, leaving the ranks for another, and taking his place as coolly as if there was no such thing as shells. The Thirty-seventh in our brigade lost some twenty-four men, killed and wounded. The brigade was marching by the flank, the Thirty-seventh in front of the Tenth, and when the rebels commenced a furious shelling preparatory to their grand charge under Longstreet, the Thirty-seventh was marching in close order, while the Tenth were considerably stretched out, which fact saved the latter Regiment many casualties. At night made slight fires, cooked coffee, and rested all night in reserve.

SATURDAY, July 4.—Being Independence Day, the Tenth naturally expected a celebration. Went in the front line early this morning. Considerable firing by our skirmishers. The skirmishers on our left advanced, driving in those of the enemy, and then fell back themselves. About noon were withdrawn from the front line, and at night were sent out on the skirmish line. We thought by appearances that the enemy were leaving. It rained considerably during the day and night, making the duty very disagreeable. Not so much as a national salute was fired during the day. Henry Knights, of Company I, received a wound in the hand.

SUNDAY, July 5.—Daylight found the rebels gone from our front, and preparations were immediately made to follow them up. Our brigade started about noon, and marched four or five miles to the rear of where the enemy had their line. Dead men, dead horses, guns, equipments, caissons, shot and shell, and all the paraphernalia and

appurtenances of the battle-field scattered and shattered in painful profusion. Every barn on the line of march was filled to overflowing with the rebel wounded, the dying and the dead. The troops in our front caught up with their rear guard, and commenced shelling it. This was the welcome the rebels received, not from Pennsylvania militia, but from the army of the Potomac, while the citizens of the vicinity mourned over their losses in horses and cattle, and refused to be comforted. Nothing like the liberality and generosity which was shown us in Maryland, was to be found in Pennsylvania. Many of the people even refused to sell anything, unless it was to Pennsylvania soldiers. We had been promised the support of the Pennsylvania militia, but as that valorous body were organized with the understanding that they were not to leave the State, except in case of an invasion, we did not see anything of them. They will have plenty of work to do after our departure, in burying the rebel dead, which they will be obliged to do, or go visiting for a year or two.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons has been in command since the battle of Salem Hights. He has watched the welfare and best interests of the Regiment, and has done all in his power to promote its efficiency for service in the field. His men all regard him with respect and affection.

MONDAY, July 6.—This morning started and marched two or three miles, and halted and formed line of battle, and threw out skirmishers, but nothing was visible. Remained here until three, P. M., when column was formed and marched for the mountains, arriving at the Catoctin about dark. Stopped here awhile, and marched for Emmittsburg, arriving there about one, A. M., Tuesday morning. Raining hard all day.

TUESDAY, July 7.—Started in the morning about seven, and marched all day. At night began climbing the mountain, and bivouacked on its summit about ten o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.—Started this morning; has been raining all night, and the roads are very muddy; could hear

firing in the distance. About two, P. M., after marching nine miles, bivouacked near Middletown, Md.

THURSDAY, July 9.—An early move through Middletown, reaching Boonsboro about ten, A. M., and bivouacked on a hill overlooking the town. The rebels were driven away from here this morning. Marched about five miles to-day. General Bartlett is in command of the division.

FRIDAY, July 10.—Cooked breakfast and drew rations, and then fell in and marched through Boonsboro up the turnpike some four miles, and formed line of battle about a mile to the right of the turnpike. There was skirmishing most of the day, with considerable artillery firing. Rained all day.

SATURDAY, July 11.—Very quiet; a few shots have been fired. At sunset ordered to pack up, but did not move.

SUNDAY, July 12.—Early this morning moved at least three miles to the front, and about two miles to the left of the turnpike. Considerable firing, and our pickets are advancing. We are now near Funkstown, Md., and the enemy are fast retreating. Senator Henry Wilson visited our camp to-day.

MONDAY, July 13.—Lay here all day. The first line threw up rifle-pits. A detail of two hundred men, which takes about all the Regiment, are sent out on picket duty at five, P. M. The enemy's line of battle can be plainly seen only about six hundred yards away.

TUESDAY, July 14.—Early this morning found out that the enemy had retreated under cover of the night. Advanced out to their pits and found them empty. The first division went out reconnoitering, and we soon followed. Reached Williamsport about two, P. M., and found they had withdrawn their forces from the north side of the Potomac. Quite a number of stragglers picked up.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.—On the road about six, A. M. Marched from Williamsport through Funkstown, reaching Boonsboro early in the afternoon; baggage trains all ordered to Berlin.

THURSDAY, July 16.—Reveille at half-past two. Started at four, A. M., in advance of the corps, and marched through Crampton's Gap and Burkettsville, to Berlin, arriving at the latter place about noon.

FRIDAY, July 17.—In camp near Berlin. All the commissioned officers of the Regiment are assembled in a big barn, making up the pay and muster-rolls for May and June.

SATURDAY, July 18.—The Seventh Massachusetts of our brigade are detailed on some duty, and the First division have moved. The Tenth was quiet, and enjoyed a good rest.

SUNDAY, July 19.—Recrossed the Potomac, at Berlin, on pontoons; marched through Lovettsville, where was the old flag they saw on the same building last year, and the ladies, young and old, waved their "Godspeed" to the soldiers. Marched to Wheatland, where they bivouacked for the night.

MONDAY, July 20.—Started at ten, and marched fifteen miles through Percyville to Union; distance eleven miles; very warm, but rested often while marching.

TUESDAY, July 21.—Did not march, but enjoyed a cool day of rest. Captain Weatherell, Lieutenants Ross and Moore, First-Sergeant Paull, of Company I, Sergeants Cutler of Company F, Harris of Company C, Dewey of Company G, Sherman of Company B, and Corporal Hindley of Company H, were detailed to go home to Massachusetts after conscripts and recruits for the Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.—Started about noon and marched to Upperville, halting near Goose Creek.

THURSDAY, July 23.—Early this morning were in line, and marched to Rectortown, where they filled themselves with blackberries. Expected to spend the afternoon and evening at Rectortown, but accepted an invitation to call at Barber's Cross Roads that night, which point was gained after dark, with some difficulty.

FRIDAY, July 24.—Morning found us on the west side of the Big Cobbler mountain, in the Blue Ridge, but not long

to stay. We were not allowed time to get our breakfasts, before we started in the gray morning for Manassas Gap, which we reached about noon. Our transit was over hills and dales, beautiful to behold. These mountains do not look like heaps of useless stones, but like real monuments of nature. Verdure covered their sides, and their proud heads looked up with a consciousness that seems to pervade all things grand and beautiful. Under the mountains lies the little town of Springfield, on the Manassas Gap railroad. Blackberries were plenty in this region. Men would fill their cups from one vine, and their paths were soaked with the blood of the berries. After staying at Manassas Gap a couple of hours, packed up and started back again; marched by the Cross Roads, by the Big Cobbler, and sometime after dark, put up for the remainder of the night near Chester Gap.

SATURDAY, July 25.—Aroused up at half-past three in the morning with orders to march at five, but after swallowing our poor apology for a breakfast, were told that we would not march before seven. Marched through Orleans, and halted about two miles from Warrenton. The price current at the latter place is as follows:—Coffee, four dollars a pound; sugar, a dollar and a half; flour, twenty-five dollars a barrel, and whiskey priceless. Here rations were scarce again, but foraging was good, cattle and sheep in plenty, and the provisions served out for a few days were not expensive to our Uncle Samuel.

SUNDAY, July 26.—Drew rations, which had been scarce; some of the men had really suffered from hunger.

MONDAY, July 27.—Everybody out blackberrying.

TUESDAY, July 28.—Half the Regiment foraging. The trophies consisted mostly of sheep and hogs.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.—A splendid new set of colors for the Regiment has arrived from Boston, and is now proudly floating before head-quarters. The national color bears no other adornment than the name of the Regiment. The State color is bordered with yellow fringe. The colors the ladies

of Springfield gave us are to be sent to Boston for safe keeping. They are in a sad state, tattered and torn on many a hard contested battle-field. We are proud of the new colors, but reluctantly commit the dear old flags we have carried so long and so far to the tender mercies of the State official sent on to receive them, with the special request that he shall treat them with the kindness and respect due their rank. They have never been disgraced, and we part with them with regret. Camp was struck and re-pitched in better order.

FRIDAY, July 31.—In the forenoon the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts of our brigade left for New York, Governor Seymour's "friends" getting up a riot to stop the draft.

SATURDAY, August 1.—Corps head-quarters moved into Warrenton.

SUNDAY, August 2.—Moved half a mile or more and encamped on a high hill commanding a splendid view of the city of Warrenton, with its beautiful location, mineral springs, etc. This is the central watering-place of Virginia, where the Southern gentry and chivalry formerly congregated to spend the summer months. Like other cities and towns in Virginia, Warrenton bears marks of the visitation of the two armies. Not a fence is left to enclose a garden or mark a boundary, and the fruit has all been gathered before it was ripe. The spires of five churches, towering above the old shade trees, are proofs that the place was once inhabited by a church-going people. Of the five pastors but one remains, Rev. Mr. Barten, Episcopal, the others have gone South. Some time before the breaking out of the war, Rev. Mr. Barten was pastor of the Episcopal church in Northampton, Mass., and was personally acquainted with many of the men of the Tenth from that town. From pecuniary reasons he moved to Warrenton, where he was faithfully discharging his duties as a clergyman. He has services twice a day on Sunday, his audience at this time being chiefly composed of officers and soldiers of this corps.

MONDAY, August 3.—To-day we have drawn a ration of soft bread, the first since leaving the Rappahannock. The soldiers sighed for butter to spread on it, but in the absence of butter substituted salt pork. From our camp can hear the town clock in Warrenton strike the hour.

TUESDAY, August 4.—This afternoon we had a shower worth mentioning. About three o'clock the heavens began to frown, the wind to sigh, and all nature seemed preparing itself for the coming storm. Heaven's loudest and heaviest artillery heralded its approach, and out it came, a rush of wind and water, moving and drenching everything that came within its power. Each soldier sought his shelter tent, but instead of its sheltering him, he had to shelter it. The rain beat through it, and the wind lifted it up, and then blew it down, and would have carried it away but for the strong arm of the soldier. Nearly every tent was blown down, blankets and beds wet, papers blown away or spoilt, and "a scene" ensued. Head-quarters were levelled, and papers and documents blown about in wild confusion. The hospital tent containing the sick was blown down, and the patients enveloped in the wet canvas, and summarily subjected to the hydropathic treatment in spite of the doctors. The irrepressible Captain Bigelow had a crowd of officers about him, most of them in "undress uniform," entertaining them with his jokes, until the storm had so far abated as to enable them to rebuild their shattered palaces. More wind, sharper lightning, or louder thunder are seldom witnessed or heard even in this country.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.—A detail of a hundred, officers and men went out from the Regiment for patrol duty. This duty was necessitated by the constant hovering about the camps of guerillas, watching for an opportunity to make captures of men and horses from our army. They could often be seen watching our movements.

SATURDAY, August 8.—Welcomed Captain George Pierce back to the Regiment, he having been re-instated by Governor Andrew, and returned to his command.

MONDAY, August 10.—Our sutler has arrived with two heavily loaded wagons.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.—A patrol out, a hundred strong, under Captain Bigelow.

FRIDAY, August 14.—A signal station about a mile to our right, was captured by guerillas. Orders that drills and dress parade shall be resumed.

SATURDAY, August 15.—Under marching orders. A patrol out under Captain Gilmore.

MONDAY, August 17.—The pay-master commenced paying off the Regiment for four months. Greenbacks are now plenty, giving zest to many a game of cards, and adding some high-priced morsels from the sutler's wagon to our bill of fare.

Besides our large allotments, the quartermaster has expressed to friends at home ten thousand one hundred and five dollars from the Regiment, which is a snug little sum for four hundred men to send home.

The First Massachusetts cavalry are encamped about half a mile from us, the nearest they have been since we have been soldiering.

THURSDAY, August 20.—A load of express boxes just received from home, having come through in three or four days. Everything in good order, and contributed much to the temporal comfort of the recipients, being a reminder of sweet home to all of us.

FRIDAY, August 21.—A detail to-day for patrol and picket.

SATURDAY, August 22.—For a wonder, no details from the Regiment for any purpose.

SUNDAY, August 23.—A clergyman from Maine preached to us.

MONDAY, August 24.—Patrol out to-day under Captain Ives.

SUNDAY, August 30.—Inspected by General Terry, who expressed his gratification at the appearance and condition of the Tenth.

MONDAY, August 31.—Mustered for pay by Colonel Rogers, of the Second Rhode Island. General Sedgwick ordered from army head-quarters to strengthen his picket lines, and be ready to march at any moment.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.—Between two and three o'clock, P. M., by blunderingly reading an order, Captain Ives had the picket line under his command discharge their pieces, which caused a great commotion in camp, until the cause was discovered.

THURSDAY, September 3.—While Captain Ralph O. Ives was officer of the day, and in charge of the picket line, he dismounted at a house and went in to get a drink of milk. While inside seven guerillas made a dash at the house and demanded his instant surrender, which demand he complied with. On Sunday, a letter was brought by a citizen to the picket line, from Captain Ives to Colonel Parsons, giving an account of his capture, and stating that he was on his way to Richmond, was well, and treated well, and requested that his effects be sent home to his wife. This was the first capture of an able-bodied officer of the Regiment, Major Miller and Lieutenant Wheeler being the only other captures, and they were taken, desperately wounded, at Malvern Hill. Captain Ives always had a desire to be acquainted with all the "first families," and the opportunity was now afforded him to an unlimited extent, as he was for many months a prisoner in their hands, and had ample time to fully acquaint himself with their ideas of justice and mercy. A valuable horse was also captured with the captain.

SATURDAY, September 12.—Some time during the night orders came that a large reconnoitering party was to start in the direction of Culpepper, early in the morning; that the cavalry would be withdrawn from our neighborhood, and that we must hold ourselves in readiness to follow at short notice.

SUNDAY, September 13.—Spent a good share of the day speculating upon the prospect of affairs, but gained no far-

ther information; heard the occasional report of artillery, which showed that the move had commenced; nothing more definite.

MONDAY, September 14.—The same order was read again.

TUESDAY, September 15.—At half-past five, P. M., started from Warrenton and marched five miles, where we bivouacked for the night, within about a mile of Sulphur Springs, the famous resort of delicate pleasure-seekers in this part of Virginia.

WEDNESDAY, September 16.—Called up at an early hour, and after a hearty breakfast of coffee and hard bread, started at six, A. M., for Culpepper Court-house. Passed the hotel and surrounding buildings, or what is left of them, of Sulphur Springs, evidently once a fine place, but now bearing unmistakable evidence of the desolating hand of war; then crossed the Rappahannock on a corduroy bridge made by our troops, and marching some two miles further, passed through Jefferson City, a dilapidated, broken-down place, looking as though enterprise was dead and buried years ago. Some miles further forded the Tappahannock, the water being two and a half feet deep. Passed through another of these Virginia cities, called Eldorado, consisting of a saw and grist mill, and two or three dwellings. Aside from these, we hardly passed a house in the whole march of twenty miles. Reached our camping ground at half-past eight, P. M. The place is called Stone House Mountain.

We have with us a new pay-master, who arrived at Warrenton just before we started, and followed us to this place, where he is paying the brigade for July and August.

Received official notice of the well-deserved promotion of Colonel Eustis, to the rank of brigadier-general. He has commanded this brigade ever since Colonel Brown, of the Thirty-sixth New York, was wounded at Salem Hights, and Colonel Parsons has commanded the Tenth ever since.

THURSDAY, September 17.—Called up at three o'clock this morning, and stood in line of battle, muskets in hand, for an hour. The day was rainy, but the presence

of the pay-master made everything look pleasant to the soldiers.

SATURDAY, September 19.—To-day our Regiment was paid off to September first. The pay-master paid the Second Rhode Island, Thursday; the Seventh Massachusetts, Friday; and to-day came our turn, and we now rejoice in the possession of a few greenbacks.

In the afternoon moved a quarter of a mile, and pitched a regular camp, and made every preparation for a stay.

MONDAY, September 21.—Rumors that two hundred and fifty conscripts are on the way to fill up the Regiment.

TUESDAY, September 22.—Drew eight days' rations of hard bread, salt, sugar and coffee, which we have orders to carry on our backs when we march, a load for a mule.

As soon as the Regiment heard of Colonel Eustis' promotion, about three hundred dollars was immediately subscribed to purchase a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to him as a token of respect and esteem. The amount subscribed would have been much larger, but the enlisted men were only allowed to contribute twenty-five cents each.

Another subscription paper has been circulated through the Regiment, for the purpose of giving all an opportunity to make a testimonial of regard to their old commander, General McClellan. Similar papers were circulated in every Regiment in the army. The contributions were limited as follows, according to the rank of the givers: Rank and file, ten cents; sergeants, fifteen cents; lieutenants, one dollar; captains, a dollar and a half; majors and lieutenant-colonels, three dollars; colonels, five dollars; brigadier-generals, ten dollars; and major-generals, twenty dollars. After the contributions have been all collected, the money is to be used in purchasing a token of remembrance for the gallant founder of the army of the Potomac. Nearly every man in the Tenth threw in his mite. The army has not forgotten the services of "Little Mac."

THURSDAY, September 24.—Extra baggage ordered to be packed up, so it may be put on board the teams.

SATURDAY, September 26.—At dress parade an order was read, dismissing Captain Ralph O. Ives, of the Tenth, from the service of the United States, for violation of the forty-ninth article of war.

TUESDAY, September 29.—Detail of seventy-five men gone out, with wagons for forage. General Sedgwick inspected the camps.

THURSDAY, October 1.—At nightfall left Stone House Mountain, passing through Culpepper, and marched through rain and mud to Rappahannock Station, where we dropped the third brigade, and halted for breakfast at eight, A. M., Friday morning.

FRIDAY, October 2.—We were given time to cook our breakfast, but our efforts were nearly neutralized by the falling rain. Most of the men succeeded, however, and encased in rubber blankets, with our backs to the storm, did our best at being cheerful. Fancy our feelings, when empty cars, enough to carry twice our number, pass us, going in the same direction, and insultingly tooting at us as they shot by. Two brigades of us were left to march on in order to guard a military railroad, on which the trains went loaded one way. We were going the way they went empty, and it was raining hard, but there was no ride for us. It was not what we were enlisted for.

We halted a short time at Bealton Station, a dreary place, not a rail in sight, and started again, marching about a mile beyond the station, where we found a field with plenty of rails, and concluded this was the place for us to put up for the night. It was about four o'clock when we stopped, and after dark, before the rain followed our example.

SATURDAY, October 3.—This morning the sun made his welcome appearance, and we had pleasant weather for the day. Left our camping ground in the morning, and marched to Catlett's Station, where we left the first brigade and the division general, and marched to Bristow Station, where we arrived an hour before sunset, a weary lot

of fellows. An attempt was made to lay out a camp, but every one was so tired that it was postponed until the morrow.

SUNDAY, October 4.—Worked all day building a camp. The Thirty-third Massachusetts was here last, and they left plenty of good building material. It is a nice ground to camp on.

MONDAY, October 5.—Five wagons went to Manassas Junction for lumber for the hospital and head-quarters tents. One of the men straggled a short distance from the detail, and was fired at by guerillas, who followed along, watching for chances to plunder. The detail returned before dark.

TUESDAY, October 6. — A squad was detailed to go to Brentsville Court-house, after bricks for the General. Brentsville is the shire town of Prince William County, and is about three miles south of Bristow. That the detail *did* get bricks for the General, the appearance of the Court-house and clerk's office, both large brick buildings, will testify. With the Court-house, they commenced at the top to get bricks, beginning with the chimneys and working down, while with the clerk's office, they commenced at the bottom and worked up.

The clerk of the county carelessly left all the county records and papers, when he stepped out, and at this date they were in bad condition. The floors of four rooms were covered, fully two feet deep, with the papers and documents, some of great antiquity. A Company K man found two parchments, one a commission issued to Thomas Frerer, to be captain of a troop of horse in the Sixth regiment of light dragoons, United States army, signed by John Jay, and issued in the third year of our independence. The other was a certificate of membership of the Cincinnatus Society, to the same Thomas Frerer, and signed by H. Knox, secretary, and George Washington, president. Old deeds were plenty signed by Lord Fairfax and others, granting large tracts of land to different parties; marriage certificates of parties whose grandchildren, if they had

any, have long since joined them in the tomb, and the millions of papers that would accumulate in such a place, in two centuries of time. When next they begin to govern Prince William County, it is thought they will have to commence their county records where the war left off, and it is hoped they will appoint a county clerk who will take better care of his papers in future.

WEDNESDAY, October 7. — At Bristow Station. The whole division are guarding the railroad, and are strung from Rappahannock Station to this place. The cars left us a lot of express matter, to-day, from friends at home.

SATURDAY, October 10.—Ordered to be ready to march with eight days' rations.

SUNDAY, October 11.—Inspection at ten, A. M. A little note from the Pelham (Mass.) Sunday-school children, was read to the Regiment, and a package of tracts, which they sent, was distributed.

TUESDAY, October 13.—This morning, at four o'clock, our brigade left Bristow Station and marched to the front as far as Warrenton Junction, and there formed line of battle to cover the retreat of our forces, that were at this time falling back. Lay in this position until our corps came up, when we again took up our march, and about three o'clock, Wednesday morning, halted and bivouacked at Kettle Run, about a mile and a half from where we started in the morning.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.—Packed up at daylight and moved to the rear. Considerable cannonading all day. Marched through Bristow Station, Manassas Junction, and reached the fortifications of Centerville about three, P. M. The whole army appears to be concentrating at this point, troops arriving from all directions. Wormy crackers are being issued to the men. We had made calculations to stay at Bristow, and had hardly finished comfortable quarters, when this movement of the army took place, and we were obliged to vacate.

THURSDAY, October 15. — This morning, marched out

about two miles from Centerville, and about a mile from Chantilly. Here threw up rifle-pits and breastworks. The efforts of General Lee to get on the Bull Run field first, were thwarted by Meade, and there was no fight here.

Capt. Fred Barton, who had been acting assistant adjutant-general to General Eustis, went to Fairfax Station to see his father off, and was gobbled up by Mosby and taken to Richmond to keep Captain Ives company. Heavy artillery firing in the direction of Manassas Junction.

FRIDAY, October 16.—Raining all day. No firing heard. Details from the different regiments have been throwing up rifle-pits, and chopping wood in front of us.

SATURDAY, October 17.—The Thirty-seventh returned from New York and took their place in the brigade.

MONDAY, October 19.—Advanced to Gainesville. Skirmishing was going on with the retreating enemy, when we arrived there, and we were ordered out and started after them again. Something changed the mind of the commander, and we were withdrawn and sent back into the pines to bivouac for the night. The usual rain attended our first day's march, but ceased before we reached Gainesville. We were about to make ourselves comfortable for the night, when all at once we are reminded that the enemy is not very far in advance. The boom of the artillery, and the bursting of shells, showed us that we were liable to be engaged at any moment. It did not take long to pack up, and the Regiment started up the road on the double-quick. Did not go far when brought to a halt, and after listening awhile, everything having become quiet, went back to camp, and this time finally laid down for rest. The sounds that alarmed us were caused by the rebels throwing a few shells into the camp of the Third corps.

TUESDAY, October 20.—Started in the morning for New Baltimore, arriving about three, P. M., and expected to stay some time. Our foragers went out, and this being an old camping ground of ours, and being well acquainted with the "lay of the land," they soon returned with a decided

odor of mutton about their persons. Generals pitched their tents, and camps were laid out, but this did not prevent picking up and marching to Warrenton that night. It was after dark when they started, and crossing creeks and mud-holes in the night, was not agreeable pastime. Halted about a mile and a half from the town, and lay all night.

WEDNESDAY, October 21.—Moved into camp with the expectation of remaining several days. Pitched tents nicely, and cleaned up camp as well as we could and slept there one night.

THURSDAY, October 22.—Were ordered to take up position near our old camp. A strong picket was thrown out, and for the third time preparing to make a short stay. We are much surprised to find ourselves back here, after an absence of a month, and after marching so far, and still more surprised to find ourselves cut out of the contemplated easy job on the railroad.

FRIDAY, October 23.—At night received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

SATURDAY, October 24.—Drew clothing and blankets. The advance of the cold weather necessitated the distribution of warmer clothing.

WEDNESDAY, October 28.—Details were out from the Regiment cutting wood for fires, and then the teams brought in one load to each company. At dress parade at half past four, several orders were read, one of which was to the effect that a private of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania was to be shot, Friday, the 30th.

THURSDAY, October 29.—Drew a ration of beans. This was a rarity at this time.

SATURDAY, October 31.—Mustered for pay by Lieutenant Colonel Montague, of the Thirty-seventh.

SUNDAY, November 1.—Brigade review by General Eustis.

MONDAY, November 2.—Reviewed by General Sedgwick.

THURSDAY, November 5.—One day's ration of soft bread issued.

FRIDAY, November 6.—Drew rations to make the quantity on hand up to eight days. In the afternoon, notified to be prepared to march to-morrow morning.

FIGHT AT RAPPAHANNOCK STATION.

SATURDAY, November 7.—Awakened at four, A. M., and about seven left our camp near Warrenton, and marched to Rappahannock Station. The Fifth and Sixth corps were on this road, and to the latter was given the privilege of dislodging the enemy and capturing or driving him across the river. We formed line of battle, threw out skirmishers, and advanced, pushing the rebels into their fortifications, from which they disputed our advance. The infantry firing was spirited, but to the artillery was given the task of dislodging them from their protective earthworks. The Tenth was posted as a support for artillery, being with the Seventh battery detached from Eustis' and joined to Shaler's brigade. In its first position they suffered the whole loss for the day, two men in Company I being mortally wounded by a shell. Simeon P Smith, of Holyoke, had his left leg shattered at the knee, and died at ten o'clock, P. M. Smith displayed great presence of mind and coolness. When his leg was shattered he took out his handkerchief and tied it around his leg, and then put his bayonet through it and twisted it up so as to stop the flow of blood.

Joseph Ungerer of West Springfield, had all the fingers of the left hand shot away, and the three first fingers of his right hand, besides a piece of flesh the size of a man's hand torn out of his left thigh. He afterwards died in hospital, from the effects of his severe wound.

Just before sundown the Tenth was moved to the right, to support battery C of the First Rhode Island artillery. They made excellent firing; each shot seemed to tell, bursting over the fort or on the parapet.

Between sundown and dark a charge was made on the first redoubt by General Russell's brigade, led by its gallant commander. There was just enough of daylight for us

to see them advance, and enough of darkness to give the greatest grandeur to the cracking rifles and vomiting cannon. It was a time of most exciting interest. They advance rapidly and steadily, gain the hill, mount the walls, and turn the guns on the flying enemy. Then what a shout from our line of battle, and the men who had taken the fort.

Adjutant Brewster's horse received a ball in the neck, near the breast.

The result of the engagement was a complete success. A large number of prisoners were captured, in all from twelve to fifteen hundred, including the famous "Louisiana Tigers." Physically, they were a fine set of men, strong, robust and athletic. As they marched past us they appeared jolly and lively. Some remarked that they were better off than we were; others said, "We are going to see Father Abraham and get some soft bread."

At night we laid on our arms. Soon after sundown an order came that no fires would be allowed, but shortly after, permission was given to make small fires to cook coffee. The adjoining fences were immediately called into requisition, and fires were built, and the inner man refreshed.

SUNDAY, November 8.—This morning moved a mile and a half to the left, and in the afternoon were sent across the river and put upon picket duty.

MONDAY, November 9.—Re-crossed the river. Marched to Kelly's Ford to rejoin our brigade, who were doing duty at that point. Shaler's brigade stopped at Rappahannock Station.

TUESDAY, November 10.—A heavy detail from the Tenth was sent to guard a train going to Warrenton Junction after supplies.

WEDNESDAY, November 11.—The detail sent to Warrenton Junction returned about two o'clock this afternoon.

THURSDAY, November 12.—Left Kelly's Ford at daylight to join our corps, which held an advanced position. Marched to Brandy Station early in the afternoon, and en-

camped on the farm of John Minor Botts, before the war a distinguished Southern statesman, and whose sympathies were always for the Union.

Our new chaplain, Rev. Mr. Perkins of Montague, Mass., arrived this evening. Received orders to make ourselves comfortable for nine or ten days.

FRIDAY, November 13.—Many of the men are out of rations, although they are supposed to have six days' on hand.

SUNDAY, November 15.—Heavy cannonading a portion of the day. An issue of clothing was made.

MONDAY, November 16.—Inspected to-day by Brigade Inspector Young. At dress parade, square formed and a prayer by Chaplain Perkins, the first for a long time.

WEDNESDAY, November 18.—The railroad is repaired once more, and trains are running to Culpepper.

THURSDAY, November 19.—The pay-master has arrived, and is paying off the brigade.

FRIDAY, November 20.—Corps reviewed by Major-General Sedgwick and several English army officers.

SUNDAY, November 22.—The pay-master began disbursing to the Tenth for two months' service.

MONDAY, November 23.—Inspected by General Eustis. More particular attention was paid to the condition of shoes and clothing.

TUESDAY, November 24.—The Regiment was ordered to be in readiness to move at an early hour in the morning. Clothing and supplies had been issued to the men, and everything was in readiness for an early start. The morning was stormy, and the movement was postponed.

WEDNESDAY, November 25.—Ordered to be ready to move at daylight to-morrow, with five days' rations. Lieutenant Terry S. Noble received his discharge, and started for home.

MARCH TO MINE RUN.

THURSDAY, November 26.—Before dawn, reveille was sounded, and with five days' rations the great army was on its legs, and an hour later was moving in three columns

toward the lower fords of the Rapidan. The third division of the Sixth corps was guarding the trains, or at least were well in the rear. The surface of the ground was full of water from the recent rains, and the moving column trampled it into a soft, adhesive mud, into which artillery and wagon wheels sank to the hubs. But slow progress was made, and at night only about eight miles of march had been accomplished. At dusk, entered a wilderness of almost interminable length, not so much on account of the distance, as the tedious movements of the column, which became blocked in front and, of course, obstructed the movements of the entire army. For hours they jostled along, moving a few feet at a time, and then halting a few minutes; moving again, and continuing this until the last particle of patience was exhausted, and the weary men sank to the ground and slept, from sheer exhaustion. About midnight the obstructions in front were overcome, and they marched rapidly forward, and in a short time reached the bank of the Rapidan at Jacobs Mills. A single pontoon bridge had been thrown across, and on this the column passed over and bivouacked on the south bank of the river, which had now been crossed by this portion of the army for the first time. Here rested for the night.

FRIDAY, November 27.—Rested until four o'clock in the afternoon, heavy firing continuing the whole time from different points along our front, indicating that our advance had encountered the enemy at different crossings. At a quarter past four, the firing on our immediate left became more rapid, until it seemed to be one continuous rattle of musketry. The sound grew louder and seemingly nearer, indicating that our forces were either falling back, or that the position of the combatants was moving towards our right flank.

Our division was moved to the left and placed in line of battle, waiting anxiously to hear from the front, where the battle was raging with great fury. Artillery now began to be used, and the rattle of musketry was almost drowned by

the rapid discharges of cannon. The rattle of canister could be distinctly heard. While waiting in suspense, the shades of evening gradually settled down, and the conflict subsided. We rested on our arms at night, and were ordered to be ready to move instantly. Toward midnight, the "general" was sounded, and hastily packing up, we prepared to move, and thirteen extra cartridges were served to each man. In the evening a prayer-meeting was held.

SATURDAY, November 28.—At one o'clock, A. M., we commenced our march, moving towards the battle-ground of yesterday, but finally turning to the left and moving in a south-easterly direction. At daylight, reached a place called "Robinson's Farm," and halted for breakfast, having made a march through the wilderness in good time. The rain commenced falling, and at the same time skirmish firing commenced, apparently quite near us, but on following the sound, as we soon after did, it seemed to recede. The rain poured steadily down, and the roads were becoming very bad, when we emerged from one of the by-ways with which the entire State of Virginia is intersected, and came out upon a turnpike or plank-road, running, as near as could be determined, east and west. Here, turning to the right, came up with portions of the First, Second and Third army corps, who seemed to be massed at this point. As we moved on this turnpike, a battery to the right of us opened, but we could not see what they were firing at. We lay through the night in a swamp hole, the drizzling rain pouring down at intervals, and rendering our position an unenviable one.

SUNDAY, November 29.—At daylight we (the Third division) were ordered to report to General Warren, at Robinson's Farm. Moving out of the swampy pines into the open field, we waited some time for the Second corps to get under way, when we were to follow. The wind blew cold, and the air was raw and chilly. At last we were on the way, and marched through the woods again; halted in a thick grove of small trees, and received orders to load our

pieces and build no fires. Passing on again, a fifteen minutes' march brought us to the camp of the Second cavalry division, at a place called "Good Hope Church," on the Orange Court-house and Fredericksburg plank-road; passing this place, we moved westerly towards Gordonsville, on the plank-road, the enemy, it was said, being two or three miles to the front. Heavy firing now commenced in our rear, Stuart having attacked our wagon train and captured some of the wagons, but was immediately forced to relinquish them, as our cavalry, roused by the firing, hastily remounted and pursued him, supported by the First brigade of our division. Firing now came from the front, from the rear, and from the right. The only open point seemed to be towards the South. Many inquiries were made in a jocular way, for "the rear," but no one could tell where it was.

We filed into a piece of woods, and building fires prepared to rest for the night. Pickets were thrown out, and we rested comfortably until morning, though the night was bitter cold, and the wind blew keenly from the north.

MONDAY, November 30.—At daylight, moved from the wood and massed behind a ridge, for a short time previous to moving forward into position. Finally we were posted in a small piece of pine woods in line of battle, the Seventh and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts being in the front line, and the Second Rhode Island and Tenth Massachusetts in the second line. Skirmishing commenced early in the day, the skirmish line being but a short distance in advance of the front line of battle, and the bullets fired by the enemy came rattling through the trees into our lines. We remained through the day, expecting orders to advance at any moment. It was ordered that a charge be made at eight o'clock. No fires were allowed in the early part of the day, but during the afternoon, the weather being extremely cold, we built fires, and the smoke betrayed our position to the enemy, who fired a few shell over and around us, but doing no damage. At sunset received

orders to be in readiness for an instant removal, and at dark marched some distance to the rear, where we lay through the night.

TUESDAY, December 1.—In same position as last night, though circumstances indicated that before another morning dawned we would evacuate the position. The Tenth were detailed for picket, also a regiment from each of the other brigades of the division. Soon after being posted, we were informed that the army was to fall back during the night. The movement to commence at nine o'clock, P M.

CHAPTER XI.

Back from Mine Run to Brandy Station—Winter quarters—Re-enlistments in the Tenth—Presentation to General Eustis—March to James City—To Madison Court-house—Back to camp—Across the Rapidan—The Wilderness campaign—Terrible fighting and severe losses—Death of Lieutenants Ashley and Midgley—Spottsylvania and the battle there—A night skirmish—List of casualties from May fifth to eleventh—The battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, May twelfth, and the casualties in the Tenth—Severe fighting, May eighteenth—Off on the Bowling Green road—Tearing up railroads.

WEDNESDAY, December 2.—The weather favored our movements, being cold enough to stiffen the mud and the wind blowing from the south toward us. Although the moving column could be heard a long distance, it did not reach the ears of the enemy, and the main army withdrew in safety. At three, A. M., we commenced drawing in our pickets, and in a short time were in line ready to march. Some delay occurred in getting the pickets of the Second corps drawn in, so that it was four o'clock before we were ready to move. The road was a good one, and, once on it, we passed over the space in an incredibly short time, inasmuch as at seven o'clock we overtook the main body of the Second corps, which had started five hours previous. Our rations had been so much reduced that but few of the men had more than a single meal remaining.

At ten minutes past ten, we reached the Rapidan at what is known as Culpepper Mine Ford, having marched thirteen miles in less than six hours, a portion of the way through mud and swamp holes impassable to anything but an army. Once across, we fancied a little time would be given us for rest and a little sleep, but we were disappointed; orders were given to hurry up our breakfast, and though it was past noon we did hurry up, and at one o'clock were again on the road to Brandy Station, distance twelve miles.

Started on our weary way, thoroughly tired, and it was with difficulty we could keep our eyes open, encouraged by the idea that we were to find a resting-place for the night and be able to get something to eat. On we floundered, sinking to the knees in mud, or stumbling over the deep ruts cut in the road by wagons and artillery. For one, two, three, four hours we stumbled along, the weary men dropping on the ground at every temporary rest, and groaning with hunger and fatigue.

The sun went down, but still the army marched on, and at last halted a few miles from the old camp-ground.

THURSDAY, December 3.—About noon arrived on our old camp-ground on the John Minor Botts farm. His residence is only a mile and a half from here. Quite a religious movement is going on at present in the Regiment, inaugurated by some of the faithful in Company I. Meetings are being frequently held, and much interest is felt in the religious exercises. At night the Tenth were put on marching orders again.

TUESDAY, December 8.—It is almost demonstrated to a certainty, that we shall spend the balance of the winter at this place, and details are made with two wagons to bring logs to make huts for the soldiers. Comfortable quarters were thus provided for officers and men, and the Regiment fared better as regard rations than at any time since leaving Brightwood.

TUESDAY, December 15.—The Sixth corps was reviewed by General Meade and the Russian naval officers.

FRIDAY, December 18.—Mr. O. W Wilcox of Springfield is a visitor in camp, looking for recruits for enlistment on the quota of Springfield.

SUNDAY, December 20.—A lot of express matter arrived for the men, fresh from Massachusetts. The weather is quite cold and fuel is getting scarce.

WEDNESDAY, December 23.—Up to this time sixty-five men in the Regiment have re-enlisted for three years more service, if necessary, to crush out the rebellion.

THURSDAY, December 24.—The orders in regard to re-enlistments read to the Regiment. A furlough of thirty-five days is to be granted to every man re-enlisting.

FRIDAY, December 25.—Christmas. The men still drawing wood for building purposes.

MONDAY, December 28.—The Fifth Vermont regiment started for home this morning, and the First Long Island will go to-morrow, the requisite number having re-enlisted for three years more service. About a hundred of the Tenth have as yet re-enlisted, but probably more will, when those who have done so start on their thirty-five days' furlough. There remain but a few days longer for the men to determine what they will do, as after January 5th no bounties will be paid except the hundred dollars provided for by the bounty law of 1862. The sergeant-major, three first-sergeants and four other sergeants have re-enlisted in this Regiment. The first one to put down his name for three years more service was George S. Greene, first-sergeant of Company F

Most of the men have their winter huts built, and are living in them; some are not quite so fortunate, and will sleep under their shelters a few nights longer. The huts are built of logs, with tents for roofs. The size of the house is six feet by ten on the ground. The walls are about four feet high. A fire-place and door occupy one end of the house, while the bunks are put up on the other end. Each bed is made for two, the first about six inches from the ground, and the other about three feet. This leaves a kitchen, parlor, and sitting-room six feet square, for four persons to live in and entertain visitors.

TUESDAY, December 29.—Seventy of the re-enlisted men are sworn in for three years more, by Adjutant Brewster.

THURSDAY, December 31.—Mustered for pay by Lieutenant-Colonel Harlow of the Seventh Massachusetts.

FRIDAY, January 1.—Orders to be ready to leave camp, by railroad, at a moment's notice. Wheaton's brigade left

last night, and it is rumored they have gone to Harper's Ferry.

SATURDAY, January 2.—The re-enlisted men of nine companies were mustered in for three years more service, by Captain Smith of General Terry's staff.

SUNDAY, January 3.—Re-enlisted men of Company F mustered in. Services conducted by the chaplain of the Second Rhode Island.

MONDAY, January 4.—Re-enlisted men paid off by Major Ely of the army. Snow fell to a depth of three inches. Orders to be ready to march, with five days' rations and twenty extra rounds of cartridges.

TUESDAY, January 5.—The marching orders are countermanded.

WEDNESDAY, January 6.—Shaler's brigade, of our division, went off last night, by rail, between eleven and twelve o'clock. General Terry, commanding the division, went with them.

FRIDAY, January 8.—It is rumored that Shaler's brigade has gone to Sandusky, O., to guard prisoners. Our brigade is, for the present, attached to General Howe's (Second) division.

SATURDAY, January 9.—Nine new recruits came on for the Regiment.

SUNDAY, January 10.—Startling rumors by the way of the pole. The Regiment is *surely* (this time) going to Sandusky, O , to guard prisoners of war. The rumor did not come to be a verity.

SATURDAY, January 23.—A camp guard was established.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.—Grand dress parade. General Eustis, wife and son were present, and Colonel Parsons, returned from leave of absence, just in time to take command.

THURSDAY, January 28.—Colonel Parsons discontinued the camp guard, with the exception of a corporal and six men.

SUNDAY, January 31.—Services were held in the new chapel, which was being built by the chaplain.

WEDNESDAY, February 3.—The want of a suitable place to hold religious services, in the winter, being sadly felt, our worthy chaplain, Rev. Mr. Perkins, set about the task of erecting a chapel. Applying to the proper authorities, he procured the use of six teams for a day, and with a volunteer party, started for the woods, three miles away. The logs were cut and brought that day, and the work of erection commenced the next. In a few days, the walls were up to the hight of five and a half feet, plastered with mud, and ready for the roof, which was furnished in the shape of a large fly or tent cover, by that noble organization, the Christian Commission. The stove was also furnished by them. The size of the chapel was seventeen by twenty-three feet, and seated about one hundred persons. The inside was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The chapel was dedicated this evening. The opening prayer and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Perkins of the Tenth; sermon by Rev. Mr. Roberts of the Fourth Vermont; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Beugless of the Second Rhode Island. The choir was led by Lieutenant Cotrell of the Tenth, who did himself great credit. Among those gathered, were General Eustis and wife, and Lieutenant Boynes and wife, of the staff, and other officers. The Regimental colors were put up, to help decorate the chapel.

The redoubtable major soon after took it into his head that the chapel would be a most suitable place to practice the bayonet exercise in, and sent to the chaplain and demanded the key to the door. The chaplain naturally objected, but after a peremptory order from the major, delivered up the key, and it was used as a drill-room until the return to the Regiment of Colonel Parsons, who, upon a representation of the case being made to him, ordered the return of the key to the chaplain, and its return to the use for which it was originally built. The major never was satisfied with the choice of chaplain, as he had championed the appointment of a particular friend of his, and failing, took this way to gratify his spite toward Chaplain Perkins.

THURSDAY, February 4.—A meeting was held in the chapel for the purpose of organizing a lyceum. The organization was completed, and the following officers were chosen: President, Capt. George W. Bigelow; vice-president, Capt. William Streeter; secretary, Serg. H. M. Converse; treasurer, Corp. William S. Jones; editor, Serg. Roslyn W. Bowles. Meetings of the lyceum are to be held once a week.

FRIDAY, February 5.—At night, orders were received to be in readiness to march at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, with three days' rations.

SATURDAY, February 6.—Eight o'clock, but no movement, only orders to be in readiness. At noon, cannonading commenced near the Rapidan, and continued all the afternoon. A little before night-fall, musketry firing commenced, and continued two hours, and some of the time it was very heavy. At eight, P. M., the firing ceased, and soon after the southern horizon was red with the camp-fires of the enemy.

SUNDAY, February 7.—Some firing heard, but it seems further off. Picket duty has to be kept up, and the pickets are stationed five miles from the camp.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.—The re-enlisted men of the Tenth started for home on thirty-five days' furlough.

THURSDAY, February 11.—Colonel Parsons left for home to-day. He joins the re-enlisted veterans at Washington.

FRIDAY, February 12.—Major Parker is now in command, and battalion drills are instituted. What is left of the Regiment is consolidated into four companies. Had a regular guard mounting this morning.

SATURDAY, February 13.—The recruits are inspected this morning by Captain Weatherell. The last batch of re-enlisted men left for home.

SUNDAY, February 14.—The brigade band, which is the old Tenth band re-organized, and led by Burdick A. Stewart, arrived in camp and reported to brigade headquarters.

MONDAY, February 15.—A heavy snow-storm, and the major takes off all the sentinels but one.

TUESDAY, February 16.—The sergeants are all ordered to report to Captain Bishop, for instruction in bayonet exercise.

WEDNESDAY, February 17.—Blustering and cold, especially at night, which was one of the coldest yet experienced.

FRIDAY, February 19.—General Eustis was presented with an elegant sword by the Tenth Regiment. The presentation speech was made by Major Parker, and briefly replied to by the General, as he accepted the token of their kind regard and esteem. He showed much feeling when he alluded to the brave men who had fallen in battle.

SATURDAY, February 20.—Mr. Burdick A. Stewart, the leader of the brigade band which have been here less than a fortnight, died very suddenly in the hospital.

SUNDAY, February 21.—The remains of Mr. Stewart were carried to the station this forenoon, to be sent home to his friends. A band of the Second division played funeral dirges, and it was a solemn occasion.

Our chaplain preached a sermon this afternoon, from Psalms 90: 12, "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

MONDAY, February 22.—The drills are dispensed with today, as it is Washington's birthday. Had dress parade and prayer in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, February 23.—Grand corps review by General Sedgwick. General Eustis had the command of the division.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.—Brigade drill by Colonel Edwards. The pay-master has arrived.

THURSDAY, February 25.—Paid off to January first.

FRIDAY, February 26.—Rumors of a movement by our corps. The return of our pickets in the afternoon, that had been sent out in the morning, gave some color to the stories, and as night drew near we had more tangible evidence that it was not all a rumor. Early in the evening, orders for

"one day's rations," and at midnight to be "ready to march at nine o'clock to-morrow morning."

SATURDAY, February 27.—At nine o'clock in line, leaving the sick in camp and taking only a blanket, overcoat, and four days' rations. Marched straight across the fields of deserted plantations—past the residence of John Minor Botts, a peace Unionist, for the Union, but opposed to the war—through the village of the Third corps, comfortable and neat—through Culpepper, uncomfortable and dirty, and out on the dusty road that leads to Madison Court-house. Soon are left behind the line of infantry pickets, and by and by the cavalry outposts, and then we are in the enemy's country. It is plain to be seen that the army is new to these parts. Cavalry scouts may have passed, but not an army. Soldiers read aright the sign, *the fences are all standing*. We see, too, the nakedness of the land. Women and children, with here and there an *old* man, is all the population the war and rebel conscription have left. Halt for the night at James City, seventeen miles from camp, a distance that on these dry, hard roads has told its story on every foot in the corps; a story of sore toes and blistered heels. James City consists of one large house, a barn, and a building that once was a store. These, with a few out-buildings known here as "nigger huts," constitute the "city."

After supper we end the day by going on picket, a hard, but necessary duty. Those not on duty spread their blankets, and on the steep hill-side, in an open field where the horses of Kilpatrick's troopers have trodden the ground to the hardness of the beaten road, try to snatch the necessary sleep. Vain effort; the stony soil refuses to rest the weary bones, and the chill south-east wind works itself through blankets and overcoats.

SUNDAY, February 28.—The longest night has its morning, and the Regiment was up in good season, building fires, sipping coffee, and preparing for another day's work, which is but a repetition of yesterday, except we limp to-

day, where we walked before, and lay down now, where we halted then. By short marches we arrive in the afternoon at Robertson's river, halted two or three hours, and crossed; went some two miles, and formed line of battle within a mile and a half of Madison Court-house. The Jersey brigade go on to the Court-house. Ours form line of battle, to hold the crossing. The rest of the corps camp near by, on the north side of the river. In these positions we remain, while Custer, with fifteen hundred picked cavalry, makes a raid on Charlottesville. In line of battle, without tents or shelter of any kind, except such as old soldiers improvise any where, we experience the beauties of a north-east rainstorm, that came quietly down nearly all night, and freezing as it fell, covered everything with ice.

MONDAY, February 29.—It rained incessantly, and part of the time with snow and sleet. On the whole, it was the most disagreeable day for months.

TUESDAY, March 1.—This afternoon the rain has turned to snow, which covered everything with a white mantle, and then the storm was over. At four, P. M., the cavalry came in, and at dark we re-crossed the river and encamped a mile this side. Dark and stormy, and mud several inches deep.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—Returned to camp, a long day's work, but most of the way the roads were good, the sun melted off the light snow, the air was cool and bracing, and the men were in good spirits. The cavalry had a few prisoners, and about fifty contrabands. The attack on Charlottesville was not successful, but was made mainly as a diversion in favor of Kilpatrick, who was making things lively around Richmond, about this time.

MONDAY, March 7.—Battalion and company drills resumed. General David A. Russell is appointed to the Second division, Sixth corps, General Howe being detailed in Washington.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—Private Reed of Company K, ran a foot race with a Second Rhode Island man, for a purse

of fifty dollars. Reed won, beating his opponent twenty paces; distance, one hundred and twenty yards.

THURSDAY, March 17.—Division review by General Neil.

FRIDAY, March 18.—Colonel Parsons and some of the veterans are returning from home. About fifty recruits, designed for Shaler's brigade, have arrived, and that brigade having gone to Ohio, they are temporarily attached to the Tenth.

SATURDAY, March 19.—A detail from the Vermont brigade passed the camp; said they had been down to the station cleaning up, preparatory to a review of the army of the Potomac by Generals Grant and Meade.

MONDAY, March 21.—The chaplain of the Second Rhode Island lectured on "Home," in the chapel of the Tenth, followed by remarks by Chaplain Perkins, reflecting upon how much the influence of home restrains many from vice, and what a blessing a Christian home is to a nation. He contrasted our condition with that of France, in this respect. Without home, and its restraining and purifying influences, universal anarchy and strife, and all their accompanying evils, would prevail.

TUESDAY, March 22.—Quite a little fall of snow, some inch and a half. The men had quite a spirited snow-balling, to relieve the *ennui* of camp life.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—The snow was six inches deep this morning, but is melting rapidly.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The sick are being sent off, which is a sure sign of a movement of the army. Orders received at noon to be in readiness to be inspected by General Grant, at two, P M. The time appointed arrived, but no General.

MONDAY, March 28.—Wheaton's brigade returned to-day.

THURSDAY, March 31.—Orders that men in the army, having served on the sea two years, can be transferred to the navy. "None others need apply."

SATURDAY, April 2.—The pay-master is in camp, paying off the brigade.

TUESDAY, April 12.—Reviewed by General Getty, our new division commander.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—A picked party from the Tenth and Thirty-seventh have a match game of wicket. The Tenth came off victorious by two tallies.

FRIDAY, April 15.—Dress parade; the brigade band played its liveliest strains. Our sutler sells out his goods at auction. The orders are that the sutlers shall all be away by to-morrow.

SATURDAY, April 16.—The sutlers all left for Washington.

SUNDAY, April 17.—Services by Rev. Mr. Buddington of Brooklyn, N. Y

MONDAY, April 18.—Grand corps review by Generals Grant, Meade, and Sedgwick. A match game of ball played by a picked nine of the Tenth, against a nine of the Second Rhode Island. The Tenth boys, as usual, came off victorious, beating them eight tallies.

TUESDAY, April 19.—The whole Regiment is out target shooting by companies. This duty is ordered for every day.

SATURDAY, April 23.—A match game of wicket was played between twenty-five of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, and the same from the Tenth. The latter won as usual.

TUESDAY, April 26.—A match game of base ball between the Second Rhode Island and the Tenth. The Tenth were victorious.

THURSDAY, April 28.—The officers of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Tenth played a match game of base ball. Victory did not perch itself on the shoulder straps, as it always had on the privates of the Tenth, and our officers were badly beaten.

SATURDAY, April 30.—The game to-day was base ball, and was played between the First New Jersey and the Tenth. Massachusetts beats Jersey fifteen to thirteen.

TUESDAY, May 3.—Company I plays Company G a game of base ball, and beats them twelve tallies. Orders to be ready to march at four o'clock, to morrow morning. A

column of our troops can be seen moving towards Culpepper.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.—Packed up and formed line at four, and soon afterwards the whole army of the Potomac, of which the Tenth was a small part, broke camp, and made a severe march of eighteen miles to the Rapidan, crossing that stream at Germania Ford, forming line of battle, and bivouacking for the night on the south bank. This was the last real sound night's rest the Regiment enjoyed until it was relieved, its term of service having expired. The day was hot, and the march severe. Nearly all the men started with a shelter tent, a rubber and a woolen blanket, and an overcoat; but long before reaching the Ford, each man had relieved himself of one or more of these articles.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

THURSDAY, May 5.—The Tenth marched with the brigade, moving at daylight. Nothing of interest occurred until nearly noon, when General Wheaton, leading the advance of our division, came upon the enemy strongly posted in the Wilderness. The rebels seemed fully informed of all the operations of the Federal army in advance through spies and scouts. They had the advantage in a thorough knowledge of the country, while to the Federal generals, it was an almost unknown region, densely wooded and tangled with underbrush, making artillery and cavalry useless, and where the myriads of sharp-shooters belonging to the confederate army might ply their terrible avocation with fearful effect on our lines, and receive comparatively no injury in return. As soon as the head of the column became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy, line of battle was immediately formed with the Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island in the front line and on Wheaton's right, while the Seventh and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts composed the second line—a noble brigade of New England men.

Colonel Parsons was ordered by General Eustis, com-

manding the brigade, to throw out skirmishers, and companies H and F were deployed across the front of the two advanced regiments. In this position the whole line rested until half-past three, when the skirmishers, who were only three rods in front of the line of battle, were ordered to advance, which they did, quickly followed up by the whole line. The woods here were so dense, and retarded the advance, that the line was obliged to "forward by the right of companies to the front." Advanced about half a mile when, suddenly, the skirmishers became hotly engaged with the enemy. The firing commenced some distance to the left of the Tenth, and was taken up as our troops approached, until it became general along the whole line. At this juncture Lieutenant Eaton, of the skirmishers, was shot through the leg and disabled, and obliged to retire from the field. The skirmishers from Company F, and part of Company H, fell back on the Regiment; but a portion of the latter company, under command of Lieutenant Midgley, were unable to retire, as they were now between the Second Rhode Island and the enemy, and exposed to a terrible infantry fire from both sides. They were obliged to lie flat on the ground, and kept up a fire on the enemy in that position. The firing of the confederates at this time was perfectly terrific. Men who had been in all the battles of the war up to this time, say they never saw anything like it. It seemed to come from two or three lines of battle, one above the other—a perfect hail of balls. The Second Rhode Island, at this time, formed the extreme right of our line engaged, and of course had to take an almost enfilading fire from the enemy, whose line extended a long distance beyond theirs, and who could thus throw their whole attention to the right of that Regiment. It could not stand the terrible ordeal to which it was subjected, and it gave way in some confusion, and then a most destructive fire was poured into the right flank of the Tenth. Men dropped like leaves of autumn, still the line wavered not. The ground was being literally covered

with the wounded, the dying, and the dead. When the regiment on the right of the Tenth broke, the skirmishers, who had been caught between the lines of battles, endeavored to get back to our line; a large proportion succeeded, but several, among them the gallant Midgley, received mortal wounds while endeavoring to get to their proper position in the line. Midgley was shot through the knee, and the bone was terribly shattered, rendering amputation necessary. All this time not an enemy could be seen. Perfectly covered by the woods and abattis, we could only fire at the direction of the flashes of light, and puffs of smoke from their rifles, while our men could undoubtedly be very distinctly seen by them. The Thirty-seventh was quickly advanced to the position vacated by the Second, and became at once engaged, partially drawing the fire that had been concentrated on the Tenth. The Tenth stood this terrible ordeal of fire until they had expended all their ammunition, and were then promptly relieved by the Seventh, under command of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Harlow.

Here fell West Springfield's noble son and soldier, Lieut. William Arthur Ashley, while waving his sword in front of his company, cheering them on by word and example. He was shot through the head, the ball passing directly over the right eye, and fell, expiring instantly. His last words were, "Forward boys," to his beloved soldiers. The Tenth, upon being relieved, fell back to the crest of the hill, and were there supplied with more ammunition; then fell back nearer the road, and staid until nine o'clock, when they again moved forward over the ground where the hard fighting of the day had been done. The enemy had retired some distance from his former position, and the Tenth passed over to where had been his line of battle and lay on their arms. The result of the firing could be seen in the large number of rebel dead with which the ground was thickly strewn. When the firing ceased, four men of Company I took the lifeless form of their beloved commander,

wrapped in his blanket and carried it to where they had left the Regiment. But it had moved to another position, and they were obliged to leave their precious burden after attaching to it the name, rank and regiment, intending to return as soon as possible and give it proper burial. This intention was frustrated by the constant moving of the Regiment, and to other hands was left the solemn task.

The Tenth rested all night on their arms, where had been the enemy's line of battle, with skirmishers out still further to the front. The casualties for the day in the Regiment footed up one hundred and fifteen, killed and wounded; about one-third the whole number engaged.

FRIDAY, May 6.—Called up before daylight. The enemy had retired, about half a mile, during the night. The Tenth was now doing duty with the Second corps, and was placed in the second line of battle. The Massachusetts veteran brigade, consisting of the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifth-ninth regiments, was in their immediate front, and a movement on the enemy was at once commenced. The front line became engaged about ten o'clock, and continued the action nearly an hour, suffering terribly in officers and men, the Fifty-seventh losing two hundred and fifty-one, out of an aggregate of five hundred and forty-five. The Fifty-sixth lost seventy-six killed, wounded and prisoners, and the Fifty-eighth thirty-four. The loss in the Fifty-ninth was comparatively small. The above regiments were all re-enlisted veterans, and nearly every man had been under fire. The roar of musketry was continuous through the day, with occasional advantages to both sides. The Second brigade, of which the Tenth was a part, was moved from point to point, as occasion required, suffering the loss of twelve men, and one officer. Captain Shurtleff was severely wounded for the third time, now by a minie ball through the arm. After noon the Second brigade retired to the left of the road, taking position behind some breastworks that had been thrown up the night before, and lay until nearly dark, when they

were relieved by a brigade of the Second corps, and ordered to rejoin their own (Sixth) corps, on the extreme right. Much as they disliked the thought of a tiresome night's march, they contemplated with satisfaction, the prospect of once more being among their old comrades. Being temporarily detached, and doing duty with other commands, is anything but agreeable.

Thus ended our connection with the two days' battle of the Wilderness, which closed without apparent advantage to either side. The national loss in the two days' struggle was fully eighteen thousand, while the confederate loss, from their more sheltered position, was some seven thousand less. General Lee being evidently satisfied that he could not maintain a further contest with Grant, on this line, during the night retired behind his entrenchments, which fact was discovered by the skirmishers sent out early next morning.

SATURDAY, May 7.—The federal commander had no desire to renew the conflict there, and at an early hour he determined to resume his march southward, and get out of the Wilderness and its entanglements, as soon as possible. At daybreak, the whole federal army was awake, and ready for any service they might be called to perform.

The Tenth were early in position, near Wilderness Run, and were set to the task of throwing up earthworks, to protect our right flank. Late in the afternoon were ordered to be ready to march at dusk. Started at half-past nine, P. M., and were marching and halting all night; had made a journey of only about five miles. During the night we were passed by several thousand rebel prisoners, that had been captured in the previous day's engagement.

SUNDAY, May 8.—After daylight we found ourselves in Hooker's old position at Chancellorsville, which was the route of the Sixth corps towards the new field of operations at Spottsylvania Court-house. A halt for half an hour to cook coffee, after which the march was resumed toward Spottsylvania, where the enemy was found in force and in

strong position; arrived in front of the enemy early in the afternoon, and the line was immediately formed, our brigade being on the extreme left, in two lines, uniting with a division of the Fifth corps on our right. Before we had fairly got into position the advance was ordered, and some confusion was caused by the dense woods through which we were obliged to pass to take position. The connection was at length made, though the forward movement was not commenced until nearly dusk.

The Tenth and Second Rhode Island formed the front line, and the Seventh and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts the rear line. The General commanding the brigade having been informed, and feeling confident that there was still another line in advance of the one which we connected with, ordered the front line of his brigade to move forward and connect with said line, which proved to be simply a skirmish line. While this was being done, the right became hotly engaged and were obliged to fall back, which they did for nearly a mile, but without our knowledge at the time. After conferring with the General commanding the brigade, a position was selected favorable to receive and repel an attack, and videttes were selected to advance and watch the enemy. They soon reported a line of rebels advancing. The two regiments lay perfectly quiet until the enemy had advanced to within a few rods, when they poured a volley into them which sent them whirling back in confusion. From prisoners captured at this time we learned that there were two brigades of the enemy in our front. Three separate times did they advance and endeavor to drive us from our position during the night, and each time were handsomely repulsed.

After the first repulse of the enemy we became aware of the advance of a line of battle in our rear, and now arose the question, Are they friend or foe? and none could answer. One was about as much feared as the other. Adjutant Brewster was sent back to ascertain what troops they were. Upon nearing them and hearing them cock

their pieces, he thought it was about time to open a conversation, so he hailed them with, "What troops are these?" "Who are you?" was the reply. Thinking it best to settle the matter at once, he replied, "United States." "Come into the lines, then," said they. The adjutant's mind was much relieved to find himself among the Seventy-seventh New York regiment. It was not such an easy matter to convince them that he did actually belong to our army and that there were Union troops in front of them, as they had been informed that they were the front line of battle. They insisted he was a rebel in disguise, and it was a long time before he could persuade them to the contrary. He finally succeeded, and induced them to uncap their pieces, as in case of a sudden alarm or attack, in the confusion that would naturally ensue, it would bring the Tenth between two fires. The rebels did advance once, and some of the scamps behind immediately commenced blazing away, but after a while we succeeded in stopping their fire. As it was, we lost one killed and eight wounded. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men on this occasion. It was a night long to be remembered.

During this night, by masterly and rapid movements, the confederate general so disposed his forces as to stand squarely and firmly across the path of the army of the Potomac, and was constantly strengthening his position by entrenchments growing more formidable every hour. In this position Lee was able to hold the national army in check twelve days.

MONDAY, May 9.—Early in the morning the line was re-established, and the Tenth was withdrawn from the front and placed in rifle-pits thrown up during the night. There was continual skirmishing all day, and the rebel sharp-shooters were busy adding to our list of casualties. One of their fatal missiles inflicted irreparable injury to the national cause, and deprived the Sixth corps of its gallant commander, General John Sedgwick. He was giving

directions for strengthening the entrenchments in the front, and had been bantering some of his men, who dodged the singing of the rebel bullets, when a too well-aimed bullet crashed through his brain, killing him instantly. There was sincere mourning throughout the army. The soldiers all knew "Uncle John," and loved and revered him as only soldiers can love and revere true bravery and heroism. The loyal people of the land felt bereaved, for a true patriot had fallen. He fell but a short distance to the right, and in plain sight of the Tenth.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA.

TUESDAY, May 10.—General H. G. Wright succeeded the lamented Sedgwick in the command of the Sixth corps. The Tenth were behind the breastworks, when about noon they were ordered to the front in a grove of pines and supported the picket line. Shelling from heavy guns was kept up by both armies all day. Several assaults were made during the day by our troops on the enemy's entrenchments, but each time we were forced to retire. Two brigades of the Sixth corps, under Generals Russell and Upton, were successful, and captured some nine hundred prisoners, but were obliged to fall back for want of support, taking their prisoners along with them. During this day's engagement some nine thousand Unionists and eight thousand Confederates were reported as killed, wounded and captured.

List of casualties in the Tenth, from May 5 to May 11:

Company A—Wounded, Captain W. I. Bishop, left eye, by pine limb; Sergeant M. B. Beach, left wrist; Corporal Lee Cummings, thigh, severe; Russell L. Chadwick, severe; Solomon D. Newton, hand and neck; G. R. Pendleton, groin; Hugh McGee, hand; C. B. Scudder, shoulder.

Company B — Killed, Russell F. Hunt, Stephen W. Hickox, Orrin S. Harwood. Wounded, First-Sergeant William E. Briggs, hand, slight; Corporal Hiland H. Fuller, foot, severe; Corporal C. C. Wiley, hip, slight, Peter

Galligan, foot; Levi R. Green, groin, severe; Christopher G. Houghtiling, leg, slight; John Riley, leg, severe; James W Sheldon, leg, slight; James W Wallace, leg, slight.

Company C — Wounded, Corporal Judson W Harris, thigh, mortally; Norman S. Cornwell, foot, severe; Francis E. Hartwell, arm, severe; George W Reynolds, wrist, severe; Robert Sheehey, hand.

Company D — Killed, Sergeant George W Cousens, Corporal Clifton Roth, James Cassidy. Wounded, First-Sergeant O. W Pierce, thigh, severe; Corporal George S. Kellogg, lung, severe; Corporal David Hamill, leg, slight; Corporal James Finucane, hand, slight; Charles H. Shaw, ankle, severe; James Wetherbee, hand, slight; Peter Bolter, shoulder, slight.

Company E—Killed, Corporal Jonas B. Chase. Wounded, Second-Lieutenant Simeon N. Eldridge, arm, slight; Corporal John Day, head, severe; Corporal Lewis T Black, thigh, slight; Corporal Levi W Black, neck, slight; Charles E. Adams, leg; Henry B. Barton, knee; Daniel M. Barton, groin, serious; Charles H. Day, shoulder, severe; Edgar Clough, arm, slight; Edward Dumphy, leg, slight; Charles Hickey, leg, slight; Luther Hitchcock, knee; Thomas Shannon, scalp, slight; James Londergan, hand; William J Skidmore, scalp, slight; Henry A. Wiggins, thigh, severe; John W Templeman, arm, mortally.

Company F—Wounded, First-Lieutenant L. O. Eaton, leg, severe; Michael Moffat, body, mortally; Benjamin F Wickersham, hip, serious.

Company G—Killed, Gaius T Wright. Wounded, Sergeant Marshall A. Potter, hips, serious; Corporal H. N. Dodge, both legs, mortally; Corporal Marshall M. Wait, leg, slight; Frank Ripley, both legs, mortally; Dorvil M. Wilcox, leg, slight; Albert Smith, head, slight; Oscar J. Gilligan, hand, slight; William H. Scott, foot, slight; George Garland, breast, mortally.

Company H—Killed, Corporal Welcome F. Cone, John R. Campbell, Michael Gorman, Charles W Russell.

Wounded, Captain Flavel Shurtleff, arm, slight; Second-Lieutenant A. W Midgley, knee, mortally; Sergeant Joseph F Bartlett, thigh, slight; Frank D. Bardwell, hand, slight; Clement F. Drake, arm and hand, slight; John W Hersey, head, slight; Willard Lamb, thigh, mortally; Charles Russell, finger off; John E. Austin, arm, slight.

Company I—Killed, First-Lieutenant William Arthur Ashley, John E. Casey. Wounded, Corporal Stephen W Read, body, severe; Corporal James A. Baldwin, side, mortally; Corporal Martin Card, heel, slight; Corporal Francis Cahill, both legs, slight; Enoch Clark, face, slight; Michael B. Corkery, both legs, severe; Charles L. Hartwell, head, slight; Dwight O. Judd, finger; Joseph Kelly, arm, slight; David Riley, hand; Charles H. Decie, hand, slight; William R. Worthington, hand, slight; Edward P. Smith, arm, slight; Corporal Hanniel P Smith, hand, slight.

Company K—Killed, John W Jones, George Robinson, Ephraim T Moore, Samuel Sprague. Wounded, First Lieutenant E. H. Graves, body, severe; Sergeant Joseph Gaddis, leg, mortally; Corporal James M. Noble, arm, slight; Horace H. Gorman, leg, slight; Thomas Moore, leg and shoulder, slight; Andrew Marsell, leg, slight; John Neff, ankle, mortally; Corporal Theodore Sargeant, leg, slight; John Solomon, foot, severe; John Warner, breast, mortally; George W Thompson, arm, slight; Thomas Wallace, leg, slight.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.—Was spent mostly by our army in preparing for another battle. There was reconnoitering of positions, and attendant skirmishing, more or less, along the whole line. The Tenth was relieved on the picket, which was at the same time the skirmish line; early in the morning, moved to the left and took position that had previously been occupied by General Wheaton, and lay in this position all day. The afternoon was rainy, and the night that followed was dark and dismal, the clouds were thick, and the rain still fell. Preparation had been going on all day, and

into the night, for the battle of the morrow. In the morning, General Grant sent his famous dispatch to the Secretary of War. The dispatch sent an electric thrill to the uttermost parts of the Union, inspiring the whole North with hope that the dark clouds, that seemed to settle upon the operations of the army of the Potomac, were soon to be dispelled for the clear day of victory and peace. The dispatch read as follows, and was dated at eight o'clock in the morning :

" We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over five thousand prisoners by battle, while he has taken from us but few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Near dark the Tenth left the rifle-pits, and bivouacked near by for the night.

THURSDAY, May 12.—Saw one of the severest battles the Regiment was ever engaged in. General Grant had decided, the evening before, to strike General Lee in his most vulnerable point. The position was the right center of the confederate line, and General Hancock was selected to strike the blow. At midnight of the 11th, Hancock started from in front of Hill's rebel corps, and moved quietly to the left, guided only by the compass, and took position near the Sixth corps, to be in readiness for the morning work. At the appointed hour, he moved under cover of a dense fog, swiftly and noiselessly over the broken and thickly-wooded ground, towards the salient of an earthwork, occupied by the division of Edward Johnson, of Ewell's corps. At a proper moment, the silence was broken by loud cheers, as the brigades of Barlow and Birney dashed upon the works in a fierce charge, fought hand to hand with bayonets and clubbed muskets, and captured Johnson with almost his entire division, who were breakfasting. With these, General George H. Stewart and his two brigades were made prisoners, and nearly thirty guns and many colors were the trophies. Hancock sent over

three thousand prisoners back to Grant, with a note written in pencil, saying, "I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am going into Early." It afterwards appeared that he had almost captured Lee, and cut the confederate army in two.*

The brigade to which the Tenth was attached was ordered to take position in the rifle-pits captured by Hancock, which the enemy was determined to re-take, at whatever cost, and for twenty-three continuous hours they were subjected to the most terrible fire of musketry. The right of the Tenth was close to the rebel right, both fighting over the same works, only a few feet of space intervening. The rebels charged repeatedly on the position held by the Tenth. Sometimes the fighting was so close that the muskets of the enemy were knocked aside, and in some instances wrenched from their hands. Many examples of bravery and daring were displayed on both sides. The Regiment in this day's struggle expended three hundred rounds of ammunition, and, as before stated, was actively engaged twenty-three hours. Here Major Parker, Captain Weatherell, and Lieutenant Munyan, officers distinguished for bravery on many a field, were mortally wounded. Captains Knight, Johnson and Gilmore were all severely wounded, and many brave non-commissioned officers and men were killed or maimed for life on this bloody day. All creditably acquitted themselves, and all that remained of the gallant Tenth covered themselves, time and again, with honor and distinction. A heavy rain was falling all the time, to add to the discomforts of the position, and all day and all night, the Tenth was under a murderous fire. Probably there never was a battle where bullets flew so thick. Two years afterward, a visitor on the battle-ground said, "Full one-half of the trees of the wood, at a point where the fiercest struggle ensued within the salient of the confederate works, were dead, and nearly all the others were scarred from the effect of musket balls." At the War Department, Washington,

* Lossing.

may be seen a portion of the trunk of a large oak tree, twenty-one inches in diameter, cut in two by musket balls alone. The whole history of warfare, ancient or modern, can not give another such circumstance.

The Regiment was all this time under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, nobly seconded by the gallant captains and lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the glorious old Tenth.

Killed, wounded and missing in the Tenth, in the engagement of May 12:

Major Dexter F Parker, arm, mortally.

Company A—Killed, Frank Cudney. Wounded, Davis Hart, right breast, mortally; Rufus Pervere, foot, severe.

Company B—Wounded, John H. Walker, groin, severe. Missing, and a prisoner, Rosser Jankins.

Company C—Killed, Sergeant James H. Abbott. Wounded, Captain James H. Weatherell, knee, mortally; Sergeant Joseph P Coburn, color-bearer, head, slight; Corporal John C. Clark, head and shoulders, mortally; Corporal Nelson O Ball, color-guard, knee; Martin Kennedy, leg, severe; Samuel Irvine, side, mortally. Missing and a prisoner, Sergeant Sidney S. Williams.

Company D—Killed, Samuel Burbank, Richard Ryan, Alonzo C. Brewer. Wounded, Captain Homer G. Gilmore, leg, severe; Sergeant Samuel B. Cook, face, slight; Corporal Thomas Duffy. mortally; Henry Noble, side, mortally; Guy Bardwell, mortally. Missing and prisoners, Sergeant Henry R. Davis, Daniel A. Mullet, John Burns.

Company E—Killed, Sergeant Charles W Thompson, Corporal George Ellis, color-guard. Wounded, Captain Edwin L. Knight, groin, severe; First-Sergeant Jesse Prickett, leg, slight; Sergeant Ichabod S. Paddock, both legs; Corporal George W Talbot, neck: Samuel Crawford, hand, slight; John O'Brien, leg, slight; William Thompson, head, mortally; William Warrillow, hand, slight; James Walsh, slight.

Company F—Wounded, Corporal Lorenzo Averill, arm,

slight; Corporal Jared C. Hunt, arm, mortally; William D. Keyes, finger, slight; Edward P Coomes, hand, slight.

Company G—Wounded, Sergeant John Pooley; Albert A. Jewett, foot, severe; Frederick M. Nixon, leg, slight; Francis Williams, leg, severe; Frederick W Potter, shoulder. Missing and a prisoner, Oscar Hale.

Company H—Killed, Corporal Lucien Fogg, Josiah S. Emerson, James Conners. Wounded, Lieutenant Alanson E. Munyan, groin, mortally; Edward P Conant, hand, slight; John Hermann, hand, slight; Albert B. Clark, leg, severe. Missing and prisoners, First-Sergeant Micajah H. Vincent, William H. Bemis, John W Franklin, Charles B. Dole.

Company I—Wounded, First-Sergeant Henry M. Converse, hip, slight; Sergeant John R. Walker, thigh, slight.

Company K—Killed, James Dinneen. Wounded, Captain Edwin T Johnson, head, slight; William G. Lay, slight.

FRIDAY, May 13.—Early this morning, the enemy finding their efforts futile, abandoned their attempts to retake the works, and the Tenth was relieved and sent half a mile to the rear for rest. The battle-field, at the point directly in front of the ground held by the Regiment, beggared description. The dead and wounded of the enemy were literally piled in together, three, four, and five deep, showing how fearful had been the struggle, and that the ammunition expended in the last twenty-four hours had not been in vain. The loss of the enemy at this point far exceeded our own. The federal army had lost, in the space of eight days, nearly thirty thousand men; still the indomitable Grant saw so much encouragement in the situation, that this morning, through General Meade, he issued a congratulatory order to the troops, in which he recapitulated the achievements of the campaign. He told them that their work was not yet done, but that everything was encouraging. "We shall soon receive re-inforcements," he said, "which the foe cannot expect. Let us determine to con-

tinue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing, in a short time, the object of our labors will be accomplished." It really seemed as though the "backbone" of the rebellion was broken.

About four o'clock, P. M., the Tenth moved half a mile to the right, and bivouacked for the night.

SATURDAY, May 14.—Moved before daylight into the woods in rear of Burnside's line, and halted at eight, A. M., for breakfast. At half-past four, P M., started again, and moved a little to the left and front, and formed line of battle at Coventry, on a beautiful plantation, two miles from Spottsylvania Court-house. Our batteries opened, and were replied to by the enemy. Skirmishing continually in our front, but no general engagement.

SUNDAY, May 15.—Last night and this forenoon threw up a rifle-pit, and the chaplain held services in it this afternoon. Our division is the extreme left of the army. Everything quiet all day.

MONDAY, May 16.—Roused up at four o'clock, A. M., and kept under arms half an hour. The regimental recruiting party returned to-day from Massachusetts.

TUESDAY, May 17.—This morning the Tenth, with the Third Vermont, were ordered to make a reconnoissance on the enemy's right flank, drive in his cavalry, and find the exact location of his infantry. The Tenth took the advance, driving the enemy's cavalry about five miles, when they came upon the infantry, strongly posted in a dense wood, and about two miles from the Court-house. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the Tenth returned to camp, arriving about dusk, tired and hungry, expecting at least a few hours' rest. In this they were disappointed, as orders were already issued for the Second division, to which they belonged, to make an assault on the enemy's left, at four o'clock, the next morning. To accomplish this was another weary all night's march, and the column arrived at the designated point about half-past four, Wednesday morning.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.—Our brigade (the fourth), composed the second line of battle, Wheaton's brigade the first. The enemy anticipated the movement, and as we advanced opened a tremendous artillery fire, doing but slight damage in comparison to the amount of ammunition expended. We formed in the pits we fought so desperately for, (on the 12th,) and advanced, forcing the rebels from their first, second, and third line of pits. After carrying the third line of rifle-pits, we found ourselves in the front line, which position was held for some hours. Here the enemy had us at a disadvantage. Beyond the third line they had strong works in the edge of a strip of woods, where they had heavy guns mounted, and with these they saluted our approach with spherical case, canister and rifle balls, in no stinted measure. If a man exposed himself at all, his name was quickly added to the list of casualties. They had one brass gun that completely enfiladed the pit, and many a gallant fellow lost his life, or was badly wounded by it. Captain John Chauncey, commanding the Seventh Maine, was with his regiment on our right, and he coolly watched the gun, could see them load it, and would cry out, "Look out, boys, here it comes," and a shell or a charge of canister would come crashing through the pit. He repeated the caution several times, and as a reward for his bravery received a wound over his right eye. As the blood covered his face, he rose to his full height and shook his fist at the enemy, saying, "I have fought you a good many times, and I'll fight you again." Then to his men, "Boys, I'll give you one more warning," stood and saw the gun loaded, aimed, and with the flash, "Here it comes," he turned and left the field. The Seventh Maine lost forty-three men in that pit.

After the troops on our right had fallen back, and the enemy had succeeded in getting around our right flank, we concluded we had staid as long as the interests of the

country demanded, and we were moved to the left, under a galling fire, and joined General Wheaton, with parts of two regiments of his brigade, who had made the movement by the flank some time previous. To get to this point, we had to pass an open space, where the enemy's fire had full sweep. Corporal Harger, of Company I, here was severely wounded in the left hip, and left on the field, and this was the only casualty; but we lost twelve men who were taken prisoners. This point was held by us till we received orders to retire, and the Tenth was the last to leave the position. In this engagement, we suffered the loss of the ever brave and gallant Lieut. E. B. Bartlett, of Company B, shot through the head and instantly killed. Sergeant Paull was among the number who fell to-day. They were all men of indomitable pluck, and heroes in every sense of the word, full of patriotism, and fully competent to command. Capt. George W Bigelow, of Company F, wounded in head, and ear shot off; Capt. George Pierce, of Company G, head, slight; Lieutenant Cotrell, of Company D, cheek, severe; Lieut. Edwin Whitney, acting aid-de-camp, foot; Corp. William S. Jones, of Company I, foot; Jacob Haigis, of Company H; and Henry E. Perkins, of Company K, Corp. Robert Best, Jr., of Company I, color-guard, Corp. William Markham, of Company H, and Edward T Potter, of Company E, were captured by the enemy.

After the incidents mentioned above, the Tenth marched to the left and crossed Po Run, formed line of battle and lay quiet all night.

THURSDAY, May 19.—Up at four, A. M., marched by the right flank to where we had reconnoitered on the 17th; formed line of battle, and dug pits nearly opposite the enemy's right flank. Here we received the first mail since leaving camp.

FRIDAY, May 20.—Roused up at four o'clock, A. M., and stood under arms, in line of battle, thirty minutes. Moved a short distance to the left, and in the afternoon a short distance to the right. General Meade passed along our lines

this afternoon. Heavy details made from all the regiments, and a second line of rifle-pits dug in rear of us.

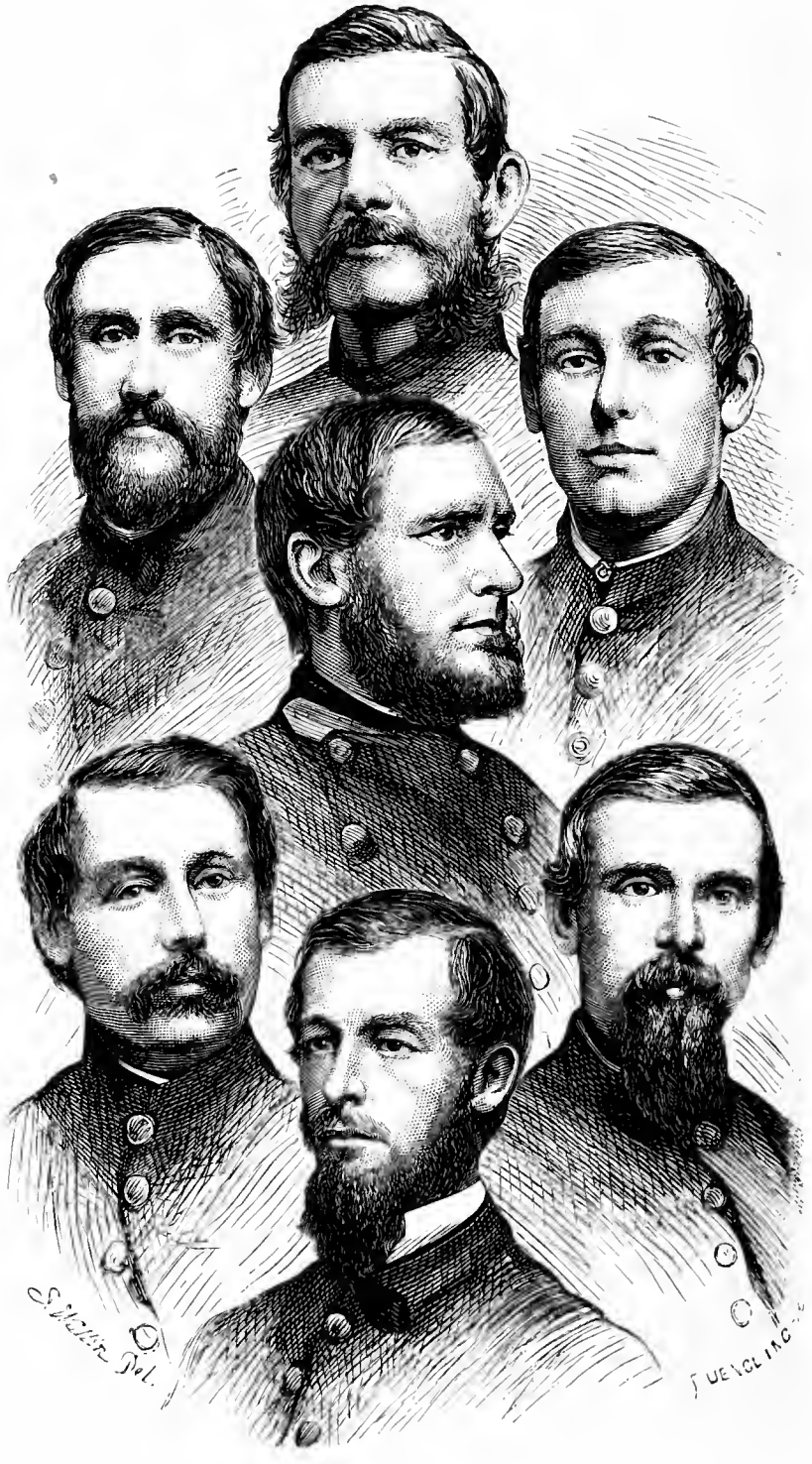
SATURDAY, May 21.—About twelve, M., the Tenth withdrew skirmishers, abandoned the front line, and formed in the rear line of pits, other troops being placed in the front, and throwing out skirmishers. At six, P. M., the enemy made a charge and forced back the skirmishers, but our artillery opened and put a quietus on their advance. At night we started off on the Bowling Green Road.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Passed the house where Stonewall Jackson died, and Guiney's Station, and marched a few miles beyond. At sunset, formed line of battle and bivouacked.

MONDAY, May 23.—Packed up early, but did not move until about eight, A. M. The Tenth was advanced guard to-day. Marched two or three miles to the North Anna River, and listened to brisk firing on the other side. Here found our supply trains, and drew five days' rations.

TUESDAY, May 24.—Up before daylight, crossed the river, and marched to, and formed line of battle near Little River, in rear of the Fifth corps, and commenced fortifying. Some firing on our left, a little skirmishing in our front. At five, P. M., advanced in a piece of woods, and bivouacked.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—Up early; started at eight, A. M.; moved to the left, and crossed the Virginia Central railroad at Chesterfield Station. Marched about three miles and formed line of battle. Considerable skirmishing is going on in our front. Dug rifle-pits near the New Found River. The pickets of the enemy could be seen on the other side of the river. The railroad track has been torn up for miles.



LIEUT. W. A. PUTNAM.
LIEUT. A. E. MIDGLEY.
CAPT. J. H. WEATHERELL.
MAJ. D. F. PARKER.
LIEUT. G. F. POLLEY.
LIEUT. W. A. ASHLEY.
LIEUT. E. B. BARTLETT.

CHAPTER XII.

Crossing the North Anna and Pamunkey—To Cold Harbor—Skirmishing—Casualties—Life in the trenches—Another flank movement—Across the Chickahominy—To Charles City Court-house—Crossing the James on pontoons—To Petersburg—Relieved and ordered home—Death and burial of Sergeant-Major Polley—For Washington—Home, sweet home—A magnificent reception—Mustered out.

THURSDAY, May 26.—Worked in the pits all day. After dark had orders to pack up, and about ten o'clock again on the march. Recrossed the North Anna, and had another long march of twenty miles, and to within three miles of the Pamunkey River. Very muddy marching.

FRIDAY, May 27.—Halted at daylight; one day's rations were distributed, and on they started again. The sun came out from the clouds, and started the sweat as they trudged along, and a more tired set of men could seldom be found, than when they halted at nine in the evening. The cavalry said the Tenth were three quarters of a mile from the Pamunkey.

SATURDAY, May 28.—Called up at daybreak, made a detour of several miles, and crossed the Pamunkey about nine; rested an hour, marched a mile and a half to near Hanover Town, where they found a good position in a range of hills, formed line of battle, and commenced fortifying. Considerable firing in our front; were divided into reliefs, and worked in the earthworks all night. The most of the corps were entirely out of rations, which added much to their discomfort.

SUNDAY, May 29.—The men were awakened at sunrise, and formed line. Those that had any breakfast to cook, set about that duty. Some of the men had a little coffee and

fresh meat, and a few of the more economical had saved up a little hard bread.

In the afternoon, started out to support the First division, it having gone out in the morning to find the rebels, or failing this, to tap the Virginia Central railroad. The rations were entirely out, and it was unknown where the supply train was. We were supposed to have two days' rations on hand, and did, by the commissary's figures; but we had been up so many nights, that the ten crackers, small piece of fresh beef, and spoonful of coffee and sugar, per day, was too scant a supply to satisfy the demands of the stomach. But that did not prevent our being ordered to finish the rifle-pits, and going, after dark, nearly to Hanover Court-house, where we found the red-cross men of the First division. They had been all the afternoon destroying the railroad. We halted about midnight, at the side of the road, for the night.

MONDAY, May 30.—Up before light, and subsisted on supposition (the generals and commissaries supposing we had plenty to eat). A detail was sent to a barn, not far off, and brought back corn on the cob, which was given us, and was a very poor substitute for nothing. Burnt corn makes a poor breakfast for a marching soldier. After sunrise, started and marched to Peak's Station, where we found some rebel cavalry, yet they could not prevent us from skirmishing around to find something to eat. Divers pigs squealed their last squeal, and sundry fowls lost their plumage. The object of the expedition was very successfully accomplished; we burned two new buildings, a boarding car belonging to the railroad, a small barn, and a deserted negro shanty Here we also drew a day's rations. The Tenth was in the advance, deployed as skirmishers. Some two thousand bushels of corn were captured, which were much needed at the time, as the artillery horses were entirely destitute of forage. After the above results were accomplished, we fell back to Phelps' Mills, the Tenth being detailed as rear guard, and Captain Bishop's Company, A,

rear guard for the Regiment. Captain Bishop and his men skirmished with the rebel cavalry and a section of artillery, all the way to Phelps' Mills, on Crump's Creek, near which place our brigade, with three other regiments and a battery, halted. Here we drew two days' rations, received a mail, and after midnight were permitted to lie down for the night, well jaded.

TUESDAY, May 31.—Did not move. The most rest we have had for a long time. Heavy firing heard in the forenoon on our left. At dusk, ordered to pack up and be ready to march.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—Called up early in the morning, and made a forced march to Cold Harbor, where we arrived at three, P M. Here the enemy were in strong force, and Sheridan had been stirring them up previous to our arrival. We were permitted a little rest, and were then formed for attack, the Tenth and Thirty-seventh forming the first line, and the Seventh and Second Rhode Island the rear line. Our brigade was to support the Vermont brigade in the assault. The artillery were opened furiously on both sides. We had one man severely wounded by a shell, Orvil E. Cutting, of Company A, and three others slightly wounded.

The enemy now showing themselves in force on our left flank, our brigade was sent to prevent a flank movement. It took up the double-quick, changed its front, and occupied a position to counteract that of the enemy. The movement was executed with such promptness that the foe was completely foiled in his attempted flank movement, and we suffered but little loss. Here the musket was quickly exchanged for the spade, and we rested that night behind a splendid earthwork hurriedly thrown up.

THURSDAY, June 2.—This forenoon we were relieved by the Second corps, and took position to the right, relieving the Eighteenth corps. Threw up pits and prepared to stay all night. Sharp-shooters to-day are doing sad execution on our lines. We were to charge the rebs who held position in a piece of wood in our front, but the assault was

postponed on account of a severe shower which set in just before the hour appointed for the charge. To-day, Julius A. Cushman, of Company A, was wounded in the arm.

FRIDAY, June 3.—Occurred one of the most sanguinary battles of the war at Cold Harbor. The advance of the whole line was ordered at half-past four, A. M., with orders to attack. The advance found the enemy strongly fortified, and prepared to meet them with equal readiness. The confederates had the advantage in position, and although the national army moved with quickness and unanimity, they were repulsed at every point. It was estimated that within half an hour after the attack was made, ten thousand Union soldiers lay dead or wounded on the field, while the confederates, sheltered by their works, had not lost more than one thousand. Before one o'clock it was fully demonstrated that it was madness to attempt to carry the enemy's works by direct assault, and that project was abandoned.

The Tenth was in the second line and suffered somewhat, but was considerably protected by the woods in which they held their position, their loss occurring mostly from the enemy's sharp-shooters.

The casualties for to-day are as follows:

Company G—Killed, John H. Baltz; wounded, Chauncey M. Gowdy, thigh, severe.

Company B—Wounded, Sergeant William H. Cousens, finger.

Company E—Wounded, Corporal Thomas Dobyns, color-guard, arm, severe.

Company I—Sergeant Napoleon Trudeau, hit on the back of the head by a solid twelve-pound shot which rolled over the rifle-pits. Although knocked senseless, his head was too hard for the shot, and the wound was not dangerous.

A general advance of the whole line was ordered.

SATURDAY, June 4.—Anthony Liddy, of Company H, was killed, and John W Pike, of Company B, was severely wounded in the thigh. Towards night, the enemy made a sudden

attack on our lines, but were speedily repulsed with loss. At dusk, the Tenth relieved the Thirty-seventh on the picket line.

SUNDAY, June 5.—Lay in the pits all day. The Second Rhode Island go home, their term of service having expired. The whole army is being gradually moved to the left by the removal of corps in that direction.

MONDAY, June 6.—A flag of truce in our front to enable both armies to bury the dead and succor the wounded, who had lain between the lines four days. We went out of our pits, and the enemy came out of theirs. Much good feeling seemed to exist between the men, and northern and southern papers were exchanged. James Cormick, of Company A, was killed to-day. At night a sharp but unsuccessful attack was made upon the right of our line, held by Burnside.

TUESDAY, June 7 —The rebels on our front are fortified in an open field, and we are in pits in the woods. Since the afternoon of the 1st, we have been constantly under fire with the exception of a few hours yesterday, when we were moved back a little and given an opportunity to wash up. Every night the engineers and pioneers are sent out in front of the advance pits, and throw up new ones, which are occupied by strong skirmish lines, and the next night a new pit is built. The rebels are continually sending bullets and a few shells and solid shot over us, and we are obliged to keep low, to avoid being hit. We have pits facing all ways except the rear, and there are traverses in every pit, a few yards apart, to protect us against cross-fires.

It is amusing to see men going for water, or to the pits built to cook in. Most of them go in a hurry, and as if they had weak spines. They think they had rather bend their backs a little, than to stop rebel bullets.

Quite a number of our wounded have returned to duty Some that we supposed slightly wounded, have proved to be severely hurt, and some wounds we thought severe, proved to be slight, and the men are with us again. Major Parker,

wounded in the right arm, on the 12th of May, had his arm amputated, and is now dead. Charles L. Hartwell, of Company I, was wounded slightly in the Wilderness, returned to duty, and received a slight wound in the shoulder this morning.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.—To-day, First-Sergeant William H. Loomis, of Company K, received a slight wound in the wrist.

SUNDAY, June 12.—The whole army made another flank movement to the left. The Tenth was detailed for picket duty, the army withdrawing at dark. The enemy amused himself till past midnight throwing heavy shells, but doing little damage, as the troops in the vicinity where the shells exploded had been withdrawn at dusk, and they passed harmlessly over the picket line.

MONDAY, June 13.—Withdrawn according to orders this morning, and marched to and across the Chickahominy at Jones' bridge the same day. The whole army is moving towards the James River.

TUESDAY, June 14.—Joined our brigade and marched to Charles City Court-house.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.—Roll-call at five, A. M., and ordered to clean up muskets; at half-past nine marched some two miles towards the right, and halted in a corn-field. Moved twice more, and bivouacked in a clover-field. The Seventh Massachusetts regiment started for home.

THURSDAY, June 16.—Marched to the bank of the James River, and crossed about dusk on a pontoon bridge over two thousand feet in length, of one hundred and one boats. Halted after crossing the river and drew a day's rations, and then marched all night.

FRIDAY, June 17.—Marched all day, about twenty-five miles, and arrived within two and a half miles of Petersburg, and bivouacked for the night, fully confident of a little rest; but in this we were mistaken, and at ten, P. M., received orders to move out and support the picket, as Colonel Nevens, commanding the picket line, was confident that he could not hold his position.

SATURDAY, June 18.—Were much surprised to find, this morning, that the enemy had evacuated the works in our front during the night, and we soon occupied the same, skirmishing until two, P. M., when the lines were formed; Wheaton's brigade occupying the front line, and the Fourth brigade the second line, with the Eighteenth corps on the right and the Second corps on our left. We carried a line of pits hastily thrown up by the enemy, and gained about half a mile to the front. The first line suffered terribly, and during the night threw up strong rifle-pits. The Tenth lost seven, wounded.

SUNDAY, June 19.—This evening the Tenth was relieved and ordered to the rear, and encamped near corps head-quarters.

MONDAY, June 20.—As we were waiting to receive the necessary order to report to Massachusetts, the enemy opened a battery of twenty-pound guns from the opposite bank of the Appomattox, and shelled the Regiment vigorously for some time. Sergeant-Major George F. Polley was struck with one of the missiles, and almost instantly killed. The death of Polley cast a gloom over the homeward trip, which was commenced that day. By gallant conduct and fearlessness, he had become a favorite with the whole Regiment.

TUESDAY, June 21.—Buried Sergeant-Major Polley at City Point, and took the mail boat for Washington, arriving there the 22d.

After numerous delays reached Springfield, June 25th, where a cheering and enthusiastic reception awaited them. During three long years of gallant service, they had not been forgotten by their friends in Massachusetts. The people of the western section of the State turned out *en masse* to welcome them. The following full account of the reception is from the *Springfield Republican*, of June 27, 1864.

THE TENTH'S RECEPTION.

A MAGNIFICENT OVATION—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

—"And we'll all feel gay
When Johnny comes marching home."

THE noble Tenth Regiment, whose exploits have been watched with pride, and whose every member has been the object of the keenest solicitude through these long, bloody years, have returned from the war, and on Saturday were given a reception that showed, in some degree, how much the people of Springfield and Western Massachusetts appreciate the heroic sacrifices and unflinching valor which have so brilliantly distinguished them during all that time. They went out from our homes, their ranks containing many of the bravest of our sons and brothers, and many prayers attended them. They have undergone many weary marches, and have fought bravely in many fiercely contested battles, which have sadly thinned their ranks. But a remnant has survived to come "home again." What more fitting than a grand demonstration—the token of the people's gratitude in their honor?

THE STREET DECORATIONS.

As early as Thursday, indications began to appear of the fine show of decorations that the reception would bring out on Main street. On Friday they thickened, and Saturday morning the brilliant whole appeared, at once the surprise and admiration of all beholders. No Fourth of July or other gala day, in the history of Springfield, was ever observed with such a general and beautiful display of national colors. Everywhere on the route marked out for the procession, our citizens were lavish of decorations, the predominating feature being, of course, the stars and stripes. These floated from every public building, while there was scarcely a store where one or more, some of them very large and costly, was not hung. From the windows of all the large blocks smaller flags were displayed in abundance, and the sight on Saturday morning, with just enough of a breeze to make them all float gracefully, was inspiring in the extreme. Besides this universal display of flags, there were numberless banners with inscriptions and mottoes, all expressive of the public joy at seeing the Tenth back again. In front of L. J Powers', were two handsome festoons, inclosing the words, "The Gallant Tenth," and "Honor to

the Brave;" over Main street, near the corner of Lyman, an arch, bearing on each side, in evergreen letters, "Welcome Home," while pendent from the center was an elegant wreath, inclosing a shield, and on the top a golden eagle; in the windows of Dearden's crockery store, in Fort block, were the inscriptions, "Hail the Tenth," and "Welcome Home;" across the street from D. B. Montague's tin and stove store, was a flag bearing the names of all the battles in which the Tenth has participated; at John Hamilton's, a banner proposed the question, "How are you, boys of the Tenth?" Haynes & Co. displayed banners inscribed, "God bless the brave old Tenth," and "Welcome the Veterans; a grateful country will ever remember your deeds." On the front of Republican block, three banners were exhibited with the words, "Welcome, heroic Tenth," and on the side of the block was another, containing simply, "Welcome." Tinkham & Co., Milton Bradley & Co., and B. P. Colton, made a brilliant display in the front of the building occupied by them, the principal banner bearing the inscription, "Welcome Veterans," while below it was another, with the names of the Tenth's battles, and in Tinkham & Co's windows two others, and on them, "All Honor," and "Home Again;" at Currier & Hodskins' were the mottoes, "See, the conquering heroes come," and "Welcome Home." The arch over the entrance to Court Square was beautifully decorated with flags, and contained the words, "Well done, gallant Tenth;" and across Main street, from Pynchon bank to Sargent's block, was a large flag with the motto, "All honor, glorious Tenth." Besides all these inscriptions, and the large number of flags, were banners, shields, streamers, and every other possible device in which the national colors could be gracefully wrought. Some of the displays which the merchants made in their windows were exceedingly beautiful.

THE REGIMENT'S ARRIVAL.

About half-past nine, five guns from the Union battery conveyed the glad intelligence that the Regiment had left Hartford. When it was known that they had left New York, Friday afternoon, on the Hartford boat, it was feared that they would be delayed on account of the lowness of the water in the river, but they were fortunately able to reach Hartford at seven o'clock, Saturday morning. They at once marched from the steamboat to the depot, where they stacked arms and scattered among the neighbor-

ing restaurants for breakfast. A special was provided for them, and nearly all of them left by it, and arrived in this city about twenty minutes past ten. Meanwhile, an immense crowd had gathered at the depot, filling every available standing-place, while all the windows, balconies, etc., in the vicinity, were filled, and many climbed into trees "to get a sight." The arrival of the train was the signal for a rousing salute by the Union battery, while the church bells rang, steam-whistles blew, and cheer upon cheer came from the enthusiastic crowd. At the same time, the procession which had formed on Court street marched by the depot with bands of music, and returning, halted in front of Massasoit and Goodrich's block. The soldiers left the cars upon the west side of the depot, and marched to the east side, there waiting till the arrival of the regular train from Hartford, which brought a few who had missed the special train. The whole then took up their march down Main street, between the members of the escort upon either side, the whole crowd cheering with the utmost enthusiasm all the time. They halted near Fort block, when the escort marched past them and the procession moved down Main street to Union, in the following order: chief marshal, W. S. Shurtleff, and aids; the Armory cornet band; the Union battery; the military reception committee; members of the city government; the honorary citizens' reception committee; other committees; members of other regiments than the Tenth, now in the service; the Holyoke Cornet Band; past members of the Tenth Regiment, nearly one hundred men, under Captain Lombard; the St. John Benevolent Society (French Canadian), seventy-five men; special citizens' committee from Holyoke; special citizens' committee from Northampton; "citizens generally;" The TENTH REGIMENT, two hundred and twenty men; disabled members of the Tenth in carriages. Everywhere along the march of the procession, the sidewalks were crowded with people, who with cheers, waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations, added much to the zest of the occasion. After marching to Union street, the procession countermarched to Court Square, which the Regiment first entered, stacking arms in a line in front of the stand that had been erected for the speakers, nearly opposite the Court-house. The carriages containing the disabled soldiers followed the Regiment, and Court Square, and all the ground within hearing distance of the stand, was quickly occupied by the crowd.

THE EXERCISES AT COURT SQUARE.

Colonel Shurtleff, the chief marshal, called the assemblage to order, when Rev. H. M. Parsons offered a brief, but very impressive prayer. The Armory Cornet Band played "America," twice, and Mayor Alexander welcomed the Regiment as follows :

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE GALLANT TENTH :—Through the kindness of the committee of arrangements, I stand here in the midst of this large assembly, to discharge one of the most agreeable duties it has ever been my privilege to perform—that of welcoming you back to the old Bay State. This welcome which I now extend to you, war-worn veterans, on behalf of the citizens of Western Massachusetts, is not, I can assure you, one of mere form and empty words; but is sincere, earnest, and comes from the depths of loyal and grateful hearts. (Applause.) During an absence from us of three long and eventful years, you have periled your lives and wasted your strength in the defense of that flag we all so dearly love. In all the prominent battles of that gallant army of the Potomac, your Regiment has been engaged, and wherever the fight was the hottest, and the danger the greatest, there our brave Tenth was to be found—always steadfast—never wavering and never retiring, till peremptory orders summoned it to the rear. Whether storming the hights of Salem or Fredericksburg, repelling the persistent attacks at Malvern Hill, or facing the deadly storm of rebel bullets on the plains of Spottsylvania, your courage has ever been such as to challenge the admiration of all. (Loud cheers.) No color of your Regiment has been wrested from you, but you have captured many from the enemy. And this beautiful flag, presented to you by the patriotic ladies of Springfield, at the time of your departure, has been guarded with special care, and you brought it back unpolluted by the touch of rebel hands. (Renewed cheering.) The multitude are here, to-day, to evince by their presence the deep love they bear you, and the obligations they feel for what you have so heroically done to protect their lives, their liberty, and their most sacred rights. Your regiment originally numbered more than a thousand strong, and your thinned ranks, to-day, attest the bravery of the struggle in which you have been engaged. On every battle-field on which you have contended, has flowed the blood and lie buried the forms of your brave comrades, who were our brothers and sons. They

gave, and counted it a joy to give, their youth, their hopes and their lives for us and their country; and though they died in the undistinguished throng of battle, our affections have singled them out, and they still live, and will live always, with our most cherished memories. The debt of gratitude which we owe to them, is their legacy to their kindred, and a grateful country will never forget the trust which your dead heroes have imposed upon her. Soldiers of the Tenth Regiment! Your military organization is about to end. It commenced with the commencement of this rebellion, and it ends with your enemy bleeding from a thousand wounds, and strong only in the struggle of death. The past is secure to you, with its pleasant and painful histories, with its untarnished record, and with the consciousness that you have always done your whole duty. You are soon to return once more to the peaceful callings of civil life. Whatever may be your fortune there, you will remember, and we shall remember, that for all our prosperity and happiness, for our institutions of religion and learning, of science and art, of liberty and law, for the right to be, and to be American freemen, we are indebted to the brave hearts and strong arms of you, and such as you. You have strengthened the arch stone, you have removed the quicksands and laid deeper the foundations of the Republic. We welcome you back, then, soldiers and citizens, to a citizenship which your valor has made honorable, to the peace and quiet of civil life, and, above all, we give you a most hearty welcome to our hearts and our homes. (Applause.)

Col. J. B. Parsons responded for the Regiment in the following words:

MR. MAYOR, AND CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS:—Whoever you are, and from wherever you have come, to-day, to meet and welcome us, I have the honor, as commander of the gallant Tenth Regiment—for I see you call it gallant, and I believe it has earned the name—to return to you our most sincere and heartfelt thanks for this reception. (Applause.) It cheers us to meet with such a greeting, and while this is a gala day for Springfield, it is no less a gala day in the history of our Regiment. As we marched through your streets, to-day, and saw everywhere the evidences of thrift, we could but compare this city with the desolated Southern cities through which we have passed.

We can appreciate the difference between Northern and Southern cities. (Applause.)

But, Mr. Mayor, as we remember the day, three years ago, when we stood in Hampden Park, about to leave for the war, when we recall the numbers you have sent to us, and when we look at the shattered remnant we bring back to you—scarcely more than two full companies—we are mourners. We mourn the loss of such men as Miller, Leland, Smart, Day, Parker, Weatherell, Ashley, Bartlett, Midgley, Munyan, and many others equally brave, who fell fighting side by side with them. The sacrifice is indeed great, but we think our country worthy of it. I say, then, that I accept, in behalf of the war-worn veterans of the Tenth Regiment, the honors you have shown us, and return to you our heartfelt thanks for such a noble reception.

At the conclusion of Colonel Parsons' address, three rousing cheers were given for the Tenth Regiment, the band played "Home Again," and the Regiment marched to the City Hall, to partake of

THE COLLATION.

This was one of the pleasantest features of the reception. The hall was made attractive with simple, but very tasteful decorations. Besides the flags and streamers about the sides and ends of the hall, flowers were tastefully arranged, and a beautiful wreath enclosed the clock. Underneath a graceful drapery of flags, surmounted with a beautiful bouquet, was a shield with the inscription, "The Fallen Brave." The platform was filled with a double chorus of singers; one chorus composed of thirty-four young ladies from the High and Grammar Schools, all dressed in white, with red and blue streamers, and all waving flags, and the other chorus consisting of representatives of both sexes, from most of our city choirs. The whole were under the direction of George S. Cheney, and the music was exceedingly effective. "When Johnny comes marching home," was the first piece on the programme, and it was given in fine style. Grace was then said by Chaplain Perkins, and Colonel Parsons called out to his men, "Boys, don't be afraid, this is not hard-tack. Charge!" The order was cheered heartily, and the men obeyed with an alacrity that was pleasant to see. And they had something to charge upon. The tables were splendidly set, and were loaded with everything that

could delight the palate. Never was such a collation set for any company of soldiers in that hall, and it would have been an honor to any of our hotels, if eaten in them. Too much credit cannot be given to the committees who prepared the collation. Its discussion was made pleasant by the music of the choirs, who sang with much spirit, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Glory, Hallelujah," the soldiers joining in the chorus of the latter with much gusto. After the collation, the Regiment was furloughed until July 6th, when it is expected their pay-rolls will be made up, and they will be paid off for the four months' service yet due. The Union battery, during and after the collation, fired a salute in front of the Court-house.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Capt. Fred Barton, of this city, presented to Capt. James Wells, of the Union battery, on Saturday, a rebel saber that he picked up on the battle-field, a few weeks since. No lengthy speeches were made, but the recipient was just as grateful. The "little drummer boy," Myron L. Walker, of Belchertown, who went out with the Regiment three years ago, returned unharmed by rebel bullets, and touched his drum in a way some stay-at home drummers might well emulate. A man who was informed by one of the committee at the hall, of some needful regulation upon which he was encroaching, snappishly said, "Nobody seems of any account now-a days, unless he wears soldiers' clothes." "That is the true badge of nobility," was the prompt reply. An elderly woman, who had a son in the Tenth, was anxiously searching for him at the hall, after the collation, with a bouquet which she was intending to give him, but found her search unavailing. She had not learned that her son was badly wounded, shortly before the Regiment left for home. A noticeable feature of the reception, was the almost complete absence of drunkenness in all of the large crowd gathered on the occasion. Scarcely a man was seen on the street who appeared to be the worse for liquor. The reception was likewise free from accidents, although some antic horses, in the crowd at the depot, threatened mischief for a while.

TO SUM UP,

the reception was a grand success. It was no small task to carry through an affair of so much magnitude; but it was done, and done

smoothly. A gentleman who has seen all of the noticeable receptions of regiments in the State, says that none of them have equaled in any respect the greeting given the Tenth Regiment on Saturday. This is high praise, but we believe it is deserved. And we are proud of it, not merely on account of the honor it reflects upon Springfield and Western Massachusetts, but because of the gallant Regiment for whom it was all done.

(*From the Springfield Republican, June* 24, 1864.)

THE TENTH.

Boom, Boom, Boom!
Hear the thundering cannon boom,
As it tries to tell the world and heaven
How God returns that which was given
To save our native land.
And freedom's hills awake and know
The value of the joy and throw
The echoing welcomes to and fro,
The Tenth is coming home!

Yes, coming home! Impatience pent
In patient hearts its flame hath sent
To watching eyes—whose hopeful tears
Await the end of the cares and fears
Of the three—the three long, dreadful years.
The valiant Tenth has come!

Now look once more in those kind eyes
And read with joy the dear replies
The soul desires. Unspoken rise
The dearest, holiest thoughts.

New England hills and vales find voice,
New England hearts and homes rejoice
And throb with welcomes for the true,
The brave, the tried, and sigh that you
That went forth many come back few.
Heaven bless your coming home.

Moan, moan, moan!
How the lonely ones do moan!
The cannon boom awakes the woe
That toward eternity doth go
For those that never come.

Never again! They came before—
Blessed faces that bless no more—
The only language their dead lips bore
Was "Oh, never again!"
"Never again!" sad echoes say.
In longing hearts day after day,
Louder than cannon, further than bell,
Go these silent words, and Heaven hears well.
Faith flies up slowly—but who can tell
What a burden she bears!

These when they look toward those kind eyes,
Can only get the sad replies
That from the silent grave-mounds rise
In the slow growing grass.

Some that went with this soldier band,
Sleep nobly on the traitor's land
And make it holy soil.
Redeemer! keep the blessed dust;
Again thou teachest unto us—
Truth is precious. Redemption must
Sometimes be bought with blood.

O, Heaven bless all tearful eyes
With faith to see up in the skies
The fields of victory.
And Heaven bless our glorious land,
And still preserve this gallant band,
Who long and well for us did stand
Between thy cause and death!

And Heaven bless the ones that feel
The long effects of fire and steel,
The world doth know each scar Thy seal
Of true nobility.

And pitying Heaven descend and bless
The grass out on the Wilderness,
For buried there is length of days,
And truth, and love, and worth, and praise,
And hope and joy. Oh! wilt Thou raise
It all in Thy great day!

H. ELIZABETH PERCY.

The following lines were written by a lady of Chicopee, inspired by the sight of the tattered battle-flags of the

Tenth, that were exhibited on Court Square when the Regiment returned from the war.

THE TENTH AND HER COLORS.

Hurrah for the flags, battle-stained and worn,
Which the bold brave Tenth so nobly hath borne
Through wearisome marches and many a fight;
Three cheers for the flags that now greet our sight.
But three times three for that patriot band
Who went forth with the flags and their lives in their hand;
Throughout our land, from its length to its breadth,
We'll gratefully honor the "Glorious Tenth."
Then three cheers for the flags, and nine for the men,
Let the shout re-echo again and again,
Let the cannon boom and the drum sound afar—
For the Tenth and her Colors, Hurrah! Hurrah!!

AT NORTHAMPTON.

Saturday evening, June 25, the remnant of the Regiment belonging to Northampton and vicinity arrived on the train from Springfield. They were met at the depot by crowds of people, eager to welcome home the heroes of three years' service in the army of the Potomac. No formal reception was arranged, and each person received the veterans in his own peculiar way. Three rousing cheers were given them, and each took his way to his old home, surrounded by relatives and friends.

AT BELCHERTOWN.

The inhabitants turned out *en masse* to receive the returning members of the Tenth who went from this town. The soldiers, including Myron Walker, the little drummer, were received at the depot on the arrival of the evening train from Palmer, with loud cheers from the assembled people, who were marshaled under S. W Longley, Esq., who made them the following speech of welcome:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF THE GALLANT TENTH:—The occasion which has drawn us here is one of joy, and yet of sorrow. There are those present who participate with us, whose

hearts beat with joy at the return of their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, who for three long years have shared the dangers and privations of the battle-field and camp, and others there are who mingle here whose husbands, sons, and brothers, by casualties incident to war, now sleep their last sleep, and upon whose faces they, nor we, shall ever look again. Joyous, and yet how sad! To those whom we now greet, who have endured unto the end, who have returned to the fond embrace of your families, and the warm congratulations of your friends, we bid you a hearty welcome. We did not anticipate when you left us that three years would pass away, and find this unholy rebellion still existing, and we hoped that when you returned it would be with victory upon your brows; but you have discharged your duty to your country nobly and faithfully, and you are now cordially welcomed home.

After the speech of welcome, the veterans were escorted by the band and an immense concourse of citizens, both on foot and in carriages, to the town-house, where they were welcomed by Dr. C. B. King, in behalf of the ladies, in a neat and appropriate speech, which was happily responded to, on behalf of the soldiers, by T R. Green, Esq. Tables had been provided, loaded with all the luxuries of the season, which were duly attended to; after which, thanks were made by Rev. Messrs. Blake and Fay, and F B. Phelps.

FRIDAY, July 1.—The field and staff and companies E, G, H, I and K, were mustered out by Lieutenant Arnold, of the Eighteenth United States infantry, on Court Square, Springfield.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.—The balance of the Regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, C, D and F, were mustered out by Lieutenant Arnold. Thus, after three years and fifteen days' eventful service, the members returned to the duties and rites of citizenship, and their deeds and gallant exploits passed into history.

THURSDAY, August 18.—The Tenth was paid off at Springfield. All were paid, except a few officers, who were in arrears for clothing, etc. Forty-two thousand dollars in greenbacks were distributed among the men.

FRIDAY, December 22, 1865.—The flags of the Tenth, and all the other Massachusetts regiments, were formally presented to His Excellency, Governor Andrew, at Boston, and "placed in the public archives of the Commonwealth, to be sacredly preserved forever, as grand emblems of the heroic services and patriotic devotion to Liberty and Union of one hundred and forty thousand of her dead and living sons." (For full particulars, see Adjutant-General's Report, State of Massachusetts, for 1865, page 76.) Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Parsons was present, with ten officers, twenty men, and two flags.

BATTLES

OF THE

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

1862.

Williamsburg, Va., May 5th.
Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st.
Glendale, Va., June 25th.
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1st.
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th.

1863.

St. Mary's Hights, Va., May 3d.
Salem Hights, Va., May 3d.
Fredericksburg, Va., June 10th.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d.
Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7th.

1864.

Wilderness, Va., May 5th, 6th and 7th.
Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th.
Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 18th.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d.
Petersburg, Va., June 18th.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—THE NURSES.

BRIG.-GENERAL HENRY SHAW BRIGGS,

THE first colonel of the Tenth Regiment, was the son of Governor George N. Briggs, and was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Mass., August 1, 1824. When the rebellion broke out, General Briggs, who had held several commissions in the volunteer militia, was captain of a company of infantry (The Allen Guard) at Pittsfield, and was among the first to offer the services of himself and command. He was called into service under peculiarly trying circumstances. When his company was accepted for the three months' service, he was engaged as counsel in an important law case, in Boston. Being informed, Thursday morning, April 18th, he immediately telegraphed his company to meet him at Springfield, and, during the day, he collected enough of the State overcoats, and brought them along for his men in the evening. Being deprived of time to return home to bid farewell to his family, the latter came down from Pittsfield, and met the brave son and father at Springfield. His father, the venerable ex-governor of the State, headed the delegation, followed by wife and children. Their leave-taking was informal and touching. His company was attached to the Eighth regiment as Company K. He served as captain of Company K from April 18, 1861, to June 10, 1861, when, at the request of Governor Andrew, he was discharged to be commissioned as colonel of the Tenth, then being organized in the western counties for three years' service He was mustered in as colonel, June 21, 1861, at Springfield, and worked faithfully in organizing

and disciplining his Regiment, for the active service to which they were called. In camp and field he was ever watchful and attentive to the best interests of his Regiment, gaining thereby the respect and esteem of his subordinate officers, and endearing himself to the men under his command. During the terrible scenes at Fair Oaks, where the Regiment lost heavily of its best and bravest, the gallant colonel was ever at the head of his men, cheering them, by word and action, to deeds of heroic daring. Fighting against fearful odds, at times nearly surrounded, now repelling a movement on the left flank, and now delivering their volleys directly in the face of the enemy, the gallant colonel at last fell, severely wounded, and was borne in the arms of some of his stalwart soldiers to the rear, from whence he was sent by rail to White House Landing, and thence by boat to Boston, with many other wounded officers and men of his command. For meritorious conduct in the field he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, to date from June 17, 1862. As soon as his wounds would permit, he again took the field, and commanded a brigade in Humphrey's division, Fifth corps — afterwards commanded a separate brigade in Eighth corps; the First division, First corps; rendezvous of drafted men and volunteers at Alexandria, Va., from August, 1863, to July, 1864; and from that time until final muster-out, (December 6, 1865,) served on general court-martial at Washington; thus completing a term of four and a half years' faithful and efficient service. Since the war, General Briggs has three times filled, by election, the responsible position of auditor of the State of Massachusetts. At present (1872) he holds, by appointment, the position of Judge of District Court, at Pittsfield.

BRIG.-GENERAL HENRY LAWRENCE EUSTIS

Was born at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, February 1, 1819; was a cadet at West Point Military Academy, from

1838 to 1842; Lieutenant of U S. Corps of Enginecrs, from July 1, 1842, to November 30, 1849; commissioned by Governor Andrew as Colonel of the Tenth, August 15, 1862. His friends presented him with a horse and complete outfit for the field, and the Corporation of Harvard College gave him an indefinite leave of absence, and reserved for him his professorship, which was only temporarily filled. He had command of the Regiment from that time until the battle of Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, when he left the Regiment to take command of the brigade. At the present writing, (1875,) General Eustis is professor of Engineering, Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard College.

COLONEL JOSEPH B. PARSONS

Was born in Northampton, Mass., April 29, 1828, and previous to the war served ten years in the Massachusetts militia; was commissioned as captain of Company C, Tenth Regiment, June 21, 1861, and was severely wounded in the head and thigh, at Fair Oaks, in command of his company. Commissioned lieutenant-colonel, July 15, 1862, and commanded the Regiment fifteen months with this rank, the Regiment being some eight or ten below the minimum, was not entitled to a colonel. In July, 1864, was promoted to colonel, just before the muster-out of the Regiment. Colonel Parsons was a faithful officer, having the respect and esteem of his companions in arms. He led the Regiment with distinction in the most sanguinary battles of the war, and brought it back to its home in Massachusetts, where it was received with every demonstration of joy by a grateful people. Besides being twice wounded he had many narrow escapes; he was within three feet of Sergeant-Major Polley, who was instantly killed by a cannon ball just before the Regiment started for home; and shortly before, a ball passed through his coat-sleeve near the elbow, and went through his coat and vest,

near the hip. At the present writing, (1875), Colonel Parsons commands the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. May he long live to enjoy the laurels so nobly won.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JEFFORD MARSHALL DECKER

Was born at Wiscasset, Me., March 6, 1814; served for some years before the war in the Massachusetts militia; was captain of a company of infantry at Lawrence, Mass. At the breaking out of the war was colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts militia; commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment volunteers, June 21, 1861. To the skill of Colonel Decker, as a drill-master and disciplinarian, the Regiment was greatly indebted. Colonel Decker was assigned, while at Brightwood, to the command of the Seventh regiment, which position he filled creditably for some months. Was discharged from the Tenth Regiment for disability, July 17, 1862. Served afterwards as adjutant of the Fifty-second regiment Massachusetts volunteers, nine months, Department of the South. Colonel Decker suffered while in the army from rheumatic attacks, which unfitted him for service requiring much exposure. He died at Salem, Mass., January 1, 1870.

MAJOR WILLIAM ROBERT MARSH

Was born at Walpole, Cheshire County, N. H., January 26, 1828; served in the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts militia ten years, rising from fourth-lieutenant to captain of Company C; commissioned as major Tenth Regiment volunteers, June 21, 1861. Resigned and discharged, June 14, 1862.

MAJOR OZRO MILLER

Was born at Dummerston, Vt., December 7, 1827, and was the son of Hon. Thomas Miller. Ozro remained at home until twenty-one years of age, employed with his father in

agricultural pursuits, until about eighteen, when he commenced alternating between the farm and the academy in Brattleboro, during the summer and autumn, and in the winter engaged in teaching.

After arriving at his majority, he made a voyage of six months at sea, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the mariner, and, should he like maritime pursuits, make it his vocation for life. But on his return, no position being open to him, which he was willing to accept, he changed his purpose and engaged in the drug business with Edward Denny & Co., of Boston, where he remained until the spring of 1852, a period of three years or more, when, at the solicitation of his father, he returned home for the purpose of settling down upon the farm. But his stay at home was short. The monotony of the farm was not congenial to his active mind, as is apparent from the fact that, while mowing in the meadows, during one of the last days in August, an old friend had sought him out, and proposed to him an adventure to California. The proposition was immediately accepted, and he hung his scythe upon the nearest tree, repaired to the house, and in a short time had made all his arrangements, bidden adieu to home and friends, and was on his way. He remained in California two years, and then returned again to his father's house.

Having been successful while in California, he resolved to settle down in life, and married Ellen L. Lawton, a playmate of his childhood, and the noble wife of his manhood, by whom he had three children at the time of his death, a daughter of six years, and two younger sons. Soon after his marriage, he took up his residence at Shelburne Falls, and engaged in manufacturing.

Major Miller's life was an eventful one, yet he was not an impulsive man, but rather quite the reverse. He discerned readily, comprehended fully, matured rapidly, but decided with the coolest deliberation. His position in the army was not sought. Neither the excitement of the camp, nor the

honors of the field were allurements to him. A sense of duty alone carried him along to his fate, and caused a community to mourn his loss. For two years previous to his enlistment for the war, he had been captain of Company H, and when a call was made for three months' service, the company voted to go, and held itself in readiness; but before being mustered in, a call was made for three years' troops, and the original plan, as a matter of necessity, given up; yet most of the men were willing to go under their old commander, and utterly declined under any other. This was a trying hour for him. On the one hand, was the wife and children, to whom he was tenderly devoted, and business demanding his attention; on the other, his country's call while holding a responsible and influential position. He pondered the subject deliberately, and decided that it was a summons to duty which he could not, under the circumstances, consistently evade.

As a commander, he was the model of the Regiment, and beloved by every member of his company. His coolness and bravery will never be questioned by any who knew him. A superior in rank to him has said, "A braver officer never fell." For heroic conduct at Fair Oaks, he was complimented by his commanders, and recommended for promotion, and on the resignation of Major Marsh, was commissioned to fill his place, and in the battle of July 1st, in consequence of the sickness and absence of his superior officers, he commanded the Regiment, and while engaged in this duty, he was shot in the neck by a rebel sharpshooter, the ball coming out on the back side, near the spinal column. Dr. Chamberlain examined the wound, and staid with him until two o'clock, Wednesday morning, when the Regiment was ordered to fall back, and Major Miller, and all the wounded of the Tenth, who were not able to be moved, fell into the hands of the rebels, with Dr. Jewett, the assistant-surgeon, who was left to care for them.

After two weeks of suffering, Major Miller died in Libby prison, July 15, 1862.

SUNDAY, September 14, 1862.—The three congregations at Shelburne Falls united to express, by solemn funeral services, their just appreciation of the worth of the late Major Ozro Miller. The large Baptist Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, by a solemn and sympathizing audience.

Rev. G. H. Deere presented the following eulogistic obituary of Major Miller:

"In the calm of our grief, which has succeeded its earlier storm, we assemble with these funeral rites to honor the memory of OZRO MILLER. The Bancroft of future generations, who shall weigh the accumulating events of the great rebellion, estimating the actors, and the bearing of their deeds upon results, may or may not give place in the galaxy of historic glory to the Massachusetts Tenth and its lamented Major; although it seems impossible to write a truthful and adequate account of the battle of Fair Oaks without their appearance in the most exciting passages. But kindred affection and friendship, and a wide public esteem, must needs gather the unfoldings of the heroic life of the fallen, and enshrine them in the heart, receiving the fruitful suggestion and the inspiration of an impressive and timely example.

This life has not been forced upon our attention by the activities of an inordinate ambition, but has gravitated to its place before us by the simple weight of its character. Modest and retiring, never seeking public trusts or honors, he rose to his present height in the estimation of this people, impelled by the most laudable motives, and the best impulses of human nature. He was responsive to the calls of duty. His acts were payments of demand made upon him by circumstances, and to the last he did not fail to meet the largest draft. And, to day, the several congregations of this village unite to weave the tribute of their presence into one garland of appreciative remembrance, with which to crown genuine and unostentatious merit. And our loves are the more spontaneous, in the act of coronation, from our hero's apparent unconsciousness of desert.

He had many words of praise for the lowliest of his associates, but none that indicated that himself had done aught worthy of more than a passing notice. In his letters to his friends, even in those to his companion, the sharer of his most private life, we find

others lustrous with the glory of the field, but not a gleam that the nature of his communication does not necessitate, radiates from himself. Indeed, the absence of self is almost painful to those whose personal interest makes them anxious to know more of the part which he individually took in the thrilling scenes through which he passed. This knowledge, for the most part, they must glean from other sources. His thought was for his men, toward whom he evinced unusual strength and tenderness of regard. He seemed to feel for them as one would for own sons,—proud of their good conduct, unfeigned sympathy for the wounded, and mingled pride and sorrow for the fallen. The purpose most prominent in what he has written is, that they might receive due commendation—that each one might have the honor to which his soldierly and manly bearing entitles him; and that the bereaved wife or parent might have the consolation of knowing that their offerings upon the nation's altar were sacrifices worthy alike of kindred and country. What he has done for others, therefore, let us do for him, glancing at some of the prominent features of his public life, as they appear in the testimony of reliable witnesses.

The first military office which he held was the fourth-lieutenancy in old Company H. When waited on, according to established usages, to obtain his formal acceptance of the commission, he was found deeply absorbed in reading Headley's Napoleon and his Generals. His interest in the achievements, and profound admiration for the genius of Bonaparte, doubtless, inspired his martial ardor. When the rebellion broke out, he held the captaincy, and was one of the few of the old company who determined to serve the country in the field. He was brought to this determination by a sense of moral obligation, animated by a cordial reverence for the Constitution and the Union, and regard for the blessings they represent. Thoroughly loyal, he was the natural foe of any faction which would sacrifice the government to its speciality. The outrage upon the flag, the wickedness of the attempt at the nation's life, by the arts of secession, he felt most keenly. He spent no time in arbitrating the question of war or no war, or in settling the matter of causes. He was not in a jungle, debating whether the tiger should be aroused to the conflict. He felt that the monster's paw was already upon us, and that the question was, as it is now—Shall we slay, or be slain?

Shall we fight, or fall crushing the foundation upon which rests the American church, the American school-house, and the American home? And though the cords of home-loves and friendship and interests bound him as firmly as it is possible to hold you or me, conscious duty was more powerful than they all; and in obedience to its behests, discarding personal considerations, he tore himself from each endearment, and flung his every energy into the scale of his country's need. This is the spirit, these the motives, and the course of the real patriot.

You will not soon forget the day, the 14th of June, on which you bade adieu to your sons, husbands and friends, as they went out from among you to encounter the vicissitudes of grim-visaged war. Do you remember Ozro Miller, as he stood on the balcony of the hotel? Do you remember how freely he wept in sympathy with your parting grief? Do you remember his earnest exhortation to the citizens to care for the wives and children of the soldiers, not to neglect the least among them, but rather to have the poorest and obscurest in special keeping? How much honor the sentiments then spoken do his heart! Those tears were not of weakness, for they did not flow for self. They fell like Christ's, for others, and like him, too, he has vindicated his strength in danger-crowded paths of right.

What comfort and confidence were found in his promise, that it should be his sleepless endeavor to preserve the moral character of his men, and to return them as good, and if possible, better, than he received them. And you have evidence that this promise was a matter of conscience, held steadily in mind, and to the utmost of his ability, faithfully kept. Those treasured letters from your kindred in camp, as well as the verbal reports that have reached home, would speak most emphatically in this place, of the sacredness which he attached to his obligation, and of the fidelity with which it was discharged.

Of regular and correct habits, inflexible integrity, great benevolence, combined with firmness, decision and courage, with a practical, efficient intellect and a positive personality,—he united those qualities, which fitted him not only to command, but in an unusual degree, to control the minds of his men. He was too radical and strict in his discipline to suit, at first, the tastes of some; but it was so manifestly the stringency of right, growing out of a sincere regard for the welfare of his men, that in the end,

he was the more approved and loved. He went so far as to insist on nice attention to the person and apparel, recognizing the close connection between cleanliness and moral purity. He banished profanity from the camp, not by arbitrary command, but by such example and personal disapprobation of the practice, and such reasoning as wrought conviction of its needlessness and evil. The freedom of the company from this vice elicited general observation and commendation. But one man is known to have been in the guard-house for misconduct, while under his care. The company was the model of the Regiment, and its example was cited for emulation. Much is due, doubtless, to the material of which it was composed; yet no little praise belongs to him, who fostered its better qualities, and repressed and subdued, in so great measure, its bad.

But it is the field of battle that tests the soldier; it is there that he is proved, his stature and weight taken. And it is there that Ozro Miller was most significant; there that he enlarged to such proportions as to become visible to the whole country, and stood so eminent in heroism, that he may be seen by the future readers of our history. The credit of saving that portion of McClellan's army which had crossed the Chickahominy, prior to the battle of Fair Oaks, is given, by one consent, to the Massachusetts Tenth. Yet when facts are sifted, it is found to belong, finally, only to a part of it. The last stand before night-fall of the first day is what did the work. And that stand would not have been successfully made, but for the coolness, decision and bravery of Miller, supported by a fragment of the Tenth, nearly half of whom were members of Company H. By some misunderstanding the major part of the Regiment had retreated to rifle-pits in the rear, when the command devolved upon him as senior-captain, at the time he sought the colors, and formed what remained into line of battle, under its folds. All told, they did not number more than a hundred and fifty men; and the fact that among these stood about every able-bodied man of Company H, shows not only the character of the company, but of its leader. The enemy were ignorant of the weakness of our force on their side the river. For them to have known our condition, would have been our ruin. It was necessary that they should be held back from a position that would discover it, until night should shroud all. And the part which our Miller acted in achieving this purpose, he has himself

modestly withheld. My account of it is obtained from one who was near him, and took part in the scene.

When the necessity for this last advance was made known to Captain Miller, by some officer of another division, he ordered his piece of Regiment into line. Already had they performed exhausting labor in the preceding toils of the battle, where "the leaden missiles flew thick and fast," and where, mingled with the thunder, "there was a perfect hissing in the air above and around them, of grape, canister, shot and shell." No wonder they were reluctant to obey, with so fresh a remembrance of the mangling horrors which they were called to meet again. Some of the officers under him objected that he was not obliged to obey any except superior officers of his own division. These he over-ruled. They then said it was but murder to go with so small a handful against so large a host, and importuned him to desist. Then rang out his clear, calm voice, full of energy: "I have heard enough! We have done nothing yet but to be murdered! The day has been spent to no purpose! We have accomplished nothing! Let us be avenged! Let us make one more effort, and see if we can not effect something." An old acquaintance, who was with him, says that he never knew Ozro Miller until that hour. The order to fall into line was then repeated, and every man sprang to his place. They joined two other regiments, a New York and Pennsylvania, under General Heintzelman, and went forward into the woods. They did not wait in their chosen position long, before the foe, unaware of their proximity, were seen cautiously approaching. As soon as within easy range, our men opened a terrific fire. The rebels paused an instant, and then returned it, moving forward twenty to our one. Immediately after the first fire of the enemy, all but the men under the gallant Miller, retreated, while he and his braves stood, receiving and returning the death-strokes of battle, until, in his own words, "The rebel flag was within twenty paces of them, and they were flanked and subjected to a cross-fire." Not till then, did the heroic Miller order a retreat. Something had been accomplished. The enemy had been checked until darkness covered the scene, and they could only account for the boldness and persistence of our men, by supposing them supported by so large a body as would require the help of daylight successfully to encounter So they accepted the shelter of night, and our army was saved.

It would be a sober satisfaction could we follow him as major, conducting the Tenth through the weary, dangerous marches from the position beyond Fair Oaks, to the spot made sacred by his blood, and the parting from his brothers in arms. But I must hasten. When they had reached Malvern Hill, he requested the commanding general to spare his Regiment, if possible, as he did not think his men in condition for the fight. But he was soon ordered to lead them to the extreme front, in the very thickest of it. He stood for a minute with his eyes bent upon the ground, as in deep and sad thought. His soul was quickly nerved, and had he known that it was his death-warrant, it would have been executed. In making the preparations to move, some of the officers of the companies, who had been on the sick list, but who had kept their places during the retreat, started for the rear. He called what remained, and addressed them for the last time. "I am sorry," said he, "to say it, but I must, cut where it may. Officers who have been able to keep their positions through our laborious retreat, do not show themselves good soldiers in abandoning their companies when ordered into battle. I hope there will be no more of it. There is work for us now, and let every man make up his mind to do his part of it." He then led them to the front of the batteries, into the very hottest of the artillery contest. When they had lain for some time under the arch of shells pouring from the opposing batteries, and dropping and exploding in their front and rear, they were ordered to change their position, to meet a large body of the enemy's infantry, which was advancing upon our batteries. There was some fear that the effect of the terrible experience of the Regiment at Fair Oaks, in connection with the worn and fatigued state in which their exhausting marches had left them, would so weaken their courage that upon the first fire of the enemy, they would break and fall back. But this fear was soon dissipated, when our men saw the effect of their own guns, and heard the magic voice of Miller, which seemed inspired with strange power. It sent forth, cheerfully, its invigorating and assuring intonations: "Keep cool, boys; don't get excited; take good aim; make your fire tell." He held them to the awful duties of the hour in the best of spirits, until the fatal ball laid him mortally wounded upon the field. It was six o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, July 1st. Members of Company H rushed to his side, to render him assistance. "Back to your places, my

boys," said he, "never mind me." He would not have them leave their work in the ranks to aid him, more than any other of the disabled among his men. As he handed his sword to Dr. Chamberlin, he said, "I believe I have not disgraced it."

General McClellan's order was that the lines should not fall back until all the wounded had been removed. But the major, with others, had been carried to a house near by, and when the order to retreat was given, it was supposed that they had all been taken to the rear. When the ambulances, therefore, returned for the remainder of the wounded, the ground was found to be in possession of the rebels.

It was a sad day when we heard that he was left on the field, wounded and dying. It was strong joy we drank, when other news came that he was a prisoner in Richmond, and likely to recover. We shall see him again, was our too fond thought. But our rejoicing was brief. The sweet cup was pushed with painful suspense from our thirsty lips. We were at last compelled to think of those honorable wounds, upon which it would have been such delight to have looked, as lying in their pine coffin—the sacrificial gift of a friend—beneath a sycamore tree, within the precincts of the rebel capital.

The name of that friend, William H. Bemis, should be remembered. He was himself wounded by buckshot in the hand, the fragment of a shell in the side, and by a ball in the leg; and although he could have escaped, he preferred to be a prisoner in aid of his former captain. As Major Miller had, according to his custom, on entering battle, put from his person, in safe keeping, his money, watch and other valuables, he was without means. His friend, though severely injured, served him to the last, expending all his little stock of money, and when he had closed the eyes of our beloved brave, on the 15th of July, he sold his field-glass to furnish the humble burial. This sad duty done, the mound smoothly laid, and marked with its simple slab, he sank upon his couch, to receive the care of others.

These last words float back to us from the departing spirit of him, over whose grave, affection is denied the luxury of weeping, or uttering its sweet language of flowers: "I have tried to do my duty. and I believe I have not failed. I do not fear to die, and should be entirely at rest, but for thoughts of my poor wife and children and friends."

In closing, allow me to say that this loyal man,—who was so compassionately mindful of you whose kindred were in his care, so considerate of the welfare of his men in camp, so pleasantly calm and nobly brave, powerful and controlling in battle, and whose heroic death closed so enviable a public career,—was, in private life, the blameless son and brother, the tender father, the faithful and affectionate husband, the industrious and scrupulously honest business man, the public-spirited citizen, a man whose intimate friendship was not cheaply purchased, but "the friends he had and their adoption tried, he grappled them to his soul with hooks of steel." And, touching all the mournful keys of our bereavement, the words of God's providence sweep over our bowed souls: "He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more."

His deeds are among the best prophecies of the final triumph of our arms; and upon the shoulders of the most warmly cherished of the associates of his youth and manhood has fallen this soldier's mantle. The patriotic zeal of his long-loved friend, H. S. Greenleaf, answering the demand of the present hour, has been stirred by the living example, and fired by the unutterable grief of his loss, to take up the sword borne with such glory, and laid down so bright and polished with honor by Ozro Miller. And I but speak the unanimous conviction of this community, when I say that the hands are clean and worthy that take it, and able to preserve its immaculate virtue.

Mr. Loomis followed in a brief and pertinent address to the Masonic fraternity, of which Major Miller was a member, and to the circle of afflicted mourners. He assured the latter of the unaffected sympathy of the entire community with them in their great loss, and commended them to the consolations and support of the Great Sympathizer in all our sorrows.

Mr. Gray followed, addressing the citizens and soldiers on the imperative duties of the hour, which were indicated, first, as loyalty to the government; second, earnest prayer; third, to strike vigorously and fatally this rebellion; and fourth, firm reliance upon Divine Providence.

The music for the occasion was arranged by Mr. Fran-

cis, organist at the Baptist Church, and was very appropriate.

The following hymn was arranged for the service:

HYMN.

We shall meet, but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him,
While we breathe our evening prayer.
When a year ago we gathered,
Joy was in his mild blue eye,
But a golden cord is severed,
And our hopes in ruin lie.
CHORUS.

True, they tell us, wreaths of glory
Evermore will deck his brow,
But this soothes the anguish only
Sweeping o'er our heart-strings now.
Sleep, to-day, O early fallen,
In your green and narrow bed,
Dirges from the pine and cypress
Mingle with the tears we shed.
CHORUS.

At our fireside, sad and lonely,
Often will our bosoms swell,
At remembrance of the story,
How our noble MILLER fell;
How he strove to bear our banner
Through the thickest of the fight,
And upheld our country's honor
With the strength of manhood's might.
CHORUS.

MAJOR DEXTER FRANKLIN PARKER

Was born in Boston, August 2, 1828. His mother died when he was six years of age, and his father when he was ten; from that time he resided with an uncle, four years, attending school three months each winter, and laboring the remainder of the year. At seventeen years of age, he removed to Acton. When the war with Mexico broke out, he went to Boston to offer his services, but on account of

his youth was rejected. In 1850 he removed to Worcester, which ever after continued to be his home. He now became a diligent student, improving every hour not occupied by labor. He became a contributor to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, and was for several months editor of a Worcester daily paper. Major Parker's public career commenced with his election as a member of the House of Representatives, in 1856, being re-elected in 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the Senate, and re-elected in 1859. In 1860 he was again returned to the House. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, he immediately resigned his seat, and, hastening to Washington, sought an interview with General Scott, begging the privilege of being assigned some place as a private, in some regiment already on the ground. His request was granted, and his friends claim that he was the first man from Massachusetts in the field. He received a lieutenant's commission, but acted as commissary for the Sixth Massachusetts, during their three months' service. He then received the appointment of captain in the United States regular infantry, but declined the appointment, and accepted the position of brigade-quartermaster, of General Couch's brigade. Resigning this, he was appointed, by Governor Andrew, captain in the Thirty-fourth regiment, which appointment he declined. August 12, 1862, he was appointed, by request of General Devens, major of the Tenth Massachusetts regiment, which command he immediately joined at Yorktown, Va., and continued with them until May 12, 1864, when he was severely wounded in the right arm. He was carried from the field to Fredericksburg, where he underwent amputation. After this he sank rapidly, and was removed to Washington, where he died, May 30, 1864.

SURGEON CYRUS NATHANIEL CHAMBERLAIN

Was born at West Barnstable, Mass., March 8, 1829. Previous to the war was living in Northampton, where

he had a large practice, and was exceedingly popular as a physician and a man. Appointed as surgeon of the Tenth, and mustered into service, June 21, 1861. Before leaving for the war the doctor was presented with a surgeon's sword and sash, and a brace of Smith & Wesson's revolvers, by the following gentlemen of Northampton: A. J. Lincoln, William Clark, Jr., Harvey Kirkland, Lucius Clark, W H. Jones, J. P Williston, A. P Peck, William B. Hall. Accompanying the present was a letter from the donors, expressive of their regard and respect. Discharged, April 13, 1863, to accept appointment of "surgeon of volunteers." Was surgeon, in charge of a division, of Sixth corps hospital, in spring of 1863, until 1st of July. Then surgeon, in charge of Sixth corps hospital, during and after battle of Gettysburg. Created, organized and conducted, the United States general hospital at Gettysburg, during the summer and autumn of 1863. Surgeon in charge of the "South street United States hospital" in Philadelphia, during the winter of 1863–4. Transferred to field service, in spring of 1864, as medical inspector of First army corps. When the consolidation of the First and Fifth army corps took place, was made surgeon-in-chief of Fourth division of Fifth army corps. Remained in same position, during campaign of 1864, until August 1, 1864, when he was ordered to Worcester, Mass., to superintend the construction and organization of the Dale United States general hospital. Was commandant of hospital, until resignation from army, in the autumn of 1865. Promoted brevet-lieutenant-colonel, October 6, 1865. In 1875, resided in Lawrence, Mass.; physician and surgeon.

SURGEON ALBERT BROWN ROBINSON

Was born at Pelham, Mass., April 12, 1835. Appointed to the Tenth, as assistant-surgeon, August 9, 1862. Promoted surgeon, May 15, 1863. Discharged July 1, 1864. Reappointed as surgeon in Forty-second Massachusetts regi-

ment, enlisted for one hundred days' service and stationed at Alexandria, Va. Discharged from Forty-second, November, 11, 1864. In 1875, resided at Boston Highlands, Mass.; practicing physician.

ASST.-SURGEON WILLIAM HOLBROOK

Was born at Sturbridge, Worcester County, Mass., June 23, 1823. Appointed assistant-surgeon, and mustered into service with the Regiment, June 21, 1861. Discharged from the Tenth, to accept promotion as surgeon of the Eighteenth regiment, January 13, 1862. Was surgeon-in-chief of First brigade, First division, Fifth corps. Discharged from Eighteenth regiment, September 2, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875, resided in Palmer, Mass., where he had practiced medicine twenty-six years, except the time he was absent in the war.

ASST.-SURGEON GEORGE JEWETT

Was born at Rindge, N. H., April 28, 1825. Appointed to the Tenth Regiment, January 21, 1862. Discharged, November 4, 1862, to receive promotion as surgeon in Fifty-first regiment. Served with the Fifty-first until July 27, 1863, when the term of the regimental service expired. In 1875, resided in Fitchburg, Mass.; practicing physician and surgeon.

ASST.-SURGEON JOHN HENRY GILMAN

Was born at Sangerville, Me., February 24, 1836; was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; served the Sanitary Commission gratuitously, during summer and autumn of 1862, aiding in taking care of the wounded in McClellan's and Pope's campaigns; was commissioned as assistant-surgeon Tenth Regiment, March 18, 1863, and served until July, 1864, when the Regiment was mustered out. In August, 1864, re-entered the service

as acting assistant-surgeon United States Army, and was ordered to report for duty at Mt. Pleasant, United States Army, general hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained in charge of wards nine and ten, until the war ended. He was present at battles of Second Bull Run, Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; has been a resident of Lowell, Mass., and in 1869 and 1870 was city physician.

In 1871, during the great epidemic of small-pox in that city, was appointed one of the consulting physicians to the new board of health, and drew up the regulations which were adopted, and successfully followed, in suppressing the disease. In June, 1874, went to Europe, spending eight months abroad in visiting the medical centers of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Austria, and making a tour of Switzerland and Italy. While abroad, was elected a member of the British Medical Association, and studied special branches two months at Vienna.

In April, 1874, was appointed upon the medical staff of St. John's hospital, Lowell.

CHAPLAIN FREDERICK A. BARTON

Was born at Chester, Vt. For a number of years before the war, had been a clergyman and a resident of Indian Orchard, a village of Springfield, Mass. At the breaking out of hostilities, Rev. Mr. Barton took a decided stand for the Union, and at a great war meeting held in the City Hall, Springfield, made a rousing speech on the side of Liberty, Union, and the Constitution. At the close of his speech, the audience rose to their feet, and cheered him with the wildest enthusiasm. He immediately set to work to raise a Hampden County regiment, of which he was to have the colonelcy, and two companies were recruited and organized, and encamped on Hampden Park in Springfield. The acceptance of the Tenth Regiment for the war, changed the

programme somewhat, and one of the two companies was attached to that Regiment, under command of Capt. Fred Barton, son of the chaplain; and the other company, which had been under command of Capt. Oliver Edwards, was divided up among the other companies of the Tenth, and Mr. Barton was appointed to the chaplaincy of the same Regiment, which position he retained until May 1, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. At the time of his appointment as chaplain, he was fifty-two years of age.

CHAPLAIN A. J. BINGHAM

Of Westfield, Mass., was commissioned as chaplain of the Tenth, August 13, 1862, and immediately reported for duty. He was formerly pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Westfield, and was a gentleman of education, a consistent Christian and a good minister. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the Regiment, and was respected by the whole command. His health would not permit the continuance of his service, and he was obliged to resign, January 16, 1863. He left the Regiment with the regrets of the officers and men, who had found in him a sincere friend and faithful adviser.

CHAPLAIN FRANCIS BROWN PERKINS

Was born at Boston, Mass., August 7, 1833. Appointed chaplain of the Tenth, October 23, 1863. Mustered out, July 1, 1864, expiration of term of service. After the war, was pastor of Central Congregational Church, Jamaica Plains, Mass. September 30, 1872, post-office address was 20 Highland Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN EDWIN ELY DAY

Was born at Gill, Mass., September 3, 1825. Captain Day was a born soldier, and had been for several years a member

of the "Greenfield Guards." He was elected captain of that organization, August 5, 1859, and was mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1861, with that rank. Before leaving for the war, he was presented with an elegant revolver, by Wendell T. Davis, Esq., of Greenfield, and his many friends presented him a regulation uniform and equipments complete. Never were testimonials more worthily bestowed. Captain Day was untiring in his efforts to benefit his command, and no officer of the Regiment was more beloved by his men than he. At Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, at the head of his company, and his remains were buried on the field.

Funeral services were held in the Unitarian Church in Bernardston, on the 15th June, 1861, in memory of Captain Day. An appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. H. B. Butler, to whose society the deceased belonged. Text, Psalms 57: 1. There was excellent singing by the choir, under Wendell T Davis, of Greenfield. The following hymn, composed for the occasion by a member of the same society with Captain Day, was sung by the choir:

HYMN.

Father of light, of truth and love,
Who reign'st supreme in heaven above,
Whose care on earth is over all,
On Thee, we now as children call.

We mourn a friend in battle slain,
Although we trust he lives again;
Rejoicing that he nobly fell,
Resisting foemen that rebel.

We thank Thee that in his high place,
Thou didst afford him strength and grace
His manly duty to perform,
Midst battle's fiercely raging storm.

We pray Thee, thenceforth, to be near
His now bereaved companion dear,
The parents, son, and mourning friends,
Till time with them in glory ends.

We pray Thee, in the righteous cause
Of our free government and laws,
We still may have Almighty aid
Through other heroes, like the dead.

Three and a half years afterward, what remained of the body of Captain Day, was exhumed and brought to his home in Greenfield, Mass., and interred in Green River cemetery.

CAPTAIN ELISHA SMART

Was born at Stamford, Vt. Had seen service in the regular army, having served two and a half years in the Florida war, in the Second regiment of United States dragoons, of which Colonel May, of Mexican war fame, was then captain, General Twiggs (the traitor), colonel, and General Harney, the lieutenant-colonel. At the expiration of the two and a half years' service, he was sent to Governor's Island, New York harbor, with a hundred others, whose health had been impaired by the climate. From this point he was soon after sent to Fortress Monroe for better hospital accommodations, and after his recovery was, at his request, transferred to the Fourth United States artillery, who were then stationed at the fortress, and in which corps he served out the remainder of his term of enlistment. He had, previous to the war, been for some years an active member of the Massachusetts militia, and was one of the first to volunteer for the war. He was elected as captain of the North Adams Company, and mustered in, July 21, 1861, at the age of thirty-seven. At Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, was wounded in the leg, and afterwards cruelly murdered by a rebel brute, with his own carbine. His body was recovered the next day, and buried with military honors. He left a wife and four children, to mourn his loss.

CAPTAIN LUCIUS B. WALKLEY

Was born at Westfield, Mass., September 21, 1822. Enlisted in Third United States artillery, March 18, 1840, and

served five years on the coast, from New York to New Orleans; was two years in the Florida war; was commissioned as captain of Company K, Tenth Regiment, and served until July 12, 1862, when he resigned, by reason of ill-health. In November, 1862, was commissioned as major in the Forty-sixth, a nine months' regiment, and February 5, 1863, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same. In 1875, resided in Westfield; by occupation a brickmaker, mason and builder.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. CLIFFORD

Was born at Pittsfield, N H., January 14, 1822, and was one of the first, in the town of Holyoke, to enlist for the war; was commissioned and mustered into service as captain of Company I, June 21, 1861. Was presented, before leaving for the war, with a watch by his Holyoke friends; resigned his commission and discharged, November 5, 1861. Afterwards, August 4, 1862, enlisted in the Thirty-fourth regiment, and served with credit three years in that corps. In 1875, resided in Holyoke, Mass.

CAPTAIN HOSEA C. LOMBARD

Was born at Springfield, Mass., February 19, 1832; had been for twelve years, before the war, an officer and member of the Massachusetts militia, and when the Tenth was accepted for active service, was captain of the Springfield City Guard; mustered into the United States service as captain, June 21, 1861; resigned and discharged, November 2, 1862, on account of ill-health. Since the war, has commanded the City Guard. In 1873, resided in Springfield, and was chief engineer of the fire department. In 1875, was an officer connected with the police force of the city of Springfield, Mass.

CAPTAIN FREDERIC BARTON

Was born at Collinsville, Conn., July 21, 1841; was before the war an active and enthusiastic member of the Springfield City Guard; mustered into the United States service as captain of Company E, June 21, 1861; served in Western Virginia, on General Lander's staff, fall of 1861 and spring of 1862; served as aid on General Eustis' staff, from June 14, 1863, and was captured by Major Mosby on the 15th October, 1863, and taken to Libby prison and confined until February 29, 1864, when he was exchanged, and served on General Edwards' staff, and remained with him until term of service expired; ably commanded the Tenth at Malvern Hill, after Major Miller was mortally wounded, and for several days afterwards, when he was ordered to Massachusetts on recruiting service; wounded at Gettysburg in right leg; mustered out of service, July 1, 1864; brevet lieutenant-colonel, for gallant services, March 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN RALPH O. IVES

Was born at New York city. At the breaking out of the war, was a resident of Great Barrington, Mass., and was elected captain of Company A, which had been recruited for the war. He marched his company to Springfield, and went into camp on Hampden Park. June 21, 1861, he and his command were mustered into the United States service. At the time of muster, Captain Ives was twenty-two years of age. In the winter of 1862 and 1863, served in Louisiana, on General Emory's staff. In September, 1863, was captured by guerillas while brigade officer of the day, and introduced to the tender mercies of Libby prison. The captain had always been a great admirer of the "first families," and the following extract from the *Richmond Examiner*, of February 8, 1864, will illustrate the manner in which they returned his affection for them:

RETALIATION.

In the summer of 1863, William Waller and Schulte Leach, two Kentuckians, and highly connected in their State, were commissioned and sent from Abingdon, Va., into Kentucky, to recruit a company for the confederate service. They were captured at Maysville, tried under order No. 38 of Burnside, the barber, (the same under which two other recruiting officers had been condemned and shot.) convicted, and sentenced to die at the musket point. Their sentence was subsequently commuted to hard labor, with ball and chain, during the continuance of the war. They are now at Johnson's Island, working out the terms of their sentence. These facts were laid before the confederate government by the members of the Kentucky delegation now in Congress, and Friday, Major Turner, commandant of the Libby prison post, received an order from the secretary of War, consigning two of the federal prisoners, with the rank of captain, to a situation identical with that of Messrs. Waller and Leach. The two whom the fates selected from the ten or eleven hundred federal officers, were Capt. R. C. G. Reed, of the Third Ohio cavalry, and Capt. R. O. Ives, of the Tenth Massachusetts infantry, both good representatives of the Eastern and Western Yankee, and apparently as equal to the task of breaking stone as stealing a negro. The pair will be started forward to day for Salisbury, N. C., the place selected for their future field of operations. When the federal authorities notify this government that the officers for whom they are held are released from their ignominious position, they will be restored to the status of prisoners of war, but not before.

By this act, the federal government was obliged to recede from the full execution of the sentence, and by some mutual understanding, the extreme penalty was waived.

September 19, 1864, after a year's imprisonment, the captain was exchanged, and discharged the service. In 1873, Captain Ives was a stock-broker in Sacramento, Cal.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W CLAPP

Was born at Pittsfield, Mass., April 5, 1830. Mustered into the United States service, as captain of Company D,

June 21, 1861. Resigned commission, and discharged, November 25, 1862. In 1875, resided at Pittsfield, Mass.; by occupation a woolen manufacturer.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH K. NEWELL

Was born at Enfield, Mass., October 17, 1837. In 1855, joined the Massachusetts militia, and for two years previous to 1861, was orderly-sergeant of the Springfield City Guard. In May, 1861, was elected first-lieutenant of the Holyoke and West Springfield Company, and was mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1861, in that capacity. After the regiment arrived in Washington, Lieutenant Newell was detailed as regimental quartermaster, and served in that position until his promotion as captain, November 6, 1861 September 27, 1862, resigned commission, and was discharged, November 25. In 1875, resided in Springfield, Mass., and was a member of the mercantile firm of T M. Walker & Co.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL C. TRAVER

Was born in Dutchess County, N Y., and was mustered into the United States service as first-lieutenant of Company B. Promoted to captain, June 1, 1862. Resigned and discharged, November 25, 1862. Was twenty-four years of age when mustered into the service.

CAPTAIN GEORGE PIERCE, JR.,

Was born at Northampton, Mass., March 2, 1830. Was for many years before the war an active member of the "Greenfield Guards," in the militia, and the war found him as first-lieutenant of that company, and with that rank was mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1861. Before leaving for the war, was presented by his many friends with a revolver. Promoted captain, June 1,

1862. Upon the discharge of the Tenth Regiment, Captain Pierce was attached to the Thirty-seventh regiment, in command of the recruits and re-enlisted men from the Tenth. Was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 18, 1864, and at Winchester, September 19, 1864, while in command of the color company of the Thirty-seventh regiment. Discharged November 13, 1864. In 1875, resided in Greenfield, where he kept a crockery and glass-ware store.

CAPTAIN EDWIN T. JOHNSON

Was born at Williamsburg, Mass. Mustered into the United States service as second-lieutenant Company K, June 21, 1861, age, forty; promoted captain, June 12, 1862. Severely wounded, May 12, 1864, near Spottsylvania, Va. Mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875, resided at Sligo, Montgomery County, Md.

CAPTAIN BYRON PORTER

Was born at Pottsville, Penn., May 7, 1830; was a member of the Massachusetts militia for some time before the war; was mustered into the United States service as first-lieutenant of Company E, June 21, 1861. July 3, 1861, was presented with a beautiful regulation sword, by his friends, at the City Guard armory. Colonel H. C. Lee made the presentation speech. Promoted captain, June 16, 1862. Resigned and discharged, September 7, 1862, to accept commission as captain and assistant-adjutant-general of volunteers. After the battle of Antietam was assistant-adjutant-general of Second brigade, Third division, Fifth corps, until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was wounded by gun-shot through the lungs. March, 1863, was sent to Baltimore as assistant-adjutant-general three separate brigades, Eighth corps. Rejoined army of Potomac, at Hagerstown, Md., in July, 1863; served

as assistant-adjutant-general, First brigade, Second division, First corps, until consolidated with Fifth corps. Wounded in right side, at Petersburg, June 18, 1864. Captured on the Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864; paroled March 13, 1865; sent to Mobile, until May, and served with Second division, Thirteenth corps, as assistant-adjutant-general; was mustered out in Texas, September 1, 1866. Retained under act of Congress as officer in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in Texas, until May 1, 1868, when he resigned and returned home, after seven years' continuous and active service. In 1875, resided in Springfield, Mass., and held the office of government gauger.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WHEELER

Was born at Sterling, Mass. Mustered into the United States service as first-lieutenant Company D, June 21, 1861, aged twenty-two. Was severely wounded, and suffered amputation of the arm at the shoulder, at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; promoted captain, July 21, 1862, but declined the promotion and returned the commission; served as regimental quartermaster in the autumn and winter of 1862; resigned and discharged, December 20, 1862. Captain Wheeler was a brave and gallant officer, and was a general favorite with the Regiment. In the fall of 1863, he resided in Chicago, and was agent for an extensive paper warehouse.

CAPTAIN FLAVEL SHURTLEFF

Was born at Pawtuxet, R. I., May 2, 1829. Before the war was engaged as hospital attendant in the Insane Retreat, at Northampton, Mass. He was one of the first to volunteer for three years' service in Company C, and when the Tenth was mustered into the service of the United States, he received the appointment of second-lieutenant in that

company; promoted first-lieutenant, December 5, 1861, and assigned to Company A, and was for a time adjutant of the Regiment. Of commanding presence, being over six feet high, and large in proportion, he was a good mark for rebel bullets, and received three severe wounds. At Malvern, July 1, 1862, shot through the right breast; at Salem Hights, in the throat; and May 6, 1864, in the Wilderness, in the left arm. Promoted captain, July 21, 1862, and placed in command of Company H. Mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. May 10, 1866, was brevetted major, for gallantry. In 1875, resided in East Boston, Mass. In the retail shoe business.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. WEATHERELL

Was born at Northampton, Mass., December 31, 1826; was mustered into the United States service as first-lieutenant of Company C. He had been an active and efficient member of the fire department, and July 4, 1861, the Deluge Engine company presented him with a beautiful dress sword. William Turner, Esq., made a short and pertinent speech, and presented the sword in behalf of the company. The recipient of the gift could scarcely command his feelings to return his thanks. The foreman bade him farewell in behalf of the firemen, the band struck up "Dixie," and closed the impressive scene. He was promoted to a captaincy, September 8, 1862; was mortally wounded, May 12th, at Spottsylvania Court-house, and died, June 20, 1864. Captain Weatherell was a brave and faithful officer, and left a large circle of friends to mourn his early death. His funeral services were held at the Edwards Church, Northampton, Sunday afternoon, June 26, 1864, and were largely attended, the church being crowded in spite of the intense heat. The remarks of Rev. Mr. Hall were short and appropriate, touching upon the merits of the deceased as a soldier and a man, the nobility of the cause in which he fell, and the excellence of our institutions, which call for such

sacrifices. A considerable number of the Regiment, including Colonel Parsons, Captains Shurtleff and Bishop, and Adjutant Brewster, attended. The services at the grave were conducted according to the customs of the Masonic order, by the Jerusalem lodge, of which Captain Weatherell was a member. Rev. Mr. Moors, of Greenfield, officiated at the grave. Resolutions of sympathy, addressed to his family, were adopted by the Jerusalem lodge, and published in the local papers.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. BIGELOW

Was born at Fairhaven, Vt., September 21, 1828. Had been a member of the Massachusetts militia for a dozen years before the war, and at the commencement of hostilities was elected second-lieutenant in the Springfield City Guard, and was mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1861, with that rank. Promoted first-lieutenant, June 16, 1862, and captain, November 3, 1862. Captain Bigelow possessed the rare gift of good humor under all circumstances, and no situation so critical or position so trying, but the captain would have his little joke, and burst of dry humor. At Fair Oaks, when the Tenth were lying in the rifle-pits, and expecting every moment to be engaged, General Casey, (whose division was pouring back in wild confusion,) hatless, with his white hair streaming in the wind, was vainly trying, with the wildest exhortations, to rally his disordered troops. Bigelow turned to the writer of these pages, and quietly asked him if he ever saw an old woman whose suds were boiling over? "No." "Why?" "Well, look at old Casey, he puts me in mind of one."

At Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864, when bullets were more plenty than rations, the captain felt a sharp, stinging sensation, and approaching a favorite non-commissioned officer, inquired, "Joe, is my head off?" at the same time turning and displaying something hanging by a shred of skin, and

decidedly unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman. "No," says Hendrick, "your head is not off, but your ear is." "Pull it off," says the captain, but Hendrick took him to the surgeon, where he reiterated his request to have it "pulled off." Shells were too plenty to admit of any very nice surgical operation, and the surgeon, thinking that possibly the ear might be saved, determined to bandage it, and send the captain to the rear for nicer treatment. The ear was saved, and is as good as new, only it is about a quarter of an inch below the other in a straight line. The captain was dolefully certain that the carrying away of his "larboard flipper" would destroy every vestige of his beauty, and its preservation was a source of great gratification to his friends as well as himself.

The captain is a confirmed bachelor, a printer by trade, and has for a number of years, before and since the war, been employed at the State printing office at Boston. His genial good nature secures him many friends, and his old comrades of the army always receive a hearty welcome at his hands.

After the muster-out of the Regiment, Captain Bigelow was brevetted major for meritorious service and gallant conduct on the field.

CAPTAIN HOMER G. GILMORE

Was born at West Claremont, N. H., December 22, 1837. Before the war, was an active member of the Springfield City Guard, and was presented with an elegant Smith & Wesson revolver by his friends. Mustered into the United States service as first-sergeant in Company F. Promoted second-lieutenant, November 6, 1861; first-lieutenant, August 9, 1862: captain, November 3, 1862. Severely wounded, May 12, 1864, at battle of the angle, near Spottsylvania Court-house, Va. Mustered out, July 6, 1864, expiration of term of service. Brevetted major, February 13, 1865. In 1875, resided in Springfield, Mass., where he

was engaged in the insurance business, and was lieutenant-colonel of the Second regiment of Massachusetts militia.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STREETER

Was born at Whitingham, Vt., October 11, 1834. Mustered into the service, June 21, 1861, as sergeant of Company H; wounded in head at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Promoted second-lieutenant, June 16, 1862; first-lieutenant, September 8, 1862; captain, November 26, 1862. Upon his promotion to a commission, he was presented, by the members of his company, with a sword, cap and belt. The presentation occurred at Stafford Court-house, Va. At the appointed time, the company assembled, and marched down to the lieutenant's tent, where the articles were presented by Solomon K. Hindley, a private in the company, who paid a neat and appropriate compliment to Lieutenant Streeter, as an expression of the company's good will and esteem. The lieutenant received the honor with much emotion, and replied in a manner which evinced, how unexpected and how welcome was the gift. He said the circumstances that had taken him from the ranks, and placed him in command, were painful, and they certainly were. He enlisted a private, was appointed a sergeant on Hampden Park, in which capacity he served until rebel bullets made him a sufferer, and opened a way for him to be promoted. At Fair Oaks he was hit twice, once in the forehead, and a bullet passed through his right ear. Sergeant Streeter, and one other, also wounded, were the only sergeants of Company H, who did not receive their death-stroke on that day. Mustered out, July 6, 1864; expiration of term of service. Brevet-major, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services during the war. Present occupation, 1875, machinist and bank lock manufacturer. Post-office address, Rochester, N. Y.

CAPTAIN EDWIN L. KNIGHT

Was born at Brimfield, Hampden County, Mass., January 25, 1839. Mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1861, as first-sergeant of Company E. Promoted second-lieutenant, July 21, 1862, and assigned to Company G. Captain, January 1, 1863, and assigned to Company E. Severely wounded in left side, by a minie ball, at battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. Brevet-major, September, 1866. In 1875, resided in Springfield, Mass., engaged in the business of plumbing, a member of the firm of A. M. Knight & Son.

CAPTAIN WILLARD I. BISHOP

Was born at Littleton, N. H., July 20, 1837. In 1856–58, resided in Georgia, and was a member of the Georgia "State volunteers." Mustered into service of the United States, as sergeant of Company C, June 21, 1861; severely wounded in leg at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Promoted second-lieutenant, August 9, 1862; first-lieutenant, September 29, 1862; captain, September 23, 1863; wounded in eye, in Wilderness campaign. Mustered out at expiration of term of service, July 1, 1864. Brevet-major at expiration of service for meritorious conduct during the war. In 1875, resided at Hatfield, Mass., agent of Connecticut River Railroad.

ADJUTANT OLIVER EDWARDS

Was born at Springfield, Mass., January 30, 1835. At the first call for volunteers, raised a company for the war, to be attached to the Hampden County regiment, but it was taken to fill up the companies of the Tenth, and Edwards received the appointment of adjutant of the Tenth, and was mustered into the service, June 21, 1861. While with the

Regiment at Brightwood, served on General Couch's staff as senior aid-de-camp, and continued in that capacity until August 4, 1862, when he was discharged to organize and command the Thirty-seventh regiment of infantry, then being formed at Pittsfield. Commissioned major of the Thirty-seventh, to date from July 20, 1862, colonel Thirty-seventh regiment, August 7, 1862; brevet brigadier-general, October 19, 1864; brigadier-general United States volunteers, April 6, 1865; brevet major-general, April 6, 1865. Was appointed to command the Fourth brigade, Second division, on the fourth day of the Wilderness campaign. June, 1864, the brigade being consolidated with the Third brigade, First division, Sixth corps, the command of same was assigned to him. During the battle of Winchester or Opequan, had command of the First division. After the battle, was appointed commandant of the post of Winchester, with his own brigade and the provost division, and the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry as garrison. Remained in command for some time after the return of the Sixth corps to Petersburg, when he applied for orders to return to his old command, the Third brigade, before Petersburg. Was offered by Lieutenant-General Sheridan the position of provost-marshal-general of the middle military division, on his staff, but declined in order to be present with his old command at the opening of the spring campaign of 1865. Received the surrender of Petersburg, Va., on the morning of April 3, 1865, from Mayor Town, of that city. At the battle of Sailors' Creek, April 6, 1865, Lieutenant-General Ewell and staff, Maj.-General Custis Lee and staff, and many prisoners were captured by his command. Was brevetted brigadier-general for special gallantry and meritorious service, at the battle of Opequan Creek, October 17, 1864. Promoted brigadier-general and brevet-major-general for military ability and gallantry at the battle of Sailors' Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. Honorably discharged the service, January 15, 1866. After the war, served for a number of years as postmaster at Warsaw, Ill. In 1875,

resided at Florence, Northampton, Mass., and was superintendent of the Florence Sewing Machine Company.

QUARTERMASTER JOHN W. HOWLAND

Was mustered into service, June 21, 1861. Discharged, September 29, 1862, to be promoted to brigade-quartermaster. In 1873, resided near the village of Great Barrington, Mass.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT JAMES M. BACON

Was born at Great Barrington, Mass.; a printer by profession; mustered into service, June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; first-lieutenant of Company A; discharged, December 4, 1861, for disability; died previous to 1870.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT HIRAM A. KEITH

Was born at Mendon, Mass. Was for several years before the war connected with the Springfield City Guard, and was mustered into the service as first-lieutenant of Company F; age, twenty-eight. Before leaving for the war was presented with a beautiful regulation sword, by William L. Wilcox, of Springfield, and a handsome knapsack, by other friends. For nearly a year was the acting adjutant of the Regiment. Resigned and discharged, November 25, 1862. In 1875, his residence was at Springfield, Mass.; occupation, commercial traveler.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT CHANDLER J. WOODWARD

Was born at Conway, Franklin County, Mass., April 3, 1831; mustered into the service as first-lieutenant of Company H, June 21, 1861; age, thirty; resigned and honorably discharged, June 12, 1862. In 1875, his post-office address was Bloomington, Wis.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT DAVID M. CHASE

Was born at Cumberland, R. I., August 3, 1829; mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as first-lieutenant of Company K; held commission as second-lieutenant in Massachusetts volunteer militia, dated May 4, 1861; resigned and discharged, June 20, 1862, for disability from a lame ankle, which had been broken previous to his entering the service. In 1875, resided in Westfield, Mass.; occupation,commercial traveler.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT JOSEPH H. BENNETT

Was born at Sorrell, Canada, September 15, 1831. Mustered into service as second-lieutenant of Company I, June 21, 1861; promoted to first-lieutenant, November 6, 1861; resigned and discharged, November 25, 1862. In 1875, resided at Chicopee Falls, Mass.

FIRST-LIEUT. LORENZO MYRON REMINGTON

Was born at Aurora, Cayuga County, O., October 10, 1832; was an old member of the Greenfield Guards, (Company G,) Massachusetts militia. Mustered into the service as second-lieutenant of Company G; age, twenty-eight; promoted first-lieutenant, June 1, 1862; resigned and discharged, November 25, 1862. In 1875, resided at Springfield, Mass.; occupation, teamster.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT DAVID W WELLS

Was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted as private in Company B; promoted corporal on Hampden Park; mustered into the service, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; at Brightwood was promoted sergeant, and November 20, 1861, was commissioned as second-lieutenant of Company B; June 1, 1862, was promoted, for special bravery at Fair Oaks, to

first-lieutenant. Lieutenant Wells was disabled in the retreat from Harrison's Landing, near the Chickahominy River, by having his right foot run over by a loaded ammunition wagon, crushing the bones and cords in a serious manner. Was sent to Chesapeake hospital, where he remained some time. He joined the Regiment at Downesville, Md., but was unable to march, and was obliged to leave the Regiment at Cherry Run. He rejoined it at New Baltimore, where he resigned and received his discharge. He left the service with the best wishes and regrets of his company. In 1875, his residence was at Kansas City, Mo.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT ALLEN SAGE MANSIR

Was born at Tyringham, Mass., September 30, 1831; mustered into the service of the United States, June 21, 1861, as first-sergeant of Company A; promoted second-lieutenant, October 7, 1861; promoted first-lieutenant, June 21, 1862; served as regimental quartermaster from January 1, 1863, until his muster out of the service, July 6, 1864. In 1875, resided at Great Barrington, Mass., where he kept a meat market, and held the office of deputy sheriff.

FIRST-LIEUT. WALLACE AHIRA PUTNAM

Was born February 23, 1838, in the house noted as the birthplace of Major-General Israel Putnam, in Danvers, Mass. At the breaking out of the war he was teaching the High school in South Hadley, Mass., and, with a spirit of true Christian patriotism, enlisted as a private in Captain Barton's company, forming in Springfield for the Hampden County regiment, and when the company officers were elected he was chosen to fill the position of second-lieutenant. June 21, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States with his company, which formed part of the Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. July 28, 1862, he was promoted first-lieu-

tenant. In December, 1862, was put under arrest for refusing to obey what he considered an inhuman order from Colonel Eustis, whereby he was directed to take a squad of barefooted men and back wood half a mile for the colonel's camp-fire. While under arrest, Burnside's battle of Fredericksburg occurred, and Putnam followed his company into that engagement, determined to fight in the ranks, if not allowed to command as an officer. The sentence of the court-martial, before whom he was brought, was very light, and this even was set aside by the reviewing officer, and the lieutenant was returned to duty. While under arrest, by reason of influences prevailing at head-quarters, officers of lower rank were promoted over him, to fill existing vacancies, and feeling aggrieved at this, and believing that, under the circumstances, his usefulness was over as an officer of the Tenth, he resigned his commission, and received his discharge, January 24, 1863, and left the Regiment, with the regrets of the men who had served under him, and the respect of all of his brother officers, whose respect was of any value. He immediately resumed his studies at Bridgewater, with the intention of entering the ministry, but he could not feel at ease while the war was still raging, and not being drafted, he again offered his services to Governor Andrew, and July 30, 1863, was commissioned as second-lieutenant in the Fifty-sixth regiment of Massachusetts veteran volunteers. Having raised a company, he was commissioned its captain, November 21, 1863. While in camp at Readville, his company presented him with a sword, belt and sash, costing two hundred dollars, as a mark of the esteem in which they held him. While here he showed the same fixedness of principle which marked his whole military career. The temptations of camp-life had no power over him. In the first day's fight in the Wilderness, the gallant Colonel Griswold was killed, and Captain Putnam, from that time, acted as a field officer. In the severe battles of the 12th and 18th of May, 1864, at Spottsylvania, he com-

manded the regiment, leading his men in person, and proving himself brave among the bravest. On the 24th of May, near the banks of the North Anna, he received a wound upon the head from a minie ball, and came home for "thirty days." Upon his arrival he found that a major's commission, bearing date of May 7, 1864, had been forwarded to the Regiment, but he did not live to receive it, for on the 20th of June, surrounded by loving friends, this brave young Christian soldier died for his country. Of quiet, unobtrusive manners, perfectly simple and temperate in his habits, shirking no duty or responsibility, and shrinking from no dangers, he left behind him a clear and enviable record. His many friends heard of his death with regret, and many a tear was shed to the memory of the gallant Putnam.

ADJUTANT CHARLES HARRY BREWSTER

Was born at Northampton, Mass., October 10, 1834; was an old and enthusiastic member of the militia, and one of the first to volunteer for the war; mustered into the service June 21, 1861, as first sergeant of Company C; promoted second-lieutenant, December 5, 1861, and was presented by Company C, by whom he was greatly esteemed, with an elegant sword, belt and sash; promoted first-lieutenant, September 29, 1862; appointed adjutant, December 21, 1862; was in every engagement of note in which the Regiment participated, often in places of the greatest peril, and escaped without a scratch; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864; from July to November, 1864, was on recruiting service at Norfolk, Va., with rank of captain and assistant-adjutant-general; brevet-major, March 13, 1865. In 1875, resided at Northampton, Mass.

FIRST-LIEUT. WILLIAM ARTHUR ASHLEY

Was born at West Springfield, Mass, May 24, 1838, and enlisted from his native town on the first call for soldiers

for the war ; mustered into service as a sergeant of Company I, June 21, 1861 ; promoted second-lieutenant, September 8, 1862 ; first-lieutenant, November 3, 1862. Lieutenant Ashley won his promotions by personal merit, for bravery and gallantry in the field. Perfectly cool and self-possessed, his clear voice could be heard steadying and cheering his men, emulating them by his example, to firmness and fortitude, when those traits were the most needed. His physical condition rendered a resignation of his commission almost imperative, and he had been home on a short leave of absence but a few months before his untimely death ; but the needs of the country at this time were so pressing, and the time of his service so nearly expired, that he was not willing to leave his post. At the terrible battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, in which the Tenth was engaged, Lieutenant Ashley fell, killed instantly by a musket ball through the head. At the time of his death, he was at the head of his company, speaking words of cheer and hope to those under his command. A moment after a ball struck his right temple, and death was instantaneous, thus adding another name to the roll of heroes.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT NELSON H. GARDNER

Was born at Suffield, Conn., June 23, 1829 ; was an old member of the Springfield City Guard ; mustered into service as first-sergeant of Company K, June 21, 1861 ; promoted second-lieutenant, September 29, 1862 : first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862 ; had right arm fractured by gun-shot wound, at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862 ; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of term of service ; brevet-captain, 1865. In 1875, resided in Westfield, Mass.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT EDWIN B. BARTLETT

Was born at Holden, Worcester County, Mass., October 4, 1839. Lieutenant Bartlett was another of the Springfield

City Guard's contributions for the war, he having served for some time in that organization; mustered into the service of the United States, June 21, 1861, as corporal of Company F; promoted sergeant-major, July 1, 1862; second-lieutenant, September 29, 1862; first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862. At battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 18, 1864, was shot through the head and instantly killed.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT MARK H. COTRELL

Was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., January 7, 1841; mustered into service as first-sergeant of Company D, June 21, 1861. Previous to leaving for the war, the citizens of Lenox, Mass., Cotrell's residence at the time, presented him with a splendid sword, sash and belt, as a token of their regard; severely wounded in arm at Fair Oaks; promoted first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862; severely wounded at Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864; mustered out of service, July 1, 1864, expiration of term. In 1875, was a farmer, and resided at Floyd, Iowa.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT EDWIN WHITNEY

Was born at Woodstock, Conn., November 1, 1835. Mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as corporal in Company C. Promoted sergeant, October 28, 1861; first-sergeant, August 9, 1862; first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862. Wounded slightly in the face at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and in the left foot by canister shot at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864; expiration of term of service. October 17, 1869, resided at Attleboro Falls, Mass.; occupation, jeweller.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT LEMUEL OSCAR EATON

Was born at Springfield, Mass., September 25, 1832. Was an old member of the Springfield City Guard, and was

mustered into the United States service as corporal of Company F, June 21, 1861; promoted sergeant, November 20, 1861; first-lieutenant, November 26, 1862, for special bravery and coolness in the field. Wounded in knee at battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; severely wounded in thigh at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out, July 6, 1864, expiration of term of service. Brevet captain, 1865. In 1875, resided in Springfield, Mass.; occupation, house builder.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT LEVI ROSS

Was born at Schenectady, N. Y., October 4, 1832; enlisted, May 31, 1861, and mustered into the service as corporal in Company F Commissioned first-lieutenant, November 29, 1862. Served faithfully through his term of enlistment. Mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT ALANSON E. MUNYAN

Was born at Northampton, Mass., and mustered into the service, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; as corporal of Company C; promoted sergeant, January 9, 1862; participated in all the charges of the Tenth at Fair Oaks, and promoted first-lieutenant, December 26, 1862, and attached to Company H. In the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, he received mortal wounds which caused his death at Fredericksburg, May 21. Ever a brave and faithful soldier, he won his way up to the position which he held at the time of his death, fought as a brave man should fight, and died as a brave man could die.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT HENRY A. BROWN

Was born at Whately, Mass., March 9, 1837. Enlisted, April 19, 1861, and mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as corporal of Company C. Promoted sergeant, August 8,

1862; second-lieutenant, September 29, 1862; first-lieutenant, January 25, 1863. Detailed as acting assistant-adjutant-general, December 18, 1863, head-quarters, Second brigade, Third division, Sixth corps. May 16, 1864, was detailed as acting aid-de-camp, Fourth brigade, First division, Sixth corps. Never wounded. Brevet captain, May 10, 1866. In 1873, resided in Northampton, Mass.; by occupation a painter.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT EDWARD H. GRAVES

Was born at Townshend, Vt.; mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as private in Company C; age, twenty-one; served as quartermaster-sergeant from October, 1861, until November 3, 1862, when he was promoted to second-lieutenant; first-lieutenant, September 23, 1863; wounded at battle of Wilderness; discharged at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT GEORGE F. POLLEY

Was born at Stockbridge, Mass.; mustered into service as private in Company C, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; promoted sergeant-major, February 9, 1863; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars' bounty from town of Williamsburg, Mass.; first-lieutenant, May 6, 1864, and was transferred to Fifty-fifth regiment, but was killed before commission or notice of transfer reached him. The following remarkable incident is reported in connection with his death: A day or two before the regiment was to leave for home, while lying in the trenches before Petersburg, he carved with his knife upon a wooden head-board, similar to those placed at soldiers' graves, the words, "Serg.-Major George F. Polley, 10th Mass. Vols.; Killed June —, 1864." remarking to the colonel, "I guess I'll leave the day blank." By advice of his comrades, he split up the board to cook his coffee. The

very next day, June 20, 1864, he was instantly killed by a rebel shell, which struck him in the breast, tearing his body to pieces, Colonel Parsons, who was standing near by, narrowly escaping. He was buried on the field, and a headboard, an exact copy of the one he had lettered, marked his grave.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT WILLIAM B. ALLEN

Was born at Springfield, Mass., January 20, 1826; enlisted March 27, 1862, as a recruit for Company C; promoted quartermaster-sergeant November 3, 1862; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton; promoted first-lieutenant May 19, 1864; June 21, 1864, transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged as supernumerary officer, October 8, 1864. In 1869, resided in New Haven, Conn., and was by occupation a confectioner.

FIRST-LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY COUSENS

Was born at Egremont, Mass., September 29, 1833; enlisted June 13, 1861, and mustered into service June 21, 1861, as private in Company B; promoted sergeant for gallant services August 9, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; first lieutenant May 22, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, June 21, 1864; wounded in leg in Early's attack on Washington, July 12, 1864; wounded in hip by shell at battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864; discharged as supernumerary, November 26, 1864. In 1869, resided at Adams, Mass.; engaged in lumbering.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN F. LELAND

Was mustered into service as second-lieutenant of Company H, June 21, 1861; age, thirty-eight; killed by minie

ball in abdomen, at battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He fought nobly. He was brave all day, and at his post, regardless of danger; but he fell mortally wounded in the last engagement, in command of Company H, Captain Miller being in command of the Regiment. After being wounded, he attempted to crawl off from the field, but his wound so disabled him, that he found it impossible to do so. He therefore lay down and resigned himself to his fate. He spent that night on the battle-ground. The next morning he was brought in by men from his company, and living thirty-six hours after receiving his fatal wound, he quietly died, saying, "I have done my duty, and am ready to depart."

SECOND-LIEUTENANT HENRY L. WILCOX

Was born at Sheffield, Mass., November 23, 1822; mustered into service June 21, 1861, as second-lieutenant Company A; resigned and discharged October 7, 1861; February 18, 1864, re-enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh regiment, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars' bounty from town of New Marlboro; discharged August 9, 1865, by order of war department; died at Housatonic, Mass., August 13, 1874.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT LEWIS W. GODDARD

Was born at Newfane, Vt.; mustered into service as second-lieutenant Company B, June 21, 1861; age, forty; resigned and discharged, November 19, 1861; was by occupation a cutler, when he enlisted.

SECOND-LIEUT. GEORGE EDWARD HAGAR

Was born at Pittsfield, Mass, January 12, 1841; mustered into United States service, June 21, 1861, as second-lieutenant of Company D; resigned and discharged, November

25, 1862; enlisted December 29, 1863, in Company K, First Massachusetts Cavalry, in which he served as sergeant until mustered out, June 26, 1865; was a prisoner in Richmond, Andersonville, Florence, and Charleston, from May 10, 1864, until February 17, 1865. In 1875, resided in Dalton, Mass.; paper maker.

SECOND-LIEUT. ELIHU BUTLER WHITTELSEY

Was born in New York city, September 18, 1840; mustered into service June 21, 1861, as quartermaster-sergeant; promoted sergeant-major, October 21, 1861; promoted second-lieutenant, June 1, 1862; mustered out, July 6, 1864, expiration of term of service. In 1873, resided at Pittsfield, Mass.; wool manufacturer.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT JAMES KNOX

Was born in city of Glasgow, Scotland, May 15, 1837; enlisted May 6, 1861; mustered into service as corporal in Company I, June 21, 1861; promoted sergeant, March 5, 1862; was color-sergeant of the Tenth, in the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern. In the first-named battle, the flag he carried was repeatedly torn, and almost ruined by shot and shell, and portions of his clothing were shot away in several places, yet strange as it may seem, he escaped without a flesh wound. For bravery at Fair Oaks, was promoted to second-lieutenant, dating from June 1, 1862; served with the Regiment with credit and distinction, until November 25, 1862, when, having resigned his commission, he was discharged. In 1875, he resided in Mittineaque, West Springfield, Mass.; by occupation a carpenter.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT EDWIN E. MOORE

Was born at Greenfield, Mass.; mustered into service as sergeant in Company G, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three.

Promoted second-lieutenant, June 1, 1862; resigned and discharged, November 25, 1862.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT N. P. A. BLAIS

Was born in Canada; mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as first-sergeant of Company B; age, twenty-seven; promoted second-lieutenant for meritorious service, June 21, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 11, 1862. His body was embalmed, and sent to his home in North Adams for burial. Mass was celebrated on account of his death, in the Catholic Church at North Adams, on Tuesday, August 10, 1862, and large multitudes of the citizens of the town visited the cemetery to look at his body, which lay in the tomb. The brave soldier looked as if he had only fallen asleep, and not gone to his long home, never more to awaken.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT HENRY E. CRANE

Was born at Springfield, Mass., and before the war was for some years an active member of the Springfield City Guard; mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as sergeant of Company F; age, twenty-three. Promoted first-sergeant, November 20, 1861; second-lieutenant, July 12, 1862; resigned and discharged, November 25, 1862. February 10, 1864, re-enlisted in Company I, Third regiment heavy artillery. receiving three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; discharged for promotion in the colored troops, January 5, 1865.

SECOND-LIEUT. GEORGE W. POTTER, JR.,

Was born at Greenfield, Mass., September 11, 1839; mustered into service as sergeant of Company G, June 21, 1861; after Fair Oaks engagement was in hospital at White House Landing, with inflammation in left eye; rejoined the

Regiment at Harrison's Landing, and was not again off duty until the Regiment was discharged. Promoted second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862; mustered out, July 1, 1864, expiration of service; brevetted first-lieutenant from March 13, 1865, and afterwards brevetted captain for meritorious services in the field. Never received a furlough, leave of absence, or bounty. In 1869, resided at Greenfield, Mass., in employ of Greenfield Tool Company.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT SIMEON N. ELDRIDGE

Was born at Chatham, Mass., August 31, 1838; mustered into service as third-sergeant of Company B; promoted first-sergeant, and to second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862; assigned to Company E, January 1, 1863; wounded in right arm, at battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869, resided at Bridgeport, Conn.; by occupation a painter.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT TERRY S. NOBLE

Was born at Westfield, Mass.; mustered into the service as first-corporal Company K, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; promoted second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862; wounded in hand at Salem Hights: resigned and discharged, November 24, 1863. In 1873, resided in Westfield, Mass.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT GEORGE C. KAULBACK

Was born at Boston, Mass., February 22, 1835; removed to Montague, Mass., in 1855. Upon the breaking out of the war, he enlisted as a private in Company G, of Greenfield, and was mustered in with that company, June 21, 1861, and soon after was promoted to third-sergeant; carried the colors through Boston and Washington to Kalorama; was ordered from Brightwood to Pittsfield, Mass., on recruiting service, returning to the Regiment in April,

1862, at Warwick Court-house, on the Peninsula; promoted second-sergeant immediately after the battle of Williamsburg, and was left-general-guide at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; was standing with piece inverted, marking the alignment, when the Tenth received the flank fire of the enemy; was wounded in the shoulder soon after, and ordered to the rear and carried to White House, and from there to Annapolis general hospital. Staid there one month and then had a thirty days' furlough; rejoined the Tenth at Harrison's Landing; promoted first-sergeant at Downesville, September 23, 1862; commissioned second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862; and March 2, 1863, while in camp, near Fredericksburg, was placed in command of thirty-five men, and ordered to report to General Hooker for balloon service under Professor Lowe; May 13, Professor Lowe was relieved, and Lieutenant Kaulback was placed in charge of the balloons, with directions to keep them in the air, and report all movements of the enemy that could be seen from an altitude of two thousand feet. He made twenty-six ascensions in one day; was fired at by the enemy many times while in the air, but never hit. During the retrograde movement of the army from Fredericksburg to Fairfax, the balloons were with the rear guard, and Lieutenant Kaulback made important reports to the general commanding the rear guard, in regard to the movements of the enemy. On reaching Fairfax Station, June 16, 1863, was ordered to send the balloons to Washington, and report to the Regiment, which he did, June 17th, and was with the Tenth in all its movements afterwards. At the battle of the angle, May 12, 1864, was placed in command of Company E, while the Regiment was hotly engaged. In 1861, Kaulback carried the colors of the Regiment marching through Washington, and upon the Regiment's return, in 1864, had command of the color-company; was relieved of the command of Company E, on the route home, and marched into Springfield in command of Company F; was mustered out, July 8, 1864; received two honorary commis-

sions from the President of the United States, as brevet first-lieutenant, and then as brevet captain, for meritorious services during the war. In 1875, his post-office address was Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N. Y

SECOND-LIEUT. WILLIAM FRANKLIN DARBY

Was born at South Williamstown, Mass., July 11, 1839; enlisted and mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as private in Company B; promoted commissary-sergeant, June 19, 1862; second-lieutenant November 26, 1862; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875, resided in North Adams, Mass., a member of the firm of Burlingame & Darbys, and had served his constituents two terms in the State legislature.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. KNAPP

Was born at Northampton, Mass., 1837; enlisted May 6, 1861; mustered into service June 21, 1861, as fourth corporal of Company I; wounded through wrist at battle of Malvern, July 1, 1862; promoted second-lieutenant November 26, 1862, and transferred to Company A; June 1, 1864, transferred to command of Company C, in which position he was mustered out of service; brevetted captain, March, 1865; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864. In 1875, resided at Holyoke, Mass.; employed at Lyman mills.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT JAMES C. GASSNER

Was born at Lowell, Mass., August 17, 1841; mustered into service as sergeant of Company E, June 21, 1861; promoted first-sergeant, November 1, 1862; was on recruiting service six months in Boston, for the Second Massachusetts cavalry; promoted second-lieutenant, November 26, 1862; but declined promotion, and was discharged De-

cember 29, 1862. In 1869, resided in Chicopee Falls, Mass.; by occupation a machinist.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT DAVID M. MOORE

Was born in Cork, Ireland; mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as Eighth corporal of Company K; promoted second-lieutenant, November 27, 1862; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, but discharged as supernumerary, July 1, 1864.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ALFRED E. MIDGLEY

Was born in England; mustered into service as private in Company H, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; promoted second-lieutenant, January 25, 1863; died of wounds, received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, while in the discharge of his duty on the skirmish line.

OUR NURSES.

MRS. ANNE SOPHIA MERRICK

Was born at Northampton, Mass., November 18, 1818, and was the daughter of Cephas and Sophia (Mann) Clapp. She married Solyman Merrick, at Northampton, Mass., June 13, 1848, and removed to Springfield, where she still resides (1875). Her husband died at Springfield, October 1, 1852.

MISS HELEN WOLCOTT

Was born at Springfield, Mass., September 26, 1826, and was the daughter of William Frederick, and Lois (Bryant) Wolcott. She resides at present (1875) at Agawam, Mass.

In September, 1861, an epidemic of typhoid fever was prevailing to an alarming extent, among the soldiers of the Tenth, at the time encamped at Brightwood, D. C. Mrs. Merrick and Miss Wolcott volunteered as nurses, arriving in camp when the epidemic was at its hight. Many a sturdy soldier was indebted, for his recovery, to the faithful and unremitting exertions of these estimable ladies. They continued with the Regiment until Mrs. Merrick was prostrated with fever, compelling her to return to her home, Miss Wolcott accompanying her. Both ladies are members of the Tenth Regiment Association, and attend the annual reunions.

CHAPTER XIV.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—REGIMENTAL BAND.

SERGEANT-MAJOR EDWARD KIRK WILCOX was born at Springfield, Mass., August 24, 1841. His parents were able to give him a good education, and after attending the public schools of his native city, he entered Williston Seminary at Easthampton, at the age of fourteen. A year later he became a pupil of Alexander Hyde, at Lee, Mass., with whom he remained two years, and then entered and was matriculated at Williams College, in the autumn of 1858. He was a great favorite there, and one of his classmates, J. Edward Simmonds, wrote to his parents after his death:

> Coxie was one of the most popular men in his class, and few in the whole college had more friends than he. Genial in his disposition, courteous to all, gentlemanly in bearing, social in intercourse, the sympathies of his classmates yearned toward him as a brother, and when he concluded to leave us we all felt sad, for he was a friend to all. His manly frankness, his urbanity and kindness won my love, while his fine talents elicited my admiration. He possessed a charming affability; not the polite courtesy of the mere man of the world, but the cordial, warm and honest outpourings of a manly heart, upon which his friends felt that they could lean. His was the nature that prompted him to say kindly things, and do kindly acts, and to take pleasure in them. Of all my friends, I never had one of whose perfect sincerity and honor I was more sure.

When the war broke out, young Wilcox was temporarily at home, and was one of the first to enlist. Early in the spring of 1861, he went into camp on Hampden Park,

where the nucleus of the Tenth was forming, and at once entered into steady drill and rigid discipline, saying to his father, "If I am to be a soldier, I will begin now to discipline myself as such." He was soon chosen second-lieutenant of his company; but when the Regiment was formed, his company was disbanded, and the men being distributed throughout the Regiment, he was appointed sergeant-major, and mustered into service with the Regiment, June 21, 1861. He accompanied the Tenth to Brightwood, but in the October following, was commissioned first-lieutenant in Company I, of the Twenty-seventh regiment (Col. Horace C. Lee), then being organized in Springfield. He returned home at once, and went into camp with the Twenty-seventh, on Gunn's lot, Armory hill. This regiment afterward rendezvoused at Annapolis, and joined Burnside's expedition for Roanoke and Newbern. Wilcox had command of his company at Roanoke. It was his first battle, but he exhibited great coolness, and said to his men, "Keep cool, boys; take care in loading; take deliberate aim. Remember old Massachusetts, and follow me. I'll ask no man to go where I'll not lead myself." The captain of the company (Hubbard, of Wilbraham,) died on ship-board, and Wilcox was commissioned to fill the vacancy, February 13, 1862. The battle of Newbern followed close upon the engagement at Roanoke, and Wilcox especially distinguished himself there. He said to his men, as they neared an intrenchment, "Men, it is for us to take that intrenchment, or the tobacco warehouse at Richmond." It is needless to add, the intrenchment was taken. At the siege of Little Washington, in the spring of 1863, he did good service in commanding several important scouting expeditions, and was also at the battles of Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, which preceded the siege. In the winter of 1863–4, he was on duty at Norfolk, Va., and in the spring of 1864 went into the field, and was appointed assistant-inspector-general on the staff of General Heckman.

He was soon after transferred to the staff of General Weitzer, and was in the battle at Bermuda Hundred. In an account of this engagement, which he wrote home, he said, "All my old company, and two hundred and ninety-five men and officers of my regiment, are missing." Not long after, he was attached to the staff of General Stannard. From this time until his death, he was in battle almost daily. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, while carrying dispatches across the field, he saw his old Regiment charging upon an earthwork. He caught the infection, and their gallant cheer thrilled his heart's deepest core. He sprang to their head, and, waving his sword, led them up to the intrenchment. Springing upon the top of the work, he waved his sword, and the next instant fell, riddled with bullets. His loss was deeply mourned by his men, who, even at this late day, speak of him with emotion. A fine oil painting of him is now in possession of Adjutant J. W Holmes of the Twenty-seventh, and another is owned by Post 16 of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is named in his honor.

SERGEANT-MAJOR MOSES W EVANS, student, was born at Tompkinsville, N. Y Mustered into service, June 21, 1861, age, twenty-two, as second-sergeant of Company K. Promoted sergeant-major in 1862; discharged for disability, February 7, 1863.

SERGEANT-MAJOR ROSLIN W BOWLES was born at Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1841. At the breaking out of the war, was by occupation a printer, and in the employ of the *Springfield Republican,* was first enrolled in the Hampden County regiment for three months' service, but as the call for three years' troops came before the regiment was organized, all who had volunteered were enlisted into the Tenth Regiment for three years or during the war. Participated in all the engagements of the Regiment, except Fair Oaks, when he was on duty at Warwick, Va. Joined the

Regiment just after the battle. Absent from Regiment on furlough ten days in May, 1863; never in hospital. Never wounded, except slightly in the Wilderness, but had several narrow escapes, his knapsack, clothing, and rifle having been hit at different times. Received the thanks of Colonel Parsons, who commanded the Regiment, the first days of the Wilderness, for successfully bringing up re-enforcements (Seventh Massachusetts) when the ammunition of the Tenth had been expended. Declined promotion in other organizations, that he might remain with the Tenth. Promoted corporal, March 10, 1862; sergeant, January 1, 1863; sergeant-major, June 20, 1864. Was during the whole period of his enlistment the correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, and these pages are indebted for many facts and incidents selected from his letters. Mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875, resided at Norfolk, Va.; engaged in the oyster trade.

Commissary-Sergeant Frank Jones Childs was born at Becket, Berkshire County, Mass., June 18, 1834; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability, June 18, 1862. In 1875, resided at Chester, Mass.

Commissary-Sergeant Andrew T. Huntington was born at Savannah, Ga.; enlisted as private in Company F, June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; transferred to United States army as hospital steward, April 18, 1864. In 1869, resided in New York City; clerk in Jay Cooke's banking-house.

Commissary-Sergeant Hubert L. Barber was born at New Marlborough, Berkshire County, Mass., January 7, 1841; enlisted as private in Company A, May 1, 1861; mustered into service, June 21, 1861; promoted corporal, May 17, 1862; sergeant, July 1, 1863; commissary-sergeant March 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1872, resided at Southfield, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

HOSPITAL-STEWARD CHARLES C. WELLS was born at Port Gibson, Miss. Mustered into service, June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability, October 17, 1862; before enlisting, was clerk in S. C. Parsons' drug-store at Northampton, Mass.

HOSPITAL-STEWARD JONATHAN D. WARNER was born at Hatfield, Mass.; mustered into service, June 21, 1861, as private in Company C; age, forty-four; promoted hospital steward, October, 1862; re-enlisted, December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Hatfield; June 20, 1864, was transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment. In 1872, resided in Hatfield, Mass.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN JOHN L. GAFFNEY was born at Dublin, Ireland; enlisted as drummer in Company E, June 21, 1861; age, thirty-eight; discharged for disability, April 30, 1862; re-enlisted August 30, 1862; came on as drum-major of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, which position he held until discharged, June 21, 1865. at expiration of term. In 1872, resided at Haydenville, Mass.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY was born at Philadelphia, Pa.; enlisted in Company C, and mustered into service, June 21, 1861; age, twenty; severely wounded in both legs at Fair Oaks, Va.; promoted chief bugler, June 2, 1863; mustered out, July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN WILLIAM HAZLETT was born at Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, November 6, 1822; enlisted June 14, 1861; mustered out, July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869, resided at North Adams, Mass.; occupation, shoe-maker.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN CHARLES A. GILMORE was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; printer by occupation; enlisted in Com-

pany A, June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-one ; was army correspondent for the *Great Barrington Courier;* mustered out, July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN GEORGE BURNHAM was born at Hanover, N. H.; enlisted, June 21, 1861, in Company I, as drummer; age, twenty-eight; mustered out, July 1, 1864. In 1872, resided in Springfield, Mass.; occupation, teamster.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

In the first year of the war, every regiment had its full band, and Hodge's Band of North Adams, for a long time a leading musical organization of Western Massachusetts, was selected to mark the time and cadence the step of this favorite regiment of the western counties. The band was made up of genial, good fellows, whose enlivening strains relieved many a tedious hour of camp and march. The band was mustered into service the same date as the Regiment, June 21, 1861, but having some engagements on hand, it was not permanently attached to the Regiment until July 9. It continued its service with the Tenth until August 11, 1862, when an order from the war department mustered out all regimental bands, the finances of the country, at this time, not allowing the expenditure of any money, except what was necessary to carry on the vigorous prosecution of the war. The band arrived home at North Adams, Thursday, August 16, 1862. In the winter of 1863, while General Eustis' brigade, of which the Tenth Regiment formed a part, was encamped at Brandy Station, Va., the band was reorganized, under the leadership of Burdick A. Stewart, and February 4, 1864, again went to the front as the band of Eustis' brigade. Shortly after its arrival at Brandy Station, Stewart died, and as the band could not agree upon a permanent leader to fill his place, they soon returned to Massachusetts.

Leader William D. Hodge was born at North Adams, Mass., September 30, 1821; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862. In 1872, kept a music and jewelry store at North Adams, Mass.

EDWARD A. CHASE enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; died September 25, 1861, in hospital tent at Camp Brightwood, D. C. His remains were sent home and interred at North Adams, Mass.

FRANCIS LOUIS CLARK was born at North Adams, Mass., August 4, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; re-enlisted July 26, 1863, in Ninth Company, Third Regiment Massachusetts heavy artillery, and served at Fort Baker, Washington, D. C.; discharged December 12, 1864. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.; occupation, boot and shoe dealer.

ALVAH S. DAVIS enlisted June 21, 1861; age, fifty; discharged November 29, 1861. Returned to his home in Springfield, Mass., and died soon after.

MERRITT H. HALL enlisted June 21, 1861; age, seventeen; mustered out August 11, 1862.

FREDERICK R. HAMILTON enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out August 11, 1862.

WILLIAM E. HASKINS was born July 13, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; re-enlisted December 14, 1863, in Company K, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, receiving three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; transferred June 16, 1865, to Company A, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment; discharged at Richmond, Va., January 20, 1866. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.

AMBROSE W HODGE was born at North Adams, Mass., December 30, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.; engaged in manufacture of flour and feed.

WALLACE A. HUBBARD enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability April 30, 1862.

ALBERT K. INGRAHAM was born at Williamstown, Mass., December 19, 1827; enlisted June 21, 1861; was severely wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, in left shoulder, by piece of shell, which took out part of the shoulder blade, coming out in the small of back, May 31, 1862; mustered out August 11, 1862. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.; occupation, painter.

CHARLES B. KING enlisted June 21, 1861, as private in Company B, but was soon after transferred to the band, to fill vacancy; age, twenty-nine; mustered out August 11, 1862. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.

FRANK LEWIS enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; mustered out August 11, 1862. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.

DANIEL LUTHER enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-five; mustered out August 11, 1862. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.

LAWSON S. POWERS enlisted June 21, 1861, as a private in Company H; age, thirty-eight; transferred October 27, 1861, to the regimental band; discharged for disability June 21, 1862.

ADDISON J. RAY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, forty; discharged February 15, 1862, by order of war department. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.

HENRY S. ROBINSON was born at South Hadley Falls, Mass., July 4, 1844; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; afterwards served two years as band-sergeant of Fourth Massachusetts cavalry. In 1869, was hotel-keeper at Springfield, Mass., where he died in 1870.

BURDICK A. STEWART enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; mustered out August 11, 1862. In January, 1864, he re-organized the old Tenth Regiment band, enlisting most of the old members, and making up his number

with new men. February 4, 1864, he started with his band for the front, to report to General Eustis' brigade, at this time in camp at Brandy Station, Virginia. Taking a sudden cold while in Boston, previous to his departure, he arrived sick in camp, and was immediately taken to the hospital in an ambulance. On arriving at the hospital, he walked into the building apparently quite ill, but to appearance, not seriously so. He told his brother, who had accompanied him, that he had better go back to camp, and help the band to build their sheds for their winter-quarters. Leaving him in care of the hospital officer, he started for camp, but before reaching it, he was overtaken by a horseman, who informed him of Burdick's death. He had expired suddenly, and without a struggle, gently dropping into that sleep which knows no waking this side the grave.

On the Sabbath following, his funeral was conducted by Chaplain Perkins of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Neill's brigade band, and General Eustis' division of the Potomac army. Stewart was possessed of rare musical talent, and his fellow-musicians deeply felt his loss. Monday forenoon, the body was embalmed, and, in care of a special express messenger, and a brother of the deceased, brought to his home in Adams. Resolutions of sympathy were sent from his fellow-musicians to his bereaved wife and two little children at home.

EDWARD W STEWART was born at North Adams, Berkshire County, Mass., June 30, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; re-enlisted in band of Eustis' brigade January 3, 1864. Present residence (1872) North Adams, Mass.; occupation, painter.

HENRY CLAY STEWART was born at North Adams, Mass., 1844; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; afterwards served in band of General Eustis' brigade; served in battles of Fair Oaks, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. In 1873, lived in North Bennington, Vt.; occupation, fancy stitcher on gloves.

JACOB V STEWART was born at White Creek, N Y., June 17, 1827; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability July 19, 1862. In 1873, lived in North Adams, Mass.; a painter and paper-hanger.

HENRY AUGUSTUS TOWER was born at Florida, Mass., October 14, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; afterwards served in brigade band, Fourth brigade, Second division, Sixth army corps; promoted from third to first grade. In 1875, lived in North Adams, Mass.; provision dealer.

WILLIAM G. VIALL was born at Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., March 5, 1837, enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; afterwards served in brigade band, Fourth brigade, Second division, Sixth army corps. In 1872, lived in North Adams, Mass.; superintendent in shoe factory.

ADDISON GRAVES WHEELER was born at Savoy, Mass., June 24, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1862; re-enlisted January 3, 1864, in band of Fourth brigade, Second division, Sixth corps; afterwards being temporarily assigned to First brigade, Second division, Sixth corps; discharged at Berryville, Va., September 19, 1864. In 1873, lived in North Adams, Mass., and kept meat market.

JOHN D. WINTH was born at Bavaria, Germany, October 31, 1828; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged July 19, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted March 1, 1864, as leader of band, Second division, Third brigade, Sixth corps. In 1873, lived in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and was foreman of the pattern department of Walter A. Wood Machine Co.

CHAPTER XV

COMPANY A—GREAT BARRINGTON COMPANY

OLD BERKSHIRE was thoroughly aroused with enthusiasm, at the call for soldiers to preserve the Union. In the southern part of the county, where this company was raised, men and money were freely offered in support of the cause of liberty and freedom.

In Great Barrington, the war excitement was the all-absorbing topic, and every day added to the strength of the current of popular sentiment. The citizens resolved to stand by and defend the Union at all hazards, against organized rebellion. The telegraph and news-offices were constantly thronged by an eager assemblage, awaiting the latest intelligence. Crowds met the eye, here and there, and the most astounding rumors were spread through the town with lightning rapidity. Banners, flags, rosettes and other emblems, were in great demand, and conspicuously displayed everywhere. The stars and stripes floated from nearly every building. Some of the more prominent displays were from the Berkshire Woolen Company's buildings, Gibbs & Winchell's, Hopkins' building, and on the flag-staff of George R. Ives, Esq.

The pulpit, too, was affected, and fervent prayers were offered up for the safety of our country, and the sustenance of the flag. Rev. Mr. Winslow became so excited by one of the prevalent reports (Sunday, April 21, 1861), that he was obliged to postpone preaching in the afternoon, when about half through with his sermon, announcing to the congregation that his mind had not been on the discourse, and he had merely read what was written. He then came

forth in an eloquent, impressive appeal, urging all to defend the country's rights, and cast away its wrongs.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22, 1861.—There was an enthusiastic meeting in front of the Berkshire House. It was a voluntary affair, and, of course, unexpected; but before the exercises were ended, a large crowd had collected. Speeches were delivered by George R. Ives, Esq., and one or two other gentlemen from the balcony, in a soul-stirring, eloquent manner, calling upon the citizens to awake from their reveries, and assist in sustaining the honor of the country.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861.—The citizens of Great Barrington and adjoining towns, met in convention at the Town Hall, to express their interest and anxiety in the present condition of the country, and to fix on some plan for rendering her that assistance due from every patriot. The meeting was attended by the representatives of all parties and sentiments, vieing with each other in expressing devotion and loyalty to the country, in its hour of peril.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Joseph Tucker, Esq., as temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Horace Winslow. On motion of the chairman, Messrs. A. C. Russell, H. Winslow, H. Foote and E. Hollister, were selected to nominate officers. They soon reported for president, David Leavitt; vice-presidents, John H. Coffing, Ralph Taylor, A. C. Russell and W McIntyre; and for secretaries, Joseph Tucker, W W Hallenbeck and William Whitlock.

The president, on taking his seat, briefly declared his devotion to Order, Liberty and the Constitution, and his readiness to contribute of his means, and, if need be, his personal services, to sustain the holy cause. The Hon. Increase Sumner, E. Hollister, James Sedgwick, Harvey Holmes, and J Dewey, Jr., were chosen a committee on resolutions. After some consultation, they reported the following:

WHEREAS, Several of the Southern States of the Republic, in violation of the Federal Constitution, have attempted to secede

from the Union, and are now in open rebellion against the National Government, have violently seized the public property, have wantonly assailed the troops and taken forts belonging to the Union, and are, by the use of all the means in their power, urging treasonable and rebellious warfare, one of the results of which has been the shedding of Massachusetts blood, consecrating the 19th of April, 1861, with the immortal memories of the 19th of April, 1775:—Therefore, the citizens of several towns in southern Berkshire, in convention assembled, irrespective of party preferences, actuated by sentiments of loyalty to the Union, and especially desirous of participating in the noble and patriotic action which distinguishes every section of our glorious Commonwealth, and all classes of its citizens, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the crisis demands the exertions of every American patriot, to arrest the progress of treason and rebellion now so flagrantly aggressive, and to reduce to order and obedience all who have risen in hostility against our Union, its Constitution and Government.

Resolved, That in the true spirit of loyalty, we stand pledged with our lives, fortunes and sacred honor, to aid in maintaining the authority of the National Government over all the States and Territories. Over every inch of our Republic we go for upholding and triumphantly sustaining "The Flag of our Union, forever," and protecting it against insults and indignities from foes without and traitors within.

Resolved, That we urge the adoption of measures for speedily raising in this and the adjacent towns, one or more volunteer military companies, and that measures by this convention be also taken for raising funds for the above object, and towards supporting the families of those who enlist and go forth to fight the battles of our country.

Resolved, That as citizens of this great American confederacy, participating in the common history and glories of the American revolution, our chief desire is peace, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty in all the States and Territories, and amongst all the kindred and races within the confederacy; and that harmony and good fellowship, without more bloodshed may be speedily restored. But if it be otherwise ordered, and traitors and rebels persist in their deeds of treason and rebellion, then, trusting in the favor and strength of Almighty God, who sustained our

fathers in the sufferings and battles for freedom, we will contribute all our might to conquer and punish the offenders.

Resolved, That to carry out the purposes of the third resolution, a committee of thirteen be appointed with instructions, promptly and energetically to address themselves to the discharge of their duty.

After presenting the resolutions, Mr. Sumner supported them in an earnest and forcible speech, in which he vindicated the conduct towards the seceding States, and made a stirring appeal to all patriots to exert themselves in defense of their country. The speech abounded in sharp points, and touched and moved the audience. After Mr. Sumner had finished his remarks, the resolutions were adopted. Then C. N. Emerson, Esq., who happened to be in the place, was loudly called for, and promptly appeared on the stage and addressed the audience on the leading topic. Speeches, brief, but clear-toned, were also made by Messrs. Winslow, Richards, Ives, Coffing and Sedgwick.

The South Egremont Band was present, and enlivened the occasion with several lively national airs. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with great enthusiasm and spirit, by Messrs. Holmes, Robbins and Rice. A committee of thirteen was appointed to carry out the purposes of the third resolution, viz.; the enrolling of a company, and the raising of funds to equip the company, and aid the families of such as might be called into service. That committee presented a paper for each of these objects. Volunteers came forward, amid the cheers of the audience and the music of the band, and the subscription paper was headed by the president with one thousand dollars, and circulated until the amount was increased to nearly four thousand dollars. The volunteers, as fast as enlisted, were quartered in Agricultural Hall, where they were put under charge of Ralph O. Ives.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 5.—Religious services were held at the company's barracks, by Rev. Mr. Winslow. A brief, but patriotic sermon was delivered, prayers offered,

and the solemn exercises closed by singing the doxology, the volunteers giving that serious attention which is characteristic of our national defenders. The company, at this time, had increased to seventy members.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 7, the ladies of the town held a meeting in the lecture-room of the Congregational Church, to decide upon what measures should be taken on their part, for supplying the wants of those who had volunteered.

MONDAY, May 13.—The company held a meeting at their barracks, for choice of officers, and elected Ralph O. Ives, captain; J L. Bacon, first-lieutenant; Henry Wilcox, second-lieutenant; A. S. Mansir, third-lieutenant; F. M. Ives, fourth-lieutenant.

SUNDAY, May 19.—The company appeared for the first time in its new uniform of gray trimmed with black, and marched from their quarters to the Congregational Church, where a sermon was preached to them by Rev. Mr Winslow, abounding in patriotic, liberty-loving sentiments, and embracing a variety of valuable and profitable hints and rules for the soldiers' guidance, when called into the service.

MONDAY EVENING, May 27.—The soldiers had a general hop at their quarters, which was participated in by some thirty couples, and lasted till twelve o'clock. The large and spacious hall contained over two hundred spectators from Great Barrington and neighboring villages, was handsomely decorated with wreaths, evergreens, and star-spangled banners, and, with music by the Curtis Band, the gay and festive hours glided pleasantly and swiftly by. The fair partners of the bold soldier boys were mostly factory girls, who wove the cloth of which their uniforms were made.

TUESDAY, May 28, 1861, was a grand day in the history of Great Barrington. It was the day set apart by the citizens for the presentation to their favorite company with a beautiful flag, and to tender them such other courtesies as

the occasion demanded. On the morrow they were to take up their march for the general rendezvous at Springfield, and the citizens of the towns, to which these soldiers belonged, took this occasion to express their gratitude and respect to their volunteers.

On account of there being four lieutenants in the company, whereas only two were allowed in the government service, a second election of officers took place at the town hall. The meeting was called to order by Major Brown of North Adams, the roll called by Captain Ives, and the law then read by the major. Ralph O. Ives was unanimously chosen captain, and responded with a few patriotic remarks. James L. Bacon was re-elected first-lieutenant without any opposition. The applicants running for second-lieutenant, were A. S. Mansir, F M. Ives, and Henry L. Wilcox, the latter of whom was elected, after five ballotings, by two majority. The appointment of non-commissioned officers was left until after the arrival of the company at Springfield. The Bible Society of the town presented a Testament to each member of the company, and a Bible to each mess. Rev. Mr. Richards made the presentation speech, and was followed by a few short and appropriate remarks by Rev. Mr. Winslow. Gifts of cash were presented to some of the company, by liberal citizens of the towns from which they volunteered. Twelve soldiers from Sheffield were given five dollars apiece, and were promised nine dollars a month in addition to their government pay. The Egremont men, six in number, were each given five dollars, and Michael Finn of West Stockbridge, was presented with five dollars and a splendid Colt's revolver. After the exercises at the hall, the company formed, and with martial music were escorted by a company of horse, of twenty-four citizens of Barrington, led by David Leavitt, Esq., to the residence of Mrs. A. Bigelow, who was to present them with a flag. A large concourse of people were assembled on either side of the street, and the company halting, stood with faces fronted towards a platform erected near the door. The proposed

gift was then brought forward, and Samuel B. Summer, Esq., made the following presentation speech:

SOLDIERS: As you are about to depart from our midst, offering to stake your lives in a cause which we all have at heart, the generous and patriotic impulses of this lady friend, Mrs. Bigelow, have prompted her to present you this beautiful and suggestive testimonial. While you have been training for the duties of the field, you have had constant occasion to experience and illustrate the heroic sympathy of woman. Every man of you, as he goes forth to battle, will carry with him, in the honorable garb he wears, the contributions and the handiwork of our own noble maidens and matrons; and now, to crown all, as the gift of one whose public and private munificence has long been proverbial, I am commissioned to present you this emblem of our national pride, and hope and faith. Under this ensign, in the infant days of the Republic, our ancestors marched resolutely to conflict and victory Beneath its folds an empire has arisen, which has been the exemplar and the glory of the world. Under its protection, commerce, like a lusty giant, has compassed the earth and the sea. Under its auspices, literature, science, arts, religion,—all have flourished, and wrought out amazing results. Millions have forsaken country, and kindred, and home, to render it allegiance, and, as elsewhere throughout the North, so among you are contributing of their stout hearts and strong hands to its support. You will remember these things as you bear these colors with you to the field of battle. You are going to fight for this flag in its integrity. Our insane brethren of the South are attempting to mutilate its fair proportions, and to-day, while I speak, another and an ignoble ensign floats defiantly almost within sight of the National Capitol, and, as it were, over the very tomb of Washington. In connection with this fact, I need not allude to, and I need not dwell upon what I know is already in your thoughts—the recent cowardly assassination of one of our Northern chivalry—Colonel Ellsworth. Soldiers! It will be your business to help wipe out this unnatural and monstrous rebellion. Let me charge you, then, to stand gallantly by these colors thus confided to your keeping. Never suffer them to be displayed as trophies in Richmond or Montgomery, but in God's good time bring them back to old Massachusetts and old Berkshire! Bring them back riddled with shot, if it must be so;

but with an honorable history, and not a star erased! One word more. I have spoken of this flag as the symbol of our national glory; but there is one thing which men of all parties have agreed have ever constituted its disgrace, and although I would not rashly anticipate the great design of an overruling Providence, yet I am prepared to say, that I desire this may terminate in no ignoble peace, and that if, in the fullness of time, the hour has arrived for so grand a consummation, I hardly desire its termination, until every star upon our spangled banner shall be a white one, and this shall become, in very deed and truth, the ensign of a united, civilized and free people! Take the gift, now, captain and soldiers. Elegant as it is, it is only so much silk and tinsel. You are the men who can dignify and ennoble it by gallant deeds. May you all be preserved to bring it home again; and if ever surrendered, may it be on this very spot, to her who presented it, and with such associations clinging around it, that she may be proud to transmit it as an heir loom to her descendants.

Captain Ives responded on the part of his command in a brief impromptu speech, signifying his determination to stand by the flag forever; never to surrender it to the enemy, unless over their dead bodies, or to the generous donor as a trophy of victory. He made several impressive remarks, which brought tears to many a youthful eye.

The flag was then dedicated to the ensign's belt, and repeated cheers given; after which the march was continued to the factory ground, amid the greatest enthusiasm along the route. The flag was a splendid emblem and piece of workmanship, about six feet long and three feet wide, made of silk of the finest texture, with a rich gloss, gilt stars, and bordered with bright golden fringe. The staff had a silver plate, with appropriate inscription, and surmounted with a golden ball and American Eagle, with a couple of bullion tassels hanging therefrom. The company, with escort, then marched to the Collins House, where they partook of a beautiful collation, and after which, they proceeded to Mount Petra, under the escort of Dr. Collins, with the cavalry, where the most solemn exercises of the day were held.

The oath of allegiance to stand by the flag, was read as follows by Dr. Collins, and responded to by an unanimous "aye."

In the presence of Almighty God, and our fellow-citizens here assembled, we do solemnly pledge ourselves to defend these colors under all circumstances; and if necessary will most cheerfully lay down our own lives to sustain the flag of our nation. We realize that we are now standing upon the very ground where a band of patriots, in 1776, erected the first liberty-pole in this region of country, and with a full appreciation of all the hardships they endured for the glorious cause of liberty. we swear by our flag, to make that cause our own in the present national struggle. As we are about to leave our homes and all that is near and dear to us, we desire our friends to know that we go forth to battle as a band of brothers, with stout hearts and strong arms, with a determination not to return until freedom's sacred cause shall be vindicated.

After the reading of the oath, and every one, on bended knee, kissed the sacred folds of their new banner, some very touching remarks were made by Sergeant Bishop. He was loudly cheered by his comrades, and all who were present.

A squad of men were dispatched to the camp-ground, and returned in double-quick with the cannon. The flag was hoisted to the top of the pole, a few remarks made, and then salutes fired from the summit of the historical old mountain.

After the ceremonies on Mount Petra, the company formed line and marched to the Collins House, there to partake of a supper, which had been prepared for them by the doctor. At half-past seven, the majority of the company were comfortably seated in the doctor's upper dining-hall. Rising at the head of the table, the doctor said:

My friends, I bid you a hearty welcome. This is not the time for talk or ceremony, and I can only now say—you are welcome, very welcome to my house and board. I beg of you to help yourselves plentifully to what is set before you, and to make known your wants to the servants, when you cannot conveniently supply yourselves.

Hereupon there was much alacrity displayed in the labor of dividing and devouring the meats, bread, and jellies, and in drinking the most excellent coffee and liquors which were bountifully placed upon the board. The masticating and swallowing business of the supper having been most satisfactorily concluded, the amiable host arose, and thus he spake:

MY FRIENDS AND GUESTS:—I have bid you welcome, and I have spread before you a plain, substantial supper. I have given you soldiers' fare. It is quite possible that you will sometimes get worse fare down South. (A voice, "If we only get as good, will be mighty well satisfied," this exclamation being followed by a general manner of assent.) I may say, that I have never seen a finer looking set of men in my life. My friends, I am not a speech-maker; after treating you to suitable eatables, I cannot enliven you with any elaborate speech. I again say to you, however, that you are welcome to my house, and I call upon my worthy and distinguished friend, the Hon. Samuel B. Sumner, to address you.

The doctor's remarks were greeted with great applause. Three cheers were given by the soldiers for their entertainment, and then loud calls were made for the gentleman whom he had named as his successor on the floor.

Mr. Sumner said this was not the first time he had been the recipient of Dr. Collins' hospitality. The doctor's generosity in this respect has become proverbial. In company with the worthiest and most eminent citizens of the county, he had partaken of the bounty of the doctor's board, and those feasts were spread in the same room. Mr. Sumner felt something like an intruder, in the midst of these stalwart soldiery. What right had he in such a presence, on such an occasion? Yet he was glad when he received an invitation to be present, for, said he, "I am proud of you, and I am filled with glorious expectations and anticipations concerning your future action."

Mr. Sumner informed the company that their line of march to Springfield would be through very hospitable communities. Their first lodging-place was announced by

Captain Ives as Otis Center. There they would be welcomed and entertained by a people proud of the privilege thus afforded them. A telegram received from a gentleman in Westfield, was read by Mr. Sumner. It was an inquiry as to when the soldiers would be in that place, and what the citizens of Westfield could do for their comfort. It was properly answered. Mr. Sumner agreed with the doctor that a finer body of men, take them all in all, could not be seen in the volunteer army. He did not believe there would be much fighting, if any. (The speaker was here interrupted with cries of, "Fighting is what we want.") He thought the rebels would come up and take a squint at them, and then agree to "come down without firing, as the coon did when he saw Captain Scott preparing to take aim at him."

Mr. Sumner did not propose anything like the making of a speech. He had only risen to say a few words, at the beckoning of his friend, the doctor. He hoped the soldiers would deport themselves handsomely on their way to Springfield; showing the citizens of the towns through which they passed, that they were gentlemen as well as soldiers. He desired, before taking his seat, to bring from his seat and introduce to the company, a gentleman who had not made his appearance in these quarters for years—a gentleman who was recently in Washington, and who could speak of matters there from his own knowledge. I beg to introduce to you, Mr. Charles A. Sumner, of San Francisco—my brother, gentlemen, but a likely fellow, notwithstanding.

Mr Sumner's remarks were received with great applause.

Dr. Collins then rose, and introduced to the company Mr. Charles A. Sumner, of California, who was greeted by the soldiers with hearty, welcoming demonstrations.

Mr. Charles A. Sumner thought he might justly complain of the unexpectedness, if not the peculiar character of the introduction, which he had received from a somewhat near relative. But if the latter thought he was in some sense, an intruder in the gathering, with how much greater force

must a similar impression rest upon the speaker. Yet there were reasons, which might be suggested, that would serve as credentials for his appearance, and even sustain his credit as an unobtrusive man, while he ventured to respond to the fraternal summons, and lift his voice on the occasion. He was a native of old Berkshire, of the town of Barrington. He was proud of his birthplace. He could not repress an exclamation of delight at the march, and in the presence of the Bay State boys, he experienced a thrill of pride and enthusiasm. They were not play-day soldiers. They were going forward to stern duties, to noble struggles on the field of military action, and a majority of them were gathered from his old home. Among them, and leading them on, were old school-fellows, the mates of his boyhood, with whom he had, in early life, heard and repeated the stories of the Revolution. How could he be otherwise than deeply, nay solemnly impressed with the scenes of this hour. And why should he not stand in their midst, and say one word of cheer and encouragement.

Mr. Sumner spoke of the Massachusetts regiments now in the service, which he saw in New York and Washington. But there was another reason which was apologetic of his position. In a far distant section of this confederacy, he was not only a citizen, but a soldier. There he held a military title. It was not "brigadier-general," it was not "colonel," it was not "major;" in plain truth, he was not a commissioned officer, but he *was* a "high corporal." The regiment with which he was connected has never been engaged in any pitched battles; had never indulged in a skirmish; had never attacked a wigwam encampment, or captured a squaw, but yet it has been said by totally disinterested parties, that the manner in which he, as *corporal*, passed around the lemonade, on training-days, was highly creditable to his military instruction.

Mr. Sumner then referred to the position of his adopted State in this crisis. This night while we, all the sons of, and you the soldiers of Berkshire, are assembled around

this board, breaking bread together for the last time, it may be, within the boundaries of our beloved home, there stand upon the shores of the Pacific, more than half a million of loyal, stalwart, armed freemen, listening with impatient eagerness to catch the latest tidings from the scene of action, and from their hearts, in unison and in intensity of desire, continually ascend the ejaculatory prayer, "God bless the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

If there should be a demand for it, California would furnish some of the best regiments that ever tramped into action. If need be, our fellow-citizens now residing three thousand miles away, on the opposite side of this continent, would send out from their midst ten thousand men inured to service, who would sweep across the plains, and, taking Brigham Young's traitorous and licentious camp, as an ant-hill in their path, they would come down on the traitors with the cordial impetuosity of manner, that would surely be unpleasant to the opposing forces. Though not among the strongest, Mr. Sumner would be in that crowd.

Mr. Sumner differed from his friend who thought the company would not smell gunpowder. He believed they would see fight. "And, boys," said he, "it will do you good." In my individual capacity I have had occasion several times to vindicate by personal, physical demonstration, the right of free speech. I have not always come out according to report, first best, but I always managed, at least, to give my opponent "Bunker Hill," and no matter what was the precise quality of the result, I have always felt better after the encounter.

You have been surrounded by the best of influences while you have been drilling in this town. You go forth with many material tokens of our good-will, our hope and trust in you. You will have the Bible in your knapsack. The women of Barrington have stitched the clothing you now wear, and many a needle that has been skillfully plied in the manufacture of your garments has caught and reflected a flash from the eye of patriotic matron, in its

significance more threatening to the rebellious foe than the gleam of the sword-blade in the hand of our stoutest hero on the field of carnage. For it betokens a readiness to sacrifice and to suffer in behalf of the cause in which you go forth, and a determination to urge and assist those who are qualified to follow you, and sustain you if there be need, or to avenge your fate if you should fall. It may be that the thread has often been taughtened in its seam, by the tear-drop that fell from the glistening eye of loving maiden. And to crown all, you have been made the recipients of a costly and beautiful flag, the gift of one woman, who, from her own purse, moved by the impulses of her own heart, has seen fit to make the members of this single company the honored possessors of an ensign, the like of which whole regiments have recently been proud to receive, and to bear to the beleaguered Capital and forts of the nation—and O! very terrible will be an army with such banners.

Mr. Sumner alluded to the memories and associations connected with the route they were to pass over. Close by their path, nearly eighty years ago, Burgoyne and his army, as prisoners of war, marched on their way from Saratoga to Boston. The first town through which they would pass, after leaving Barrington, was named after one of the famous and glorious battle-fields of the Mexican war—"Monterey."

To-morrow you leave us on your road to head-quarters at Springfield, from whence you will soon be sent to the shores of the Potomac. A soldier's fiercest experience is undoubtedly before you. You will be called upon to fight, to suffer, it may be to die for your country. We hope and trust that most of you, if not all, will come again among us, bearing an honorable record. We believe you will be victorious, for the right is with you, and the God of battles is eternally with the right.

At the conclusion of Mr Sumner's remarks, the soldiers arose, and complimented him with three cheers and a *tiger*.

Captain Ralph O. Ives was called peremptorily to his feet by the host of the evening, as well as by the concert shouts of his men.

The captain had been deeply impressed with a grateful sense of the honor that had been conferred upon him by his company that afternoon, by their choice of him as captain for the second time, by a unanimous vote. When he received that election, without a single dissenting voice, he was impelled to exclaim, "My boys, if ever I lead you astray, if ever I hesitate to stand in the front rank and take the front brunt of battle, may my right arm be paralyzed, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." The captain, in his original and eloquent style, recounted many of the incidents connected with the sojourn of his company in the agricultural barracks. He pledged himself to do all in his power to promote the comfort of his men, and render them efficient in the day of action.

Songs were then sung by privates Michael Finn and Thomas Pugh. The latter sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" with fine voice and thrilling effect.

On motion of the captain, the company drank the health and long life of Mrs. Artemas Bigelow, the donor of the beautiful flag of the company, and three times three cheers went up at the mention of the name of this benevolent and patriotic lady.

Mr. George R. Ives, father of the captain, being called upon, made some pertinent remarks in denouncing the unholy rebellion, the diabolical scheme for overturning the government. He was ready to shoulder his musket as well as to spend liberally of his substance, in the righteous cause of defending the government, maintaining the constitution, and enforcing the laws. Mr. Ives dwelt with pride on the character of the company about to go from the town.

At half-past nine o'clock the company broke up. The soldiers took up their march for their barracks, preceded by the South Egremont band, who arrived in town just in time

to get a good supper at the hands of the excellent entertainer, Dr. Collins.

So closed a remarkable day in the town's history.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 29, 1861.—At ten o'clock the company were drawn up in line at the corner of Main and Railroad streets. Here they took leave of their friends, whom they cheered, and who returned the salutation with louder emphasis as the boys marched away. A company of horsemen and the South Egremont band followed the soldiers to Monterey, into which village they escorted their brethren. Outside the village of Monterey, the soldiers were received and congratulated by three or four hundred citizens of the town, and by them escorted into the village, where the company sat down to a fine repast. At four o clock, after two hours' sojourn in that place, the troops started on the road to Otis Center, where they were to pass the night, being conveyed thither in teams by the public-spirited citizens of Monterey.

THURSDAY, May 30, 1861.—The company were met at the four-mile house in Westfield, by the Westfield volunteers and fifty horsemen, under command of Colonel Barr, who escorted them into the town, where a large crowd had assembled to greet them. They stopped at Foster's Hotel, Thursday night. The Westfield *News Letter*, in speaking of them said: "This company of volunteers, from the hills and valleys of Southern Berkshire, look like hardy, able-bodied, intelligent men, capable of rendering efficient service as soldiers to their country. They are to join the Tenth Regiment, and will go to the seat of war well armed, with the Bible in one hand and a weapon of war in the other, to fight the battles of liberty, equality, and God."

FRIDAY, May 31, 1861.—The company arrived in Springfield, and were escorted from the outskirts of the city, by the Horse Guards and the two companies on Hampden Park. All along the route, they were hospitably entertained. They paraded the principal streets of Springfield, after completing their long journey of sixty miles, and were highly and

justly complimented. On Hampden Park, they were welcomed by Rev. Mr. Barton, afterward chaplain of the Tenth, and Captain Ives responded in behalf of his company. The company, numbering seventy-nine men, were quartered in the building adjoining the large hall of Hampden Park, on the south.

TUESDAY, June 4, 1861.—The company marched down Main street, in Springfield, and were photographed by Moore Brothers. The Moores presented each member of the company with a photograph of Jeff Davis, so they would know him at sight.

SUNDAY, June 9, 1861.—The company attended services at the First Congregational church, where a sermon was preached for their especial benefit, by Rev. H. M. Parsons, the pastor. It was appropriate, patriotic and tender, and drew tears from eyes unused to weeping.

MONDAY, June 10, 1861.—The routine of duty was considerably relieved by the formal drumming out of a couple of deserters, both from Falls Village, Conn. They left one day last week, and were caught in Otis, and returned by the captain on Sunday. Their heads were closely shaved, their uniforms stripped off, arms pinioned, and to the air of the "Rogue's March," the company escorted them off the ground, and they were allowed to depart.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.—Each member of the company received one dollar as spending money, from some benevolent citizens of Great Barrington.

FRIDAY, June 21, 1861.—The company was mustered into the service as Company A, Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and its history for the next three years is identical with that of the Regiment. It participated in its marches and battles, and shared in its trials and triumphs, and at the end of its term of enlistment, after the Regiment was mustered out at Court Square, Springfield, the little remnant of war-worn veterans wended their way homeward, to their families and friends. Of the twenty-six men from Barrington mustered in with the company,

only eight survived and followed the fortunes of the Regiment to its close. Their names were Charles A. Gilmore, Owen Crummy, M. B. Beach, Daniel J Bishop, (who came home color-sergeant of the Regiment,) Alfred Couch, Thomas Welch, Lawrence Killela, and Luman Dennis. The balance have died, been killed in battle, or discharged.

Captain Willard I. Bishop, of Northampton, who commanded Company A in its last days in the service, addressed the following letter to the citizens of Great Barrington and vicinity, just before the muster-out of the Regiment:

To the Citizens of Great Barrington and Adjoining Towns:

FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF COMPANY A, TENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS: The time being at hand when the term of service of this company expires, and when the few surviving members may be expected to return to the towns where they were originally organized, in view of the important services rendered, the sacrifices made, the perils and hardships experienced by these patriots in their country's cause, I appeal to each and every one who has friends in the company, or, indeed, in the service, to unite and give this handful of veterans a fitting reception. I assure each one thus appealed to, that though few in numbers, the few that remain are deserving of the highest meed of praise. As silver is refined in the fire, and refined thereby, so the sharp conflicts in which we have participated, and the prolonged term of service, has reduced this company until the pure metal only remains. Let them not fail to receive at your hands a suitable reception, nor be compelled to return to their homes with the conviction that the patient endurance of untold hardships and suffering, their desperate conflicts with the enemy, their herculean labors in their country's cause, receive no acknowledgment from the public, which for three years they have, to the best of their ability, served. Timely announcement of their return will be made by telegraph.

WILLARD I. BISHOP, *Captain Company A.*

MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1864, a supper was given at R. W. Olds' restaurant, in Great Barrington, to the returning soldiers from the town, members of Company A, by the order of Mrs. A. Bigelow, the lady whose kindness and charity to the soldiers had added not a little to their com-

fort, and won for her the high regard of citizens and soldiers. The supper was all that appetite could desire, and the returned veterans endorsed this decision, by enclosing a respectable quota of the good things before them. Toasts, speeches, and songs followed. A toast to Mrs. Bigelow received such hearty approbation, as to leave no doubt of the sincere and kindly feelings with which she is regarded. Color-Sergeant Bishop made a short speech, in which he alluded to the beautiful and expensive colors presented to the company by their benefactress, and he was glad they had tried their best to do honor to the gift. The party broke up about ten o'clock, the entertainment having been enjoyed by all present. The company returned to Mrs. Bigelow their thankfulness for this and many other favors shown them, coupled with their earnest wishes for a continuance of her life and happiness.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY A.

ROBERT K. ANDREWS was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; occupation, mason; discharged for disability July 17, 1861.

JOHN ASHMUN was born at Sharon, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; occupation, collier; re-enlisted at expiration of service, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Agawam; June 20, 1864, was transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Company D; June 21, 1865, was transferred to Twentieth Massachusetts, and discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service; afterwards served in regular army.

HENRY BANKER, butcher; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; died of wounds at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863.

GEORGE A. BARBER was born at Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., March 12, 1834; enlisted April 25, 1861; mustered in June 21, 1861; wounded in leg at Salem Hights; discharged April 25, 1864, by reason of gun-shot

wound in left leg; occupation, carpenter and joiner; resides, since the war, at West Winsted, Conn.

MARTIN BARTHOLOMEW, laborer, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability January 11, 1863.

SERGEANT VARNUM BAZZELL was born at Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

FIRST-SERGEANT MELANCTHON B. BEACH was born at West Bloomfield, Orleans County, N. Y., October 24, 1835; enlisted June 21, 1861; occupation, spinner; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service; was wounded in left ankle, at Malvern, when the Regiment first went into line, but remained with the Regiment until all the ammunition was expended, when he *retreated in good order*, was again wounded in left fore-arm, in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, ball passing through the wrist joint. Is at present (August, 1872) foreman of spinning department of Wilcox's Woolen mill, West Meriden, Conn.

SERGEANT DANIEL J. BISHOP, peddler, was born at Cooperstown, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service; was for a long time color-sergeant of the Regiment, and was a faithful and able soldier; died in Pennsylvania, since the war.

CHARLES BLAKESLEY, butcher, was born at New Hartford, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; killed at Sailors' Creek, Va. Re-enlistment credited to town of Agawam, who paid him three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty.

WATERMAN D. BRISTOL, clerk, of West Stockbridge, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

HENRY CADY, baker, was born at Lee, Mass., August 18, 1844; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service. At present (August, 1872) lives in New Milford, Conn.

JAMES CAHILL, shoe-maker, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded in hip at Salem Hights, and discharged for disability May 19, 1864.

NOAH L. CALDWELL was born at Schenectady, N. Y., April 1, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE W CARLTON, JR., of Greenfield; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; captured by guerillas June 19, 1862, and carried to Richmond, Va.

RUSSELL L. CHADWICK, wood-chopper, was born at Stockbridge, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; severely wounded May 5, 1864; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

WILLIAM H. CLAPP, collier, was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty. and credited to quota of Agawam; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D; dropped from rolls of the Thirty-seventh February 10, 1865, as a deserter.

GARDNER C. CLARK, student, was born at Rutland, Mass.; enlisted September 5, 1861; age, twenty; discharged December 1, 1862, for promotion as assistant-surgeon.

JOSIAH CODDINGTON, scythe-maker, was born at Falls Village, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; deserted July 13, 1861, at Springfield.

CHARLES D. COLBURN, blacksmith, was born at North Egremont, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE D. COOK, butcher, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; transferred November 21, 1862, to Second United States artillery, Company G, and killed at Cold Harbor, May 31, 1864.

JAMES CORMICK, painter, was born at Falls Village, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded

in foot at Salem Hights; killed June 7, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.

SERGEANT ALFRED FALES COUCH was born at Tyringham, Mass, May 10, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in head, at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; discharged June 21, 1864, from Veteran Reserve corps, by reason of expiration of service. At present (August, 1872) is a baker in Great Barrington.

OWEN CRUMMY, butcher, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-four; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service. Crummy served his whole term of enlistment in the commissary department of the Regiment, as regimental butcher. At present (August, 1872) is said to be in San Francisco, following his vocation.

FRANK CUDNEY, collier, was born at Olive, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Agawam, to whose quota he is credited; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

CORPORAL LEE CUMMINGS, collier, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Sheffield; severely wounded in thigh at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts.

ORRIN CURTIS, collier, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; deserted July 18, 1861, from Medford, Mass.

JULIUS AUGUSTUS CUSHMAN was born at Stafford, Conn., June 4, 1821; enlisted June 18, 1861; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service; was on provost guard from spring of 1863 for about one year; returned to Regiment before Grant's campaign; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, in the right arm, near the shoulder, and is permanently disabled; occupation in 1871, night watchman for Otis Company, of Ware, Mass.

CORPORAL ORVILLE E. CUTTING, collier, was born at

North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen: discharged December 21, 1863, to re-enlist; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Lee: transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Company C, where he was promoted to sergeant; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment; was wounded in hip at Cold Harbor.

MUSICIAN GEORGE C. DANIELS, (alias Henry Clark Osborn,) cartridge maker, was born at South Boston, Mass.; enlisted July 24, 1861; age, fifteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Agawam; deserted March 16, 1864, while home on furlough.

FRANKLIN JOHN DAWLEY was born at Lanesboro, Mass., September 14, 1821; enlisted June 21, 1861: discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service; at present, August, 1872, lives at Lenox Furnace, Mass., and is by occupation a plate-glass polisher.

JOSIAH DEMPSEY, of Springfield, enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty; deserted July 14, 1861, at Springfield, Mass.

EDWARD DENNIS, collier, was born at Great Barrington, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability November 26, 1862.

LUMAN DENNIS, collier, was born at Great Barrington, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; severely wounded in leg at Salem Hights; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JOHN DONOVAN, of Lee, (a deaf mute,) was enlisted July 24, 1861, and followed the Regiment to Brightwood, where he, being a tailor by trade, repaired clothing for officers and men; was enlisted unlawfully, and appears to have been dropped from the rolls; had a fine taste for drawing, and made a good view of the camp at Brightwood, which was lithographed, and had an extensive sale. He came home to Massachusetts, where he died about 1864.

ALBERT FRANKLIN FARGO was born at Sandisfield, Mass., December 6, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service; at present (1872) lives in Great Barrington; occupation, carpenter.

CHARLES FEREIGH, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged March 12, 1863, for disability. In February, 1863, met with a severe accident; while being relieved from picket, his foot slipped and he fell into a ditch; his gun coming in contact with some bushes, was discharged, the ball passing through the center of his left hand, horribly tearing the flesh and breaking the bone of one finger.

MICHAEL FINN, wood-chopper, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged December 16, 1863, for disability.

CORPORAL CHARLES P. FRENCH, of West Stockbridge; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of West Stockbridge; died of wounds received May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

CHARLES A. GATES was born at Lee, September 11, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service. The *Great Barrington Courier*, of July 14, 1864, gives the following sketch of young Gates: "A tardy cow boy. Three years ago Charles A. Gates, a minor son of William K. Gates of Lee, wished to enlist, but his aged parents objected to it, when one morning he was sent to drive the cows to pasture, taking his dinner with him to engage in peeling bark on the mountain, and to return at night and drive the cows home. Charles concluded he had rather enlist than peel bark alone, and so he left the cows and proceeded to the place of rendezvous and enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, where he has continued for three years without a furlough; has been through the full term of service, and returned home without a scratch. He came to Springfield, with the Regiment, and on the following Monday took the cars for Becket, and crossed over on foot to East Lee, arriving at his father's pasture just at 'cow time,' and very leisurely drove the same cows home to their yard, with his knapsack and gun on his shoulder, after an absence of three years." After his connection with the Tenth, Gates served in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, enlisting February 9, 1865, and receiving ninety dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from the town of Lee; was discharged June 26, 1865, close of war. Is at present, Sep-

tember, 1872, a lumberman in Kansas. Post-office address, Washington, Kan.

PLINY M. GODDARD, of Berlin, enlisted June 21, 1861, age, twenty-two; discharged August 15, 1862, for disability.

JOHN GOODRICH, collier, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; deserted July 4, 1861, at Springfield.

DANIEL HAGGERTY, wood-chopper, born in Ireland: enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability May 2, 1863.

FRANKLIN D. HAMILTON, of Greenfield, enlisted July 24, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged October 25, 1862, for disability.

TRAFTON HAMILTON, farmer, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted February 24, 1862: age, eighteen; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged February 23, 1865, at expiration of service.

DAVIS HART, collier, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received two hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from the town of Agawam; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court house, Va., May 12, 1864.

GEORGE L. HART, collier, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from the town of Egremont; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company C; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twenticth Massachusetts, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

CHARLES W HARVEY, forgeman, was born at Falls Village, Conn.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, nineteen; deserted July 13, 1861, at Springfield.

JAMES HECOX, of New Malboro, blacksmith; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh reg-

iment, Company C; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; mustered out July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

ROBERT HEWETT, of Lee, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

CORPORAL MARSHALL A. HINES, wood-chopper, was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

W D. HOAG, collier, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; deserted July 13, 1861, at Springfield.

GEORGE H. HOLMES, weaver, of Great Barrington; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability January 14, 1863.

SERGEANT FRANCIS M. IVES, clerk; was born at Brooklyn, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for promotion as second-lieutenant of One Hundred and Tenth New York regiment, January 13, 1863.

FREDERICK KELLEY, of Deerfield, enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability February 11, 1863.

MICHAEL KELLEY, collier, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; died at Potomac Creek hospital, June 4, 1863.

ROBERT KERNAN, collier, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; dishonorably discharged, June 20, 1863.

LAWRENCE J KILLELEA was born in Ireland, June 19, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service; is at present (August, 1872) in Glendale, Mass.; occupation, woolen warp-dresser.

CHARLES P LAMB, laborer, was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass., enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-eight; mustered cut July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

WILLIAM LEVY, cook; was born in London, England;

enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; transferred to Mississippi gun-boat service February 16, 1862; served on board the Carondalet; never returned to the Regiment.

EDWARD JOY MALLORY was born at Norfolk, Conn., May 9, 1828; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability November 21, 1862, by reason of wounds received at Malvern Hill; present residence (in 1872) Great Barrington, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

ALFRED J. MARKHAM, of Springfield, enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-five; discharged for disability August 19, 1861.

LAFAYETTE MARKHAM, of Great Barrington, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted March 24, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Company C, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty, from town of Great Barrington; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

CORPORAL JOHN MCELROY, scythe-maker, of Great Barrington; enlisted June 21, 1861; deserted July 23, 1861, at Medford, Mass.

HUGH MCGEE, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; re-enlisted February 21, 1864; wounded in hand, in Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment June 20, 1864; discharged February 14, 1865, for disability; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty, from town of Williamsburg.

EDWARD MCWILLIAMS, rope-maker, was born at Belfast, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service; was an excellent soldier.

JOHN H. MERRILL, brick-maker, was born at Sandisfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-four; discharged for disability January 26, 1863; was severely wounded in head, at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He afterwards died from effects of the wound.

RUFUS W MILLARD was born in Becket, Mass., June 10, 1831; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20,

1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty, from city of Springfield; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; promoted corporal March 1, 1865; transferred to Twentieth regiment June 21, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865.

EDWARD MORRISSEY, hostler, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Agawam; mustered out June 21, 1865, expiration of service.

DAVID NEWCOMB, shoe-maker, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, seventeen; discharged July 17, 1861, for minority.

ISAAC NEWTON, farmer, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted March 7, 1862; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability May 3, 1862.

SOLOMON D. NEWTON, machinist, was born at Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; wounded in hand and neck at Wilderness; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Company C, June 20, 1864; discharged January 9, 1865, expiration of service.

ISAAC W. NEY, wood-chopper, was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, forty-four; discharged for disability July 22, 1861.

SERGEANT MARK S. NICKERSON, laborer, was born at Canaan Falls, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

FIRST-SERGEANT JOHN W NYE, farmer, was born at Lee, Mass.; enlisted July 24, 1861; age, twenty-four; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Lee; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Regiment, and promoted to sergeant-major; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; deserted June 30, 1865.

CORPORAL PATRICK O'BRIEN, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded at Salem Hights, through the leg below the knee; transferred to Veteran Re-

serve corps, February 2, 1864; died afterwards of consumption at Northampton.

SERGEANT JAMES R. OLDS, carpenter, was born at Sheffield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, forty-three; discharged for disability February 13, 1863.

CALVIN PEASLEY was born at Holderness, N. H., April 6, 1825; enlisted June 21, 1861; was sun-struck on the march from Kalorama to Brightwood, and on his partial recovery was detailed to drive ambulance; while driving it his horse took fright and kicked him, horribly mangling his leg. He was taken to the hospital a second time, which afterwards took fire, and Peasley, being in the third story, narrowly escaped an awful death. His leg has been set four times, and by the operation one leg is considerably shorter than the other. Discharged for disability December 30, 1861. Present occupation (1872) stage driver; residence, West Otis, Mass.

GEORGE R. PENDLETON, saddler, was born at South Egremont, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded in groin, at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

CHARLES LEWIS PENNOCK was born at Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., October 24, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability February 13, 1863; reenlisted October 26, 1863, in Thirty-fourth regiment, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Sheffield; was transferred June 14, 1865, to Twenty-fourth regiment, Company A; discharged January 20, 1866, expiration of service. While serving in the Twenty-fourth regiment, stationed at Richmond, Va., Pennock visited the burial-place of Captain Smart and Lieutenant Leland, near Fair Oaks. The graves were readily distinguished, and in a good state of preservation. Pennock is at present (September, 1872) a farmer, residing in West Redding, Conn.

DWIGHT C. PERVERE, of Deerfield, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; discharged for disability June 19, 1862.

HORACE PERVERE, ship carpenter, was born at Green-

field, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-seven; discharged for disability January 8, 1863.

RUFUS PERVERE, farmer, was born at Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, twenty one; severely wounded in foot at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company C, June 20, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865, expiration of service.

RUSSELL M. PERVERE, farmer, was born at Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted February 24, 1862; age, twenty-five; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Agawam; died at Vicksburg, Miss., April 13, 1865.

MUSICIAN CHARLES A. PETERS, (Angelo Petracchi,) enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; re-enlisted March 21, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Company E, March 20, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865, for disability. Peters, or Petracchi, was an Italian by birth. He returned to his own country after the war, and died there.

JOHN W PINNEY was born at Great Barrington, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; discharged for disability January 8, 1862.

NATHANIEL POWERS, shoe-maker, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and taken prisoner by the enemy; discharged for disability February 17, 1863.

WILLIAM H. PROUTY was born at Northampton; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; deserted May 31, 1862, from Fair Oaks, Va.

THOMAS PUGH, weaver, was born in Wales; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-nine; wounded in leg at Salem Hights; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

LUTHER RICE, farmer, enlisted September 10, 1861; age, twenty-six; died of typhoid fever, at United States general hospital, New York, June 8, 1862. He had every attention shown him in the hospital, and died regretting

that he was not able to join his Regiment, and fight for his country. His remains were buried at Cypress Hill cemetery, New York. Funeral services were held at the Methodist church, at Greenfield, Mass., June 23, 1862, and an excellent discourse preached by the Rev. Mr. Stutson.

JOSEPH RING, of Springfield, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield: transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Company C, June 20, 1864; transferred to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment June 20, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

CORPORAL KERRAN RYAN was born at North Lee: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JOHN SAUNDERS, laborer, was born at Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; discharged for disability January 1, 1863.

CHESTER B. SCUDDER, carpenter, was born at Roxbury, Conn., October 6, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Spottsylvania Court-house; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; August 9, 1872, lived in Housatonic, Mass.

WILLIAM SHORT, laborer, was born at Ware, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability February 2, 1864.

GEORGE SHULTES, wood-chopper, was born at Monterey, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

PETER SMITH, laborer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-two; wounded at Malvern Hill; re enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from the town of Sheffield; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company C; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Regiment.

SERGEANT WILLIAM M. STANARD was born at New Marlboro, January 29, 1833; enlisted April 24, 1861; ap-

pointed corporal in May, 1862, and sergeant in 1863: was with his Regiment in all engagements except the Wilderness; was slightly wounded in shoulder at Salem Hights, and in left side at Malvern: mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; in 1872, lived at Mill River, Mass.; occupation, mechanic.

ORRIN STEADMAN, wood-chopper, was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; deserted July 8, 1861, at Springfield.

THOMAS B. STEVENSON of New Haven, Conn., enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; deserted August 17, 1862, while on detached service.

ALONZO SURANER, laborer, was born at Van Deusenville, Mass.: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability January 18, 1863; has since died.

JARVIS TAYLOR, collier, was born at Monterey, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; died of disease at Cherry Run Ford, Va., October 23, 1862.

LUCIAN M. TITUS, shoe-maker, was born at Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted July 21, 1861: age, twenty-eight; discharged for disability, October 28, 1861.

CORPORAL JOHN BURRILL TUBBS was born at Sheffield, Mass., March 7, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; present occupation (1872) teamster, and resided at Mill River, Mass.

GEORGE TUCKER, collier, was born at Dalton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; wounded at Malvern Hill, and discharged for disability September 29, 1862.

ALVIN TURNER, of Falls Village, Conn., enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; deserted July 23, 1861, from Medford, Mass.

WILLIAM WALLACE, baker, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted March 28, 1862; deserted June 5, 1862, at Savage's Station, Va.

WAGONER GEORGE WARNER was born at Great Barring-

ton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-two; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Hatfield; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company C, June 20, 1864; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

THOMAS WELCH, laborer, was born at Great Barrington; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

WILLIAM WHEELER, wood-chopper, was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; was for a long time attached to Telegraph corps; mustered out July 6, 1864.

AUSTIN G. WILLIAMS of Sandisfield; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Agawam; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company C; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

HENRY WOODWARD was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-one; was driving baggage wagon for the regiment, while connected with it; April 4, 1862, was sent to city of Washington to turn in his wagon to the Quartermaster's department. Instead of returning to his regiment, he staid with his wagon and was a teamster for the government through the war. Not returning to his regiment, he was entered as a deserter on the company's rolls.

CHAPTER XVI.

COMPANY B—JOHNSON GRAYS.

NORTHERN BERKSHIRE quickly responded to the call for troops. The village of North Adams had for some years kept up a military organization known as the "Greylock Infantry,"* and this company formed the nucleus or rallying point for the young men of Adams and vicinity, who responded to the first call for volunteers. Early in April, the village newspaper (*Hoosac Valley News and Transcript*), made an earnest appeal to the citizens of North Adams to subscribe, liberally, funds to equip and furnish for active service, the home company. Three thousand dollars was the amount stated as necessary for such equipment, and in response to the appeal, the following gentlemen and business firms contributed the amounts set against their names, making the grand total of five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars, in aid of the object:

S. Blackinton & Son,	$500	Wells Brayton & Son,	$500
A. W. Richardson & Co.,	500	Sylvander Johnson,	500
O. Arnold & Co.,	500	Ingalls, Tyler & Co.,	500
J. B. Jackson,	200	Henry Cartright,	100
Henry L. Dawes,	100	C. T. Sampson,	100
A. P Butler,	100	R. R. Andrews,	100
E. S. Hawkes,	100	James Hunter & Co.,	100
Burlingame & Ray,	100	Chapin & Briggs,	100

*The Greylock Infantry was organized September 2, 1855. A. A. Richmond was elected captain; J. Q. Robinson, first-lieutenant; D. W. McElwain, second-lieutenant; William M. Brown, third-lieutenant; B. F. Hathaway, fourth-lieutenant. In the following year, upon the formation of the Berkshire battalion, A. A. Richmond was elected major, J. Q. Robinson became captain, and McElwain accepting a staff appointment, William M. Brown became first-lieutenant. B. F. Hathaway resigning, S. T. Rogers was elected second-lieutenant, and L. W. Goddard, tbird-lieutenant, the rank of fourth-lieutenant being abolished. Other changes taking

Nehemiah Hodge,	$100	Thomas A. Brayton,	$100
Joel Bacon,	100	W. L. Ray,	100
E R. Tinker,	50	S. Thayer,	50
J. R. Blackinton,	50	O. Wells & Son,	50
George Millard,	50	William Martin,	50
William P. Porter,	25	A. Magee,	22
L. C. Homer,	25	Michael Hatton,	25
A. C. Crandall,	25	William E. Brayton,	25
P. G. Tower,	25	J. T. Robinson,	25
N S. Babbitt,	25	Alpheus Smith,	25
Ira P. Bennett,	25	H. S. Millard,	25
Abel Wetherbee,	25	E. B. Penniman,	25
Edward Richmond,	25	E. D. Whitaker,	25
Thomas Robinson,	20	Smith & Gaylord,	20
Urann & Keyes,	20	A. E. Richmond,	20
Isaac Holman,	15	Thomas Holbrook,	15
C. P. Isbell,	15	Edwin Rogers,	10
Jeremiah Wilbur,	10	John A. Doane,	10
M. B. Darling,	10	Phillips & Parker,	10
Daniel Brolley,	10	W D. Hayden,	10
C. W. Marsh,	10	Christopher Duckworth,	10
Reuben Smith,	10	Russell Sherman,	10
Chester Bailey,	10	George W. Alford,	10
A. D. Cook,	10	John M Montgomery,	10
Charles O. Hall,	10	O. A. Archer,	10
A. G. Plumb,	10	I. Witt,	10
H. R. Fisher,	10	William H. Tyler,	10
S. N. Briggs,	10	S. C. Woodward,	10
O. O. Loomis,	10	Albert Darling,	5
Buck & Hathaway,	5	Gardner White,	5
William Bullman,	5	Anson Amadon,	5
S. E. Phillips,	5	A. C. Millard,	5
J. L. Pitcher,	5	H. J. Chapman,	5
J E. Gray,	5	E. S. Coop,	5

place the following year, A. A. Richmond was elected to the command of the brigade, and August 6, 1855, William M. Brown was elected captain; S. T. Rogers, first-lieutenant; L. W. Goddard, second-lieutenant; and Elisha Smart, third-lieutenant. For four years there were no changes. In 1860 Major Henry S. Briggs resigned, and Capt. William M. Brown was promoted to the vacancy. The company was then in rather a disorganized condition and as soon as it was evident the services of the regiment would be required in active duty, Major Brown immediately set to work to reorganize the company, and get it in proper condition for service in the field.

Thomas Walker,	$5	J. W Allard,	$5
F A. Cooper,	5	Joseph Mixer,	5
John H. Orr,	5	H. W. Brown,	5
Edward S. Wilkinson,	5	A. Harvey,	5
D. Workman,	5	George M. Darby,	5
A. S. Nelson,	5	David Richardson, Jr.,	5
A. A. Smith,	5	O C. Woodward,	5
L. W. Woodward,	5	Amos Phillips,	5
Jasper Adams,	5	H. L. Isbell,	1
J. W. Hayden,	2	T. Hastings,	1
R. M. Davenport,	1	Jerome Phillips,	2
Otis Hodge,	2	J H. Wilie,	2
Charles Webber,	1	Rudolph Smith,	1
William Blackinton,	2	C. F. Babson,	1
John Baker,	2	R. P. Whitney,	5
H. J. Whitney,	2	A. Hodskins,	2
A. Wells,	2	W. J. Richmond,	3

New enlistment papers were made out, and such of the old company as chose, enlisted for the war, and Thursday, April 18, a recruiting office was opened, and in a week eighty-three names were on the rolls, and the company was drilling three times a day. They occupied the Phœnix engine-house as an armory, until they were ordered into camp. Most of the men who had families boarded themselves at home, but finally it became necessary for the town authorities to take the matter in hand and assist the men, as they could not afford to board themselves and be doing nothing. Arrangements were made for the company to take their meals with a Mrs. Quackenboss, who kept a large boarding-house on River street, and for some weeks the company marched three times a day regularly to their meals, about a quarter of a mile from their camp.

Cloth was procured for seventy-five uniforms, and Chapin & Briggs commenced making them up. The uniforms consisted of jacket and pants of cadet gray, and Major William M. Brown went to Boston to procure the necessary state accoutrements for the enlarged company.

The citizens of Adams responded liberally to the wants of the company, and a town meeting was called to provide means for the sustenance of the families of the volunteers.

MONDAY, April 29, 1861.—The citizens of Adams, in town meeting assembled, voted "That a committee of seven be appointed, four at North Adams, and three at South Adams, with instructions to use the funds of the town, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, to furnish aid to such military companies from the town of Adams as may be called into the service of the country, and to furnish aid to the families of soldiers of said town, who are not otherwise provided for. Said committee shall report monthly to the selectmen the amount by them expended; and the selectmen are hereby directed to draw their orders on the treasurer of the town for the same."

On motion, the following persons were chosen as committee, in conformity to the foregoing vote: Sylvander Johnson, J. B. Jackson, H. Cartwright, A. W Richardson, William C. Plunkett, D. J Dean and J. N. Dunham.

Voted, That the sum of money to be expended for equipping soldiers who shall volunteer in defence of their country, and for the support of their families, during such service, be left with the committee of seven.

Voted, That in case of resignation, or otherwise, a vacancy occurs in the committee, the same may be filled by the remainder of the committee, together with the board of selectmen.

On motion, the meeting was dissolved; after which, nine hearty cheers were given for the Union and the stars and stripes.

TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.—Major William M. Brown presided at an election of officers, assisted by Major J. Q. Robinson and Lieutenant S. T Rogers, and the following was the choice: Captain, Elisha Smart; First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Traver; Second Lieutenant, L. W Goddard; Third Lieutenant, J W Mallory; Fourth Lieutenant, William E. Briggs. The company voted to call themselves the

Johnson Grays, in honor of Mr. Sylvander Johnson, the chairman of the town committee, a prominent citizen, whose liberality had done much towards perfecting the organization and keeping up the spirits of the men, while waiting for the call for active service.

SATURDAY, May 4, 1861.—The company went into camp on the lot just north of the old brick factory owned by Arnold & Ray. A large crowd gathered upon the occasion, and after the raising of the colors, speeches were made by General A. A. Richmond and M. F. Adams, who received three cheers each from the company. Cannon were fired, and the soldiers went through their drill exercises and stationed their guards. The camp was named Camp Johnson, after their townsman and patron, Sylvander Johnson.

The volunteers in camp were amply provided for by the town committee. One noticeable feature of the camp was the total absence of intoxicating liquors; neither the soldiers or outside parties were allowed to bring any into camp, and some parties detected in smuggling some in were summarily dealt with by the officers.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society made the flannel shirts for the company in Burlingame & Ray's hall.

The volunteers made frequent marches through the streets of North Adams, kindling the military flame in the breasts of the young men of the town, and exciting universal praise for their increasing perfection in military maneuvers.

FRIDAY, June 7, 1861.—The guards were furnished with their new uniforms, and the same day their rifles were ordered to Boston *for inspection*, but in reality to arm some of the eastern regiments being equipped for the war.

SATURDAY, June 8, 1861.—In the morning, at the invitation of the citizens of South Adams, the company marched down to that place, a distance of six miles. They were met, one mile this side, by a delegation of citizens of the town, three hundred strong, under the lead of General Plunkett, with martial music, who received them with cheers, and escorted them into the village, which was alive with a

large and eager crowd who extended a hearty welcome. B. F. Phillips & Co. had their store windows trimmed with the national colors, and dealt out to the soldiers large quantities of lemonade. After marching through the principal streets, they were escorted to the audience room of the Methodist Episcopal church, where General Plunkett made them a speech of welcome. Repairing to the vestry, a row of tables, groaning beneath their weight of substantial food, greeted the guards, who, with a number of citizens of the town, made the inner man rejoice at the success of the ladies in cookery. After the repast, the company were called to order by General Plunkett, who called out Rev. E. T Hunt, who spoke pleasantly to the soldiers, and was followed by excellent remarks from Rev. John Tatlock. J. N. Dunham referred to the fact that some of the volunteers might never return from the war, and pledged them that the town would hold their memory dear, and support and encourage those they should leave behind. Hon. E. F Jenks made some interesting remarks; Dwight Cole, just returned from the South, gave a fine sentiment, and General Plunkett made a witty and appropriate speech. Captain Smart, in response to the kind welcome of his hosts, said he had always heard the people of South Adams well spoken of, but he must confess his disappointment at the whole-souled and hospitable treatment experienced by his company and himself at their hands that day. He promised them that while they should care for those they left behind, the Johnson Grays should maintain the good name of the town abroad. It was voted, amid deafening cheers, that Captain Smart and his company be invited to dine with the citizens of South Adams, on their return from the war, and funds were immediately raised, by the citizens present, to pay the fares on the cars of the soldiers on their return to North Adams. After once more marching through the streets, and showing their proficiency in drill, they marched to the depot and took the cars for home.

SUNDAY, June 9, 1861.—In the forenoon, Rev. Mr. San-

ford preached the soldiers an excellent sermon, at the Baptist Church. The company and audience listened with deep interest to the remarks of the pastor, who concluded with a touching appeal to them to put their trust in God, as they were about to depart to fight the battles of freedom and the right. At the close of the sermon, the choir sung the national hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," in which the audience joined. In the afternoon, the Grays attended the Methodist Church, and were eloquently and touchingly addressed by Rev. Mr. Jutkins.

MONDAY, June 10, 1861. — In the forenoon, the Grays marched up to the Beaver mill and received and gave three cheers. On returning through the Union, the company was presented a fine, gilt-edged Bible by Mrs. O. Arnold. Captain Smart responded by saying they would endeavor to prove themselves worthy of the gift, and the company gave three cheers for the locality. In the afternoon, the company had a drill on Sylvander Johnson & Co's grounds. In the evening, Mr. Johnson gave them a supper at his residence. Messrs. Rogers and Keyes, with ladies, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and Charles H. Williams made a speech in behalf of their host. Mrs. Johnson presented each man with a nice towel, at the close of the exercises.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—In the afternoon, the ladies of the town gave the Grays a collation on the lot of Charles O. Hall. The same afternoon came the order from Governor Andrew for the company to go into camp on Hampden Park, Springfield, on Friday, June 14, 1861.

THURSDAY, June 13.—In the afternoon, the ladies on Church Hill spread tables in front of the Congregational Church, to which the soldiers repaired, and partook of the good things prepared. At the close of the feasting, Rev. Mr. Sanford addressed the soldiers in eloquent and touching remarks as he presented them with the farewell gifts of the ladies and society, which consisted of a handkerchief, havelock, Testament, and a small bag which contained sundry articles of convenience for use while in camp. He

said that all the ladies asked in return for their gifts was, that the soldiers behave themselves like men, and be true to the good old flag, which, though trailed in the dust at Sumpter, would soon wave again. He spoke of the havelock as the invention of Sir William Havelock, the Christian warrior. The Testament of the Lord Jesus Christ he trusted would be kept and cherished, and that they would look upon its pages and find therein a true light to their path, and lamp to their feet. They are the men upon whom the officers rely, and who take the palm as soldiers, who trust in God. He did not agree with those who said, "The worse the man, the better the soldier," but the contrary. With a blessing he bade them adieu. The articles were then distributed among the men, each one in his turn receiving his allotment of articles, and placing his havelock over his cap. Each Testament presented by the ladies had the soldier's name written on the fly-leaf. Soon after the presentation, a gift of Bibles and Testaments was received from the Berkshire Bible Society. through its president, Walter Laflin, of Pittsfield, which were also distributed among the soldiers. Hon. Henry L. Dawes then addressed the Grays, the audience, meanwhile, having grown to gigantic proportions, all business having been laid aside to bid the volunteers farewell. He spoke of the occasion as one never before known in the history of the world. Never before was mentioned sympathy between the people and the army, there was no such thing as volunteers in any country but this, ready to go forth to defend its institutions from assaults within and without. Our close and intimate relations with the Grays was about to terminate, but not our interest, which had begun to increase, and which would grow stronger and stronger until their return. Their honors, hardships and misfortunes would fall not upon themselves alone, but upon this people. When you go forth to do battle, remember it is not only for yourselves, but for your household gods, that you imperil your lives, knowing that the prayers of the people will bear you aloft in the

hours of trial and of danger. Mr. Dawes spoke of the peril of the soldier as greater than all others, and reminded the Grays that they could not all return and meet us again at home. He counselled them to go forth resolved to do their whole duty, and told them it would be better for them to be brought back upon their shields than tarnish their good names and the name of their people upon the battle-field. Should they fall in their country's service their memory would remain in our hearts ever green and ever lasting.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Dawes presented the Grays with two stands of colors and a blanket, from the widow of General Richmond, which articles were the property of the general, to whom he made a touching allusion.

FRIDAY MORNING, June 14. A great crowd collected on the grounds of the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad Company, to bid the Grays a final good-bye, as they were to leave on the first train. The soldiers made their appearance, ninety-four in number, headed by Hodges' band, and took their seats in the cars and were off amid the cheers of the assemblage. At South Adams the arrival of the train was hailed with great demonstrations, firing of guns and singing. As the cars left, the citizens gave them a hearty round of cheers. At Cheshire, a large crowd was present on the arrival of the train, and made patriotic demonstrations. At Pittsfield, the company formed and marched through the streets. At eight o'clock they again took the cars, and bidding all good-bye, left for their rendezvous in Springfield. At Springfield they were received by six companies, already arrived, and escorted to their barracks on the Park.*

From the arrival of Company B, on Hampden Park, until the close of its eventful service, its history will be

*At a town-meeting held at North Adams, after the departure of the soldiers for the war, the town committee made the following report of expenditures for equipping the company and sending them into camp at Springfield :

found in the chronicles of the Regiment, Company B bearing its honorable share in the fortunes of the Tenth. At Fair Oaks, it lost its gallant commander, Smart, and in that, and subsequent engagements of the war, gave its full proportion of martyrs to the cause for which they fought.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1864, the following surviving members of Company B, returned to their homes in Adams, having served out their terms of enlistment: William Hazlett, Charles E. Jewett, Alexander Perry, Simon B. Cotton, Jerry Leary, John W Pike, Charles N. Pike, George Long, Henry K. Harris, John Reilly, John C. Atwood, William E. Briggs, Thomas Maginley, Charles Van Valkenburg. Of the balance, some had been previously discharged for disease, some had re-enlisted for further service, and many, alas, slept the sleep that knows no waking until the great reveille.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY B.

LEWIS F AMIDON was born at North Adams, Mass., December 20, 1839; enlisted April 21, 1861; discharged December 21, 1862, by reason of gunshot wound in right leg, at Fair Oaks; served in First Massachusetts cavalry from

---

Paid for cloth for uniforms,	$700 00
Flannel for shirts,	150 03
Shoes,	115 20
Caps,	76 95
Making and trimming uniforms,	707 00
Boarding soldiers,	954 02
Soldiers while drilling,	858 53
Captain Smart as drill-master,	70 00
Tickets to Springfield,	126 00
Incidental expenses,	102 93
Soldiers and families, South Adams,	32 00
	$3,893 41

It was *voted* "That the care of the families of the volunteers for this town be consigned to the selectmen of the town, in whom we have that confidence as will secure a proper regard for the comfort over and above the allowance provided by law, and the selectmen are hereby authorized to use the funds or moneys of the town, to such an amount as they shall deem necessary for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That all and above the sum allowed by the town of Adams, to the families of volunteers in the United States service, be considered as a gift to said families, the idea of charity being entirely discarded."

December 2, 1863,until the close of the war. While serving in the cavalry received a wound in right foot, in battle of the Wilderness, and was taken prisoner and kept four months in Libby prison.

CORPORAL JOHN E. ATWOOD was born at North Adams, Mass., October 9, 1838 ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; wounded in ankle at Fair Oaks ; corporal from December 26, 1862 ; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service; present occupation, (1869) printer, and lives at North Adams, Mass.

JOHN BERRY, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen ; deserted August 11, 1872.

CORPORAL NATHAN O. BLINN, carpenter ; was born at Pittsfield, Mass. ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-seven : transferred to gun-boat service and discharged for disability, April 20, 1863 ; in 1872 is reported dead.

CORPORAL HENRY G. BLOSSUM was born at Woodstock, Vt., March 10, 1839 : enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal August 20, 1863 ; was in every action of the Regiment, and mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service ; served one year in Hancock's Veteran corps at Louisville, Ky., in Company C, Fourth regiment ; promoted sergeant in Hancock's corps January 15, 1866 ; in 1869 lived in North Adams, Mass. ; engaged in farming.

JAMES W BLOSSUM, hostler, was born at Rutland, Vt. ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, nineteen ; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Longmeadow ; transferred June 21, 1864,to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H ; transferred June 21, 1865,to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; dropped from rolls of Twentieth regiment July 7, 1865.

GEORGE W BOLSTER, baker, was born at North Adams, Mass ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-one ; discharged for disability October 9, 1861.

JOHN BOYLE, seaman, was born in Ireland ; enlisted November 16, 1861 ; age, twenty-eight ; discharged for disability March 26, 1863.

CORPORAL GEORGE C. BRIGGS was born at North Adams, Mass., December 7, 1844; enlisted May 10, 1861; was on detached service at Baltimore, Md.; discharged June 21, 1864, expiration of term of service; in 1869 lived in North Adams, Mass., engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres.

FIRST-SERGEANT WILLIAM E. BRIGGS, teamster; born at North Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-two; wounded in hand, battle of Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

LEVI WARREN BROOKS, born at Northampton, Mass., November 13, 1838; enlisted May 10, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; was a brave and faithful soldier.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, merchant, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; discharged for disability February 23, 1863.

EDWARD C. BURNAP was born at Marlow, N. H., July 17, 1841; enlisted May 10, 1861; wounded in right side while on picket duty at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862; discharged for disability August 20, 1862; re-enlisted in Eighth New Hampshire regiment September 27, 1864, and discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., October 28, 1865, by general order number 70, Headquarters Department of Mississippi. In 1869 lived in North Adams; occupation, tradesman.

MUSICIAN FREDERICK BURNHAM, enlisted in Company I, June 21, 1861; age, twenty; transferred to Company B, August 6, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864; expiration of service.

PHILO CANEDA, farmer, was born at Readsboro, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; died September 5, 1862.

THOMAS CARLE, laborer, was born at Buckland, Mass.; enlisted August 29, 1861; age, twenty-four; re enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Buckland, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864 to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865 to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

GEORGE CARPENTER, farmer, was born at Savoy, Mass.; enlisted August 29, 1861; age, twenty-one: wounded in leg at Fair Oaks; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty seventh regiment, Company H; discharged August 29, 1864, expiration of service.

JAMES CAVANAUGH, clerk, was born at North Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861: age, twenty; transferred October 27, 1863, to Veteran Reserve corps.

JOHN CHARLES, teamster, was born at North Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JOSEPH W COLE was born at South Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861: age, twenty-seven; discharged for disability March 2, 1863.

FERRIS A. COOPER was born at New York city, May 17, 1842; enlisted August 23, 1861; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged August 23, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869, lived in Cincinnati, Ohio; occupation, book-keeper.

SIMON B. COTTON was born at Pittsford, Vt., June 5, 1826; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service; re-enlisted September 14, 1864, in Sixty-first regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and received one hundred and eighty-one dollars, ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Adams; mustered out June 4, 1865, expiration of service. Cotton was one of the drollest fellows in the regiment, and his jokes were the life of the camp-fire. While on guard duty at Hampden Park, he was accosted by a citizen in a carriage with, "Poor soldier; you will see hard times down South, next winter." Sime turned around and looked at the sympathizing individual with evident astonishment, and replied, "I say, mister, didn't you know I had enlisted and expect to get killed before these hard times get around? Guess you are the fellow that will suffer next winter, instead of me. Lord, how I pity you." Mr. Citizen moved on.

Sime, on leaving North Adams, was pursued by a creditor, who told him as he (Sime) was going to the war, he would throw off half his bill. Sime saying he did not want

to be outdone in generosity, said "as seeing it was him, he (Sime) would throw off the other half of the bill." The creditor saying that this wouldn't settle the bill, Sime advised him to break an egg in it.

There is a large building a mile or two out of Washington, called the "Old Soldiers' Home," it being a home for old and disabled veterans of the regular army. At a review in the vicinity of the home, a signal flag upon the cupola of the building was constantly being moved up and down, and excited considerable curiosity on the part of the soldiers. Sime Cotton being asked by one of the curious, as to the reason of the performance, informed his interrogator that "they were waving the flag to keep the crows off the old soldiers."

JAMES CUMMISKY, boot-maker, was born in France; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-one; deserted August 11, 1862.

MAJOR DEON, shoe-maker; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; shot in bowels and instantly killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Deon was a Canadian by birth.

SIDNEY T ESTEE was born at Salem, N. Y., March 29, 1841; enlisted September 10, 1861; lost one finger at Fair Oaks, and was discharged for disability September 18, 1862; re-enlisted in Company H, Twenty-seventh regiment, February 29, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; discharged June 15, 1865, by order of war department. Lived in Colerain in 1869; machinist.

CORPORAL HILAND H. FULLER was born at Hartwellville, Bennington County, Vt., July 2, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal July 1, 1862; wounded in heel at battle of Wilderness May 5, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864. In 1869, lived in Hartwellville, Vt.; farmer.

ALEXANDER W FULTON was born on board the ship Wingrave, Atlantic ocean, of Scotch parents, April 30, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal January 1, 1863. With the exception of two weeks when he was sick, was never off duty; was in every battle of the Regiment except Spottsylvania, when he was on other duty; was never

wounded. In 1869, lived in North Adams; shoe manufacturer.

JOHN GAFFNEY, carder, was born at North Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

FREDERICK W GAGE, clerk, was born at Bennington, Vt.: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty: transferred to Signal corps, September 11, 1863.

PETER GALLIGAN was born in Ireland, June 29, 1839; enlisted April 20, 1861: re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; wounded May 4, 1864, battle of the Wilderness, ankle of right foot; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service; present occupation (1869), laborer, and lives in North Adams, Mass.; was in all the battles of the regiment until wounded. His foot still troubles him. Galligan says, "Doctor Lincoln of the Seventh regiment, wanted to take it off, and when I would not let him do so he would not take out the ball, and Doctor Robinson of our Regiment, took it out: so you can judge what I think of Doctor Lincoln. He is worse than a brute, and if ever I lay eyes on him I will tell him so."

LEVI R. GREEN was born at South Adams, July 12, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and at the Wilderness May 5, 1864; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; June 21, 1864, transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company H; transferred to Twentieth regiment, Company K, June 21, 1865; discharged August 2, 1865, expiration of service. At present (1869), lives in Williamstown, Mass.; farmer.

ALFRED HALL, painter, was born at North Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; deserted May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

JAMES GEORGE HANNIGAN was born at Macclesfield, England, in 1825; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869, lived in South Boston, Mass.; occupation, peddler.

CORPORAL GEORGE HANSON was born at New Bedford, Mass; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks; discharged December 5, 1862, to receive commission in Ninth New York infantry.

WILLIAM H. HARRINGTON enlisted June 21, 1861: age, twenty-six; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

HENRY K. HARRIS, blacksmith, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

ORRIN S. HARWOOD enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Savoy; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

ADELBERT A. HASKINS was born at North Adams, Mass., June 27, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks; promoted corporal September, 1863, and transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; discharged June 21, 1864, expiration of service. At present (1869), in marble business at South Adams, Mass.

JOHN HAZLETT enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-seven; discharged for disability March 26, 1863.

JOHN HERMAN enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; re-enlisted January 20, 1864; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty seventh regiment, Company H; discharged for disability December 8, 1864.

STEPHEN W HICKOX enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; killed May 5, 1864, Wilderness, Va.

SIMON B. HILL enlisted August 29, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability September 27, 1862.

HENRY HOFFMASTER, weaver, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; discharged for disability November 15, 1862.

CORPORAL GEORGE FRANKLIN HOLDRIDGE was born at North Adams, Mass., August 16, 1838: enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; was never off duty but one day during his term of enlistment; never wounded. At present (1869), lives in Parksville, Mass.; farmer.

JESSE BRADSHAW HOSMER was born at Boston, Mass., February 8, 1836; enlisted September 6, 1861; was always on duty, and marched seven weeks barefooted in the Maryland campaign; August 1, 1863, was transferred to Company C, Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserve corps; discharged September 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875, resided in Springfield, Mass.

CHRISTOPHER GARDNER HOUGHTILING was born at Sandy Lake, N. Y., March 16, 1841; enlisted September 10, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Colerain; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company H: transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service; was wounded May 5, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness in right thigh. In 1689 lived in Colerain, Mass.; mechanic.

SERGEANT CHARLES H. HUBBARD, carpenter; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

ELISHA HUNT enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability September 26, 1862.

RUSSELL FERDINAND HUNT was born at Hawley, Franklin County, Mass., June 8, 1834; enlisted May 28, 1861; killed in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; had participated in thirteen battles, and been slightly wounded twice.

ROSSER JANKINS was born at Wales, December 25, 1831; enlisted August 15, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Agawam; captured at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864, and was a prisoner at Andersonville for five months, and was then sent to Florence, S. C., where he was exchanged December 12, 1864; was in all the battles of the Regiment until he was captured; was transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H: transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1869 he lived in North Adams, Mass., by occupation a mason.

CHARLES JEFFERS was born at Williamstown, Mass., July 23, 1841; slightly wounded in right arm at Fair Oaks, Va.; Massachusetts report says he deserted August 11, 1862. His own account says he was transferred by general order to Eleventh New York cavalry September 12, 1862. In 1869 he lived in Battle Creek, Mich.; machinist.

CHARLES ELWELL JEWETT was born at South Deerfield, Mass., September 18, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 lived at South Deerfield, Mass.; mechanic.

CHARLES H. JONES, carpenter, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged June 21, 1864, expiration of service.

MUSICIAN EDWARD S. JOY was born at South Adams, Mass., April 7, 1837; enlisted July 24, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862, for disability resulting from an attack of typhoid fever; was sick for a year after his return home. Re-enlisted in Sixty-first, (one year regiment) September 12, 1864, receiving one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Pittsfield; promoted principal musician March 1, 1865; mustered out June 4, 1865, expiration of service. In 1869 lived in Independence, Iowa, by occupation a painter.

STEPHEN B. KIMBALL was born at Bennington, Vt., January 2, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability November 14, 1862; afterward served in Third Mas-

sachusetts heavy artillery from July 1863 to October 1865; in 1869 lived in North Adams, Mass.; occupation, baker.

WAGONER CHARLES I. KNAPP enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

RODOLPHUS W LANFAIR was born at Clarksburg, Mass., May 11, 1842; enlisted April 25, 1861; discharged August 5, 1861, on account of fracture in knee-joint. Afterward September 14, 1864, re-enlisted in the Sixty-first Massachusetts regiment, Company D, and received one hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninty-nine cents bounty from town of Adams; discharged June 4, 1865, expiration of service. In 1869 lived in North Adams; carpenter and joiner.

JOHN H. LARRABEE enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

JEREMIAH LEARY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE LONG, cooper, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

THOMAS MAGINLEY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; wounded in ankle at Fair Oaks; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Colerain; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H; transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; was in Company K, Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, after the muster out of the Thirty-seventh, and was discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

SERGEANT JOHN WESLEY MALLORY was born at Union Village, N. Y., August 11, 1826; enlisted June 21, 1861. Mallory was a brave soldier and was killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, shot through the head by a musket ball. He left a wife and three little children to mourn his loss; was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and was highly esteemed by the citizens of North Adams where he resided previous to his enlistment.

ETHAN EBER MAYNARD was born at Savoy, Berkshire County, Mass., June 21, 1840; enlisted May 28, 1861; was sworn into the United States service June 21, 1861, his twenty-first birthday; was never wounded, and served out his three years' term of enlistment, and mustered out July 6, 1864. In 1869 was a farmer in Plainfield, Mass.

JAMES MCARTHUR enlisted January 4, 1864; age, eighteen; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

SAMUEL MILLETT enlisted August 14, 1862; age, forty-three; died March 25, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.; his disease was hemorrhage and ulceration of the bowels. His company commander, in a letter to Millett's wife, says, "He was calm and composed, and died like a Christian and a soldier. His conduct, as a soldier and as a man, endeared him to his officers and his comrades, and we sincerely mourn his loss. Let the thought console and comfort you that he died in a just and holy cause, nobly performing his duty, and never murmuring at any hardships or privations." He was buried in as good a coffin as could be procured at Falmouth.

CHARLES H. MILLIS, mason, enlisted June 21, 1861; died September 21, 1862, from wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va.

JOHN MOON enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-four; discharged for disability August 2, 1862.

CHARLES SYLVESTER NICHOLS was born at North Adams, Mass., September 26, 1842; enlisted June 15, 1861; discharged March 31, 1862, for disability; in 1864, served in the Eighth Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore. In 1869 lived in North Adams, Mass.; calico printer.

WILLIAM HARRISON PERKINS was born at South Adams, Mass., October 30, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability December 24, 1862; afterwards served in First New York light artillery, Battery A. In 1872,

lived in South Adams, Mass.; occupation, superintendent of cheese factory.

ALEXANDER PERRY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864.

JOHN PERRY enlisted June 21, 1862; age, nineteen; deserted December, 1862.

PETER PERRY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment June 21, 1864.

ROBERT C. PETTIT enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Agawam; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company K, June 21, 1864; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

CHARLES NATHAN PIKE was born at North Adams, Mass., January 6, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; was transferred to General McClellan's head quarters to drive his carriage, and continued in that capacity for the various commanders of the army of the Potomac, until the close of his service; mustered out July 1, 1864. In 1869 lived in North Adams; by trade a carpenter.

JOHN W PIKE, farmer, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; severely wounded in thigh at Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service.

PATRICK PORTELL was born in Ireland, November, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In June, 1866, enlisted in regular army, and died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1867; exact date of death not known.

JOHN REILLY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded at Salem Hights; severely wounded in leg at Wilderness; mustered out July 6, 1864.

WILSON W RICE, farmer, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; transferred April 12, 1863, to Twelfth United States infantry.

ALBERT ROBERTS, chandler, was born at Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., January 25, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; shot through head by grape shot and instantly killed, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

JOHN C. ROBINSON was born at North Adams, Mass., October 4, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged August 27, 1862, to be commissioned first-lieutenant in Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment; promoted captain Thirty-seventh regiment, December 24, 1863: discharged May 15, 1865; brevet-major; in 1873, lived in San Francisco, Cal.; occupation, printer.

SERGEANT ASHBEL W ROUSE was born at Chesterfield, N. H., August 18, 1824; enlisted June 21, 1861; corporal April 1, 1862; sergeant July 1, 1862; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams; June 21, 1864, was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, where he was promoted second-lieutenant, to date from June 1, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1869 lived in North Adams, Mass.; carpenter and joiner.

CORPORAL MERRITT S. SANFORD was born at Readsboro, Vt., June 21, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Longmeadow, Mass.: transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, June 21, 1864; served with the Thirty-seventh until June 21, 1865, when he was transferred to the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, and discharged July 16, 1865, close of the war; promoted corporal July 1, 1865; sergeant July 20, 1865.

RICHARD SAVAGE was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., May 24, 1845; enlisted April 14, 1861; discharged for disability January 7, 1863; re-enlisted in First Massachusetts cavalry, December, 1863; promoted corporal March 1, 1864; sergeant July 1, 1864; wounded May 16, 1864: at Malvern, July 28, 1864, and at Stony Creek Bridge, Va., September 16, 1864. In 1869 lived in North Adams, Mass.; machinist.

SERGEANT WILLIAM SHAFTOE was born at Paterson, N. J., July 29, 1823; enlisted April 24, 1861; mustered in as sergeant Company B, June 21, 1861; discharged August 8, 1861, by reason of injury to his back, occasioned by a fall; re-enlisted October, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-first regiment, and was appointed first-sergeant. His captain being detailed as deputy-provost-marshal of New Orleans, and there being no lieutenants on duty in his company, the command fell upon Shaftoe. On the seventh day of June, 1862, he received orders to seize a quantity of arms and ammunition, stored by the rebels in a warehouse, and while engaged in this undertaking, and forcing an entrance, he received a wound in the knee, from a pistol ball fired by some unseen hand, as it was before daylight in the morning. Discharged for disability caused by the wound, July 28, 1862. There being no transportation north, he remained in New Orleans, and a French doctor of the city attended his wound, which soon began to improve, and he accepted a first-lieutenancy in Company B, Second Louisiana volunteers. He helped recruit the company, in hopes that by the time the regiment was ready for the field he would be well enough to go with it. He drilled his company, although obliged to walk by help of a cane, until September, when his wound breaking out again, he went home on furlough and was obliged to resign his commission.

In December, 1863, his wound began to heal, and although suffering from a slight stiffness in the knee, on the 26th of February, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, receiving three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of West Springfield, Mass.; promoted sergeant March 4, 1864, and May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, to first-sergeant. Having no commissioned officers, the lieutenant in command having been captured, the greater part of the time the company was under his command. Served with his regiment at Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor. At North Anna, he was captured and held a prisoner for six hours, when he succeeded in escaping, with two others. They jumped into the river to escape from the rebel bullets. One of his comrades was killed, and himself and other comrade dragged themselves under the bank, in the water, concealed by the bushes, for more than half a mile before they dared get out. June 2, 1864, was wounded in the head, and skull fractured by piece of shell, and was

disabled and absent two months from his regiment. Hearing that he was to be sent to the Invalid corps, Shaftoe ran away from the hospital and rejoined his regiment before his wound had healed.

By general order he was made first-lieutenant of Company K, but was taken prisoner in March, 1865, at Fort Steadman, before Petersburg, taken to Libby prison, kept three weeks, and paroled, but before he could rejoin his regiment, the war was over, and his regiment at Georgetown, near Washington. Was discharged June 13, 1865. In July, 1873, resided at Holyoke, Mass., where he was overseer in weaving department, cotton mill.

JAMES W SHELDON enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received four hundred and seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Adams; slightly wounded in leg at Wilderness, May 1864; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865 to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

EDWARD E. SHERMAN enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; died at the Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1861; his body was embalmed and sent home for burial in charge of his brother who was granted a week's furlough in which to perform his sad mission. The funeral took place at North Savoy, the residence of his father, George W Sherman. Some seven or eight hundred persons were in attendance, and it was the largest audience ever assembled in Savoy upon such an occasion. The services were conducted by Rev. E. T Hunt, of South Adams, and Rev. Mr. Poy of Florida.

SERGEANT GEORGE HENRY SHERMAN was born at New Bedford, Mass., July 6, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal March 22, 1862; sergeant April 11, 1863; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. Was commissioned second-lieutenant in Sixty-first Massachusetts regiment September 22, 1864, but declined to serve. In 1869 his address was Stamford, Conn.; brass moulder.

JOSHUA A. SHERMAN was born at Savoy, Berkshire County, Mass., August 21, 1841; enlisted October 29, 1861;

wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va , May 31, 1862, by two rifle shots, one striking his right ankle, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. The second ball passed through the calf of left leg; was carried from Fair Oaks to Annapolis, Md.: August 12, 1862, was carried from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, Md. October 15, 1862, started from Annapolis Junction and went to the convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., where he staid until December 23, 1862, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. In July, 1869, he lived in Stamford, Conn , employed by the Yale Lock Company.

MELVIN SILKWORTH, tailor, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; deserted August 11, 1862.

JOHN SINOTTE enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864.

WILLIAM SLATTERY, farmer, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; deserted June 20, 1863, from brigade train.

WARREN M. SMITH enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received four hundred and seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of North Adams; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865 to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

JOHN W STAFFORD, farmer, enlisted July 15, 1862; age, twenty-two; deserted June 14, 1863.

NICHOLAS STILLINGS enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-four; discharged for disability May 24, 1862.

JOHN H. TOWLE was born at Windsor, Berkshire County, Mass., May 10, 1843; enlisted June 7, 1861; wounded by gunshot in left thigh at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and was carried to Savage's Station, where he remained eight days in the hot sun, was then sent to Richmond and put in No. 1 and No. 2 prison, had no meat, nothing but a very poor quality of bread for rations; was exchanged July 25, 1862; discharged December 29, 1862, for disability. In 1872 lived in North Adams, Mass., occupation, shoemaker.

CHARLES VAN VALKENBURG enlisted June 21, 1861: age, twenty; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams: transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H; transferred June 21, 1865 to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

FRANCIS WALKER, mechanic, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; severely wounded in hand at Salem Hights; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Longmeadow, Mass.; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H, June 21, 1864; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

JOHN H. WALKER, farmer, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Longmeadow, Mass.; severely wounded in groin at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company H, June 21, 1864; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment.

JAMES W WALLACE enlisted August 29, 1862; age, twenty-two; slightly wounded in leg at Wilderness; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service.

JOHN WALLACE was born at Colerain, Mass., April 1, 1840; enlisted August 27, 1862; had right arm broken at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., by bursting of a shell which laid him off duty for seven months; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 lived in South Halifax, Vt.; farm laborer.

SERENO W WELLS enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; deserted August 11, 1863; died; buried in North Adams, Mass.

CORPORAL CINCINNATUS CECIL WILEY was born at Monroe, Mass., October 8, 1840; enlisted May, 1861; promoted corporal October 17, 1862; was in all the engagements of

the Regiment, and was never on sick-list but two days until he was wounded May 5, 1864, at Spottsylvania, was wounded in thigh, and before he got off the field was hit on left instep with piece of shell; was sent to Fredericksburg, and from there to Finley hospital, at Washington, D. C., and from there was furloughed home in time to be mustered out with his Regiment July 6, 1864. In 1869, lived in North Adams, Mass.; engaged in farming and lumbering.

SILAS WILEY enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-six; killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. Williams served his whole term of enlistment in the hospital department of the Regiment, for which his disposition and temperament peculiarly fitted him. In him, the sick and wounded of the Regiment always found a sympathizing friend and brother; untiring in his attentions, and ever mindful for the comfort of such unfortunates as came under his care. In 1875 post-office address Springfield, Mass.

BUEL G. WILSEY, carder, enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

WILLIAM WALLACE YAW, farmer, was born at Florida (Clarksburg), Mass., November 10, 1828; enlisted August 25, 1861. While on the Peninsula, he contracted a chronic diarrhea, which led into consumption, of which he died July 15, 1863, at Knight General hospital, New Haven, Conn.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMPANY C—NORTHAMPTON COMPANY.

OLD COMPANY C, Tenth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteer militia, was the nucleus upon which this company was formed. One of the oldest military companies in the State, its charter bearing date of June 20, 1801, it had preserved an uninterrupted organization of sixty years and one day, when it was mustered into the service of the United States. Being the first company in Hampshire County to volunteer for the war, it naturally selected and drew into its ranks the most patriotic of her sons. The first call for troops found the company under command of Capt. William R. Marsh, who immediately set himself to work to fill up its ranks and place it on a war footing.

A meeting was held at the armory of Company C, Thursday evening, April 18, to take such measures as were necessary for improving the standing of the company. So large was the attendance, that an adjournment to the Town Hall was found necessary. William B. Hale was chosen chairman, and Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, secretary. Patriotic speeches were made at the armory by Captain Marsh, D. G. Littlefield, Dr. Chamberlain, Dr. Brown of Williamsburg, and others. After the adjournment to the hall, Erastus Hopkins, Justin Thayer, R. R. Mayers, James Ellsworth and D. G. Littlefield, were appointed a committee to solicit funds to aid in equipping the soldiers that might go from the town of Northampton.

Erastus Hopkins was called out and made a spirited patriotic speech. He said that he appeared in response to the call made upon him, but under a sense of unusual op-

pression. In times past he had often addressed them, when subjects of discussion and policy were before the popular mind, but now the day of deliberation had passed, and the hour of action had come. In the recent past, there had been strong dissensions among us, but now we were animated by one universal conviction. The day of differences was gone. While the question was to the men and the policy which should constitute and direct the government, there were those who favored one course, and there were others, equally patriotic, who favored other courses, all and forever of one mind as to the sentiments under which some of our citizens specially rallied, to wit: "*The Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the Laws.*" That sentiment was all which now remained—all that had survived the recent political contest, and it found us, therefore, a united people. All questions of policy were passed; the stern duty remained of supporting Law and Constitution against the inroads of those who would trample the fair fabric of our government in the dust. Shall that government be maintained? The question addressed all alike. To the young, it was a question that uncovered the future of their opening life. To the older, it was a question as to what institutions they should bequeath to their posterity. There was but one sentiment among us. He could speak with *knowledge* of all those with whom he was daily associated, and he was yet to learn that from the circle of his immediate neighbors, whether on the right hand or the left, to the outermost verge of the town, there was not a single individual whose heart was not loyal and whose energies would not be devoted to the service of the government, and the protection and maintenance of the Constitution and laws.

He exhorted those who might go forth to—with what humiliation and scorn he must mention—the field of civil strife, to do their painful duty with the full measure of their promptitude and energy, but to remember they were fighting their own brethren—to succor the suffering and console

the afflicted among them, that while they contended with rebellion, they should do all in their power to restore the ties that ought still to unite us in one peaceful and happy and prosperous fraternity.

Dr. Harvey E. Brown of Williamsburg, son of Col. Harvey E. Brown of the U. S. army, was again called upon, and made an eloquent and stirring speech. He called for three cheers for General Winfield Scott, which were given with a will. He deprecated civil war and eloquently alluded to the secession of Virginia with the Tomb of Washington; Kentucky, the home of Henry Clay; Tennessee, the home of Jackson. These States and the national relics they contain should not be allowed to be severed from the Union. He avowed his determination to uphold the flag of his country with the last drop of his life blood. He was loudly and repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his speech.

About forty names were placed on the enlistment roll that evening.

Military meetings were held every evening. Friday evening, April 26, Rev. Mr. Eddy was present, and made a brief patriotic address.

The pulpit was aroused with patriotic fire, and Sundays found the churches crowded to hear discourses upon the questions then filling the popular mind.

The ladies of the town were not backward in patriotic deeds. About seventy-five of them met at the Town hall Wednesday afternoon, April 24, to offer their services in making clothing for the volunteers. Miss Elizabeth Lyman, daughter of Hon. Samuel F. Lyman, presided, and it was resolved to proceed to work as soon as the cloth should arrive. The material for the flannel shirts arrived that afternoon, and the ladies were soon busy at work cutting out and making up the garments. Some took their work home and others did it at the hall.

The following patriotic letter and lines were addressed to Company C, by one of the aged and highly respected citizens of Northampton.

Northampton, May 3, 1861.

CAPTAIN MARSH, OF COMPANY C, OF TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,—*Dear Sir:* Highly approving and admiring the ready, bold, patriotic spirit manifested by yourself and company of Northampton volunteers who are about to march to Washington for the maintenance of our Union, permit me to send you the enclosed lines of verse (which I have written after the measure of the "Star Spangled Banner") as a token of my good will, and expressive of my estimate of the spirit by which you are all animated.

My father, the first minister of Pittsfield, fought in the battle of Bennington for the establishment of our Union's independence. Most willingly would I, after his example, offer myself as a chaplain in the war for our Union's maintenance, were I a little further off from the age of eighty and less infirm, but I will try and aid you by my daily prayers. May you return in triumph, laden with your country's benedictions.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM ALLEN.

OUR COUNTRY'S FREE FLAG.

Do you ask what is meant by the flag we unfold,
Our answer is this—'Tis the FLAG OF OUR UNION,
With its field of pure blue, filled with stars of bright gold,
Commingled in friendship, and sweetest communion.
But alas, we must say, in all sadness this day,
Some stars have *seceded* and wandered away;
And we go to reclaim them, this flag o'er our head
Free waving, and warning with stripes of deep red.

Do you think that to rebels our flag we shall yield,
Those rebels, the despots who thrive by enslaving?
In their madness they call us, the free to the field;
We'll teach them, we trust, very soon they are raving.
We are strong in the right, and we welcome the fight
Which quickly the aims of the traitors shall blight,
For we bear not a flag all defiled and unjust,
And not in ourselves but in God is our trust.

From the sway of a despot our fathers could flee,
In a wilderness, planting a State and a Nation,
Our UNION at last was upreared by the THE FREE—
ONE PEOPLE, ONE RULE,—with combined acclamation.

That Rule we maintain; and the traitors in vain
An empire would form for the ENSLAVERS' vile reign;
For OUR UNION'S FREE FLAG shall wave wide evermore
O'er our land from the East to the far Western shore.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 9.—At ten o'clock, Company C, with full ranks, marched to Williamsburg, where they camped at night and returned next day.

At Florence, the company were met by a delegation of citizens, headed by Messrs. Parsons and Littlefield, and escorted by the Florence brass band to the common, near the residence of I. S. Parsons, where a bountiful collation was provided by the citizens of the town. D. G. Littlefield welcomed the soldiers to the repast. The company cheered the Florence people and the band, after which, still led by the band, they marched down the river road, and halted in the yard of Dr. Munde's water-cure. Dr. Munde was formerly a colonel in the Hungarian army, and three cheers for the venerable doctor were given with great enthusiasm. The doctor appeared, and invited the company into his house, which offer was politely declined. From the top of the doctor's buildings hung a large and handsome flag, under which the soldiers marched. The company, followed by the people of the village, proceeded on their way, halting in front of the house of Julius Phelps, where the band left them, receiving from the soldiers three rousing cheers.

At Leeds, the people turned out *en masse*, flags were waved, and the company cheered.

At Haydenville, the whole village was astir. The company were met by the Haydenville band, and a large delegation of citizens, headed by Capt. Calvin Fisher, and escorted into the village amid the firing of cannon, waving of flags, and the gaze of a thousand people. On the grass plot south of the old store the citizens had set tables, laden with a varied assortment of eatables. Hot coffee and cider were distributed in abundance. Dr. Trow welcomed the

soldiers in the following eloquent words, which were greeted by the company with hearty applause:

In behalf of the citizens of Haydenville, I welcome you soldiers to our quiet and peaceful village. Though we do not participate in the excitement of larger places, we are not ignorant of transpiring events in our land, and be assured our hearts are full of sympathy for those who have so nobly volunteered to defend our flag in this hour of our nation's peril. I welcome you to this table, though hastily prepared, and do it anticipating that the day is not far distant when upon other soil you will meet a different, and perhaps warmer reception, than we give you here to-day. Go forth to fight our battles, remembering you are sons of the pilgrims; sons of the fathers whose blood was so freely shed in the Revolution, and brothers of those whose blood has so recently stained the streets of the city of Baltimore. Go forth to battle remembering that you were born beneath these stars and stripes, remembering that that flag is the emblem of Liberty the world over, and remembering that the God of Liberty will accompany it, and that if you return no more, you can have no nobler winding sheet than it affords.

After doing ample justice to the bounties provided, the company paraded the principal street, to the delight of the multitude who thronged the thoroughfare. Songs were sung by the soldiers, and everybody enjoyed the occasion.

At half-past three o'clock the company started for Williamsburg, escorted by the Haydenville band and some hundred of the citizens. They were met by a company of cavalry from Williamsburg, and escorted to that place.

All along the route the people came out. At half-past four the company marched into Williamsburg amid the booming of cannon, still under the escort of the Haydenville band and citizens. The procession passed up Williams street to Thayer's factory, and then down Main street, halting in front of Colonel Wood's hotel. The streets were filled with people, and flags were waving in every direction.

The company pitched their tents on the elevated land owned by Capt. C. A. Williams, south-west of the hotel.

Here the big cannon was stationed, and from a flag-staff erected by the young men that morning, a large flag was waving. The citizens had named the camp "Camp Butler."

Tables were set in the hall, under the superintendence of Colonel Wood, where provisions were spread in profusion, the citizens contributing liberally. The company took supper in the hall, after which they marched to the camp-ground and took their first lessons in the duties of the soldier. Regular camp duty was observed during the night, and everything was quiet and orderly.

On Friday, at six o'clock, the company breakfasted at the Town hall. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. J. M. Phillips, who subsequently addressed the soldiers. After breakfast the company drilled on Main street for a couple of hours, and were then drawn up in front of the hotel, where Rev. Mr. Phillips addressed them:

We were accustomed, said the speaker, to look upon such military displays in our childhood. Our young blood warmed, and our pulse beat quicker at the sight of them, but our emotions since you came among us, have been of a very different character. The scene before us, to-day, has a fearful *significance*. We see before us, in miniature, what is now being witnessed through the length and breadth of our land. It was an auspicious day for us, when the five mortar battery, on James Island, opened its traitorous fire upon our national fortress in Charleston harbor. The first fruits of that fire was a *united North*. From that moment, men of former and different parties have been *one* in sentiment, *one* in action. We have been moved by a common impulse. Our patriotism and our religion alike have prompted us to rally to the defense of our country. At certain times our religion may be carried out more effectually on the bloody field of conflict than elsewhere. We believe that Cromwell's advice, "To trust in God and keep the powder dry," breathes a far purer gospel than when the good old lady riding down a hill, remarked that "She trusted in Providence *until the breeching broke!*" and then gave up.

Soldiers, you soon expect to take the field at the call of your country. Let your conduct never dishonor the flag beneath whose

folds you stand! Prove yourselves worthy sons of those noble sires who bought our nation's liberty. We part from you with regret, and we would you could have remained longer with us to share our hospitalities. Be assured that our warmest sympathies and prayers will follow you; and, remember always, that the service of your country is the service of God.

At the conclusion of this address, which was loudly applauded, three cheers were given for Company C, by the crowd gathered in front and around the hotel, and cheers were given in return by the soldiers for patriotic old Williamsburg.

Captain Marsh thanked the citizens for their polite attentions, and amid the booming of the cannon at Camp Butler, the company marched out of the village.

At Haydenville, the citizens had again provided entertainment for the soldiers. After refreshing the inner man, with the good things provided, and resting an hour or more, the march was resumed by way of the old road.

Florence was reached at half-past one o'clock, and the company rested for two hours in the grove near the new church, where refreshments were furnished by Messrs. Parsons, Littlefield, Whitehouse, and others. At about four, they were met at the upper end of Elm street, by the Northampton band, and escorted into town where, on Main street, a large number of people had assembled to witness the ceremony of presenting the Testaments and Psalms.

At five o'clock the company were drawn up in front of the First church, where, certainly, three thousand persons were gathered to witness the presentation of a copy of the Testament and Psalms to each member, by the Sabbath-school children of the town.

Rev. Dr. Eddy then made the following remarks:

I am instructed, citizen soldiers, by the Sabbath-schools represented in this great concourse of people, to interpret the sentiments which prompt them to present to each of you a copy of the New Testament.

Doubtless the meaning of the act, in general, is that the chil-

dren have caught the patriotic enthusiasm, which is now flaming, heaven high, from shore to shore of the continent, and it must. I should think, give you some pleasure to be assured that *the children* are with you in the heroic enterprise to which you are pledged. They all pant to be soldiers; the boys wish they were men—and the girls, too. Every one of them would like to strike a blow for their country and for freedom.

The children have a special admiration and love for you, their noble volunteers; and they desire to give you some suitable token and memento of their affection. They could think of nothing more precious, nothing so dear to them as the Word of God. They wanted to give *the best they had;* and here they now offer their treasure, and their hearts with it. Those fresh and loving hearts will follow you to the field of battle.

The teachers, pupils, and pastors of these Sabbath-schools, present you this Holy Bible because they believe the Bible is on your side in the present contest. You go forth to battle for justice and liberty, for government and civil order. You go to put down rebellion and punish treason. You go at the behest of lawful authority—of "the powers that be"—to be a "terror for evil doers, and a praise to them who do well." In a word, you are *in the right,* and the Word of God sanctions and sanctifies your cause.

This is not all; we believe that this Holy Book, well studied, will make you better and braver soldiers. All history proves it. There were no such soldiers during the civil wars of England as Cromwell's Ironsides; and they were all Bible readers. There were no such soldiers in India, during the great rebellion—less atrocious than the rebellion you are arming to subdue—as Havelock's saints, all Bible readers. Doubt it not. The reading of God's Word will animate your souls with a lofty and generous courage to do and to suffer great things for the right.

Further, we give you this blessed book because you will value the consolations with which it is replete. My friends, this is to us no holiday show, no gay ceremony. As I have watched with admiration, your martial exercises and evolutions, I must honestly tell you that my eyes have more than once overflowed with tears. I have said to myself, "It is all grand and noble; but it is also sad and fearful. These brave young men are going forth to encounter hardships, and want, and sickness, and pain, besides the perils of

the battle-field. When far away from home and friends, they will sometimes feel the need of support and comfort, such as earth cannot yield." Oh in those seasons of loneliness, and suffering, will you not make this divine book your companion and comforter? Will you not value it infinitely higher than gold, its promises and consolations? Should you be overcome by mortal sickness, or severely wounded on the field of battle, take the LITTLE BOOK from your bosoms, and glance, though with glazing eye, on the heavenly pages. And should any of you die far from friends, may you be found by your comrades, with the precious Bible clasped in stiffened hands over your hearts! But though we thus speak, we pray God to preserve and bring you back in safety, to receive your congratulations and blessings.

May I in closing, allude to the deep personal interest which I feel in this contest? My first-born son has been for weeks in the field at a point of great peril. When the brave boy last wrote me from Cairo, he said, "We are every day expecting an attack; my feeble arm shall strike a blow for my country. If I fall, may God protect the cause."

Citizen soldiers, go forth in the strength of God; while absent you will not be forgotten at home. Prayers for your success and safety will ascend from every church, every family altar, every closet, every Sabbath-school. When these children, morning and evening fold their little hands in prayer, they will say, "God bless and protect our brave volunteers!"

RESPONSE OF CAPTAIN MARSH.

CHILDREN OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS OF NORTHAMPTON:—It becomes a pleasure, as well as my duty, as commander of this company, to return to you, from each and every member, officers and privates, our most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the memento you have placed in our hands, to-day. We receive it in the same spirit in which you gave it; and whether we are called to defend our national flag, or the circumstances of the Federal army shall permit us once again to resume our usual avocations, this token of the interest you take in the welfare of the soldier, both here and hereafter, will ever be held in grateful remembrance. While the duties of the soldier make it necessary for him to study faithfully the volumes of military tactics, we shall never forget that the

teachings of this volume are to be studied and followed, preparatory to the final roll-call in heaven.

LIEUTENANT PARSONS' RESPONSE.

I fully concur with our captain in expressing to you our sincere thanks for this token of your best wishes for our welfare. We will carry it with us, and it will, I trust, prove a lasting benefit to each member of the company; and when called into active service in defense of the flag of our Union, the thought of loved ones at home, many of whom are here present to-day, will urge us to duty, to conquer or to die. And to our pastors and friends, who have encouraged us by their counsels and prayers to be strong, I say, God helping us, we will be strong, and ever sustain the honor and character of Old Hampshire County.

And to the ladies, who have been untiring in their efforts in this good work, may you ever have cause to be proud of Company C, of the Tenth Regiment, and that the stars and stripes shall ever wave peacefully over your homes, at whatever cost, is the determination of this company.

REMARKS BY REV. MR. HALL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND LOVERS OF OUR COUNTRY, whom I see before me in martial array: These are noble and patriotic words to which we have listened. In behalf of these Sabbath-schools, and in a speech worthy of the occasion, you have been presented with the Psalms of Scripture and the New Testament of our holy religion, and in eloquent terms of grateful acknowledgment, you have responded to this expression of affectionate interest. We do you the justice to believe that you appreciate this act of kindness.

You will not forget this significant transaction. You will not all deem these proceedings of light importance. It is no little encouragement to have a benediction from such a host of Sabbath-school children, to have a Godspeed pronounced upon our enterprise from such ingenuous, Bible-reading, God-fearing hearts. I would rather have them pronounce me right, than to have the endorsement of a legislature or a congress.

You have been drawn up here, not to receive the order of a commander, or for a drill in military tactics, but to receive the word of Scripture. We present you, not with the musket or the

bayonet, but with the book of our Christianity. That book, though not a carnal weapon, is mighty. In those quiet leaves is a power incalculable. It has wrought wonders in our world. Where you find a nation that intelligently love a free government, you find a nation that have been trained in the Bible. Where you find a people that love free institutions, a free pulpit, a free press, free speech and free schools, you find a people that have been educated in the Bible. Where you find a people with a high sense of loyalty, and an unconquerable love of liberty, who will not be bribed or frightened into a surrender of their rights, you find those who have been taught in Christianity.

Prize then the book with which you have been presented. It is the book from which you have learned to love government and justice and humanity. To that book you owe it that you have the country and the institutions which you hold dear. That book has taught you the holy principles which you go forth to defend.

You are enlisted, not on the side of rebellion, not to overthrow our legitimate and righteous government, not in behalf of treason and anarchy, not to spread oppression over our fair land. You are enlisted, not at the command of a despot, not for some filibustering expedition of conquest and violence. You are not mercenaries. With men of your positions and employments the hireling's pay, government wages, would be no consideration. You take arms as citizens and patriots for the defence of your country and sacred principles, and, thanks to God, your cause is one in which you can enlist with self-respect, with a good conscience, and on which pious hearts may pronounce their blessing.

Men going to warfare are often charged not to return wounded in the back. Let me tell you there is more danger of you returning *wounded in the conscience*, more danger that you will return with harm done to your piety and principles. Amid the excitement and dissipation, the Sabbath desecration and profanity of the camp and soldier life, there is danger of the soul. I will not, then, charge you to be brave ; you will be. I will not exhort you to face the enemy boldly. It would be a needless exhortation. But I charge you to guard well your consciences.

These are no glad scenes to us. We do not love the looks of these cruel weapons. We shrink from the thought of war, God's image being set up as a mark for the bullet. If there is a man here who is pleased with this mustering of forces at the prospect

of warlike adventure, I do not sympathize with him. But if duty and your country call, then go. Those are the most sturdy soldiers who take arms, not because they love to shed blood, but because constrained to it by high and holy principles.

We know not what is before you. You bear no charmed life because a testament lies against your breast. We do not give it you as an amulet, but that you may have the hope and faith which it inspires. If there is a man on earth who has need of hope in Christ and peace with God, it is he who perils his life upon the battle-field. When you go forth to fight with traitorous men, may you not have the Almighty for an adversary.

And now if called to active service may God cover your head in the field of battle. May God give you back to us sound in body and conscience. May God give back to us all a country united, free, Christian, a joy and excellency to the latest generation.

Go then, act your part well. Our sympathies and prayers go with you. Go, "fearing not them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear him who hath power to destroy both soul and body in hell. Yea, I say unto you, *fear Him.*"

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22.—The following officers were elected by Company C:—Captain, William R. Marsh; First-Lieutenant, Joseph B. Parsons; Second Lieutenant, J. D. Kellogg, Jr.; Third-Lieutenant, J. R. Hillman; Fourth-Lieutenant, Charles H. Brewster; and the company voted unanimously to enlist for three years or the war. J. D. Kellogg, Jr., not being able to leave for three years, was honorably discharged.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24.—The company made a visit to Florence, under command of Lieutenant Parsons, to assist in a flag raising. They were met by a delegation of citizens and the Florence band, and escorted to the common, where abundant refreshments were provided by the citizens. After refreshments, they proceeded to the vicinity of Parsons & Co s store, where the flag was raised over the street amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. Stirring speeches were made by D. G. Littlefield, Dr. Munde, J B. Whitehouse, A. T Lilly and James

Flood. Lieutenant Parsons thanked the citizens for their kindness to the men under his command, after which the oath was administered to the soldiers "To protect the flag at all times, under all circumstances, and at every hazard." Cheers were given by the people and responded to by the soldiers. The band escorted the soldiers back to town. At the hill near the Mansion House, they were met by the Young Home Guard, under command of Captain Luke Lyman, and escorted to their armory, where patriotic songs were sung with great effect.

MONDAY, June 3.—Captain Marsh received the following order from the adjutant-general:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Boston, May* 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 277.

SIR:—The offer of the company under your command to enter the service of the United States, as volunteers, under the general order No. 12, of May 22, 1861, has been accepted, and the company is hereby designated as one of those in a regiment to be formed of companies raised in the counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden.

You will receive herewith an enlistment roll which you will have filled up and returned to head-quarters, without delay, *observing that the roll is not to contain more than seventy-nine names.* The company will be hereafter filled up to one hundred and one, by enlistments from other companies, to be designated. The regimental and company officers will be appointed when the companies are mustered into the service of the United States, to which duty an officer of the United States army will attend with the least possible delay.

You will receive orders as to the place and time, at which the company is to report, to be mustered into the service.

By order of His Excellency, John A. Andrew, governor and commander in-chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, *Adjutant-General.*

Per HARRISON RITCHIE, *Lieut.-Colonel and A. D. C.*

To CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. MARSH, Northampton.

This order was received by the company with great

enthusiasm, and the members immediately set about preparing for their departure.

Flavel Shurtleff was designated by the company as their choice for second-lieutenant, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J D. Kellogg, Jr.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10.—The company gave a farewell ball at the Town Hall. About one hundred couples were present. The hall was tastefully decorated with national flags. The Hatfield and Northampton bands generously gave their services, and all parties had an enjoyable evening.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—Orders were received by the company to repair to Springfield on Friday, June 14, previous to being mustered into the United States service. A new spirit seemed to animate the men as soon as they found they were certainly to be selected, and duties which before seemed dull and tiresome, were now performed cheerfully and with a will. During their last days at home, they were almost constantly going through the various military maneuvers, to perfect themselves as much as possible before they should appear with older troops. Just before their departure for Springfield, their muskets were ordered sent to Boston to equip troops already on the march to the front.

At the close of Thursday's drill, they scattered to their homes to spend the last hours with friends before the final leave-taking.

FRIDAY, June 14.—The morning of departure dawned pleasantly, and for some time before the troops were to move, the armory was surrounded by anxious friends, and the streets were lined with carriages that had brought the people of surrounding towns, who came for the purpose of participating in the hand-shakings and farewells to the soldiers. At half-past ten, when the company left the armory, Main street was densely packed with people, while the windows along Shop Row and the store doors were crowded with anxious gazers.

The Dcluge engine company, which had furnished several members for Company C, soon appeared with the Hatfield brass band, and marched down and up the street. The Young Home Guard, numbering forty, composed of young men of the town from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, under command of Capt. Luke Lyman, soon after left Town Hall, headed by the Florence band. They marched down thc street, wheeling to the right in front of the Court House, followed by Shcriff Longley with his deputies in uniform, Samuel F Lyman, Judge of Probate, and Samuel Wells, Clerk of thc Court, in citizen's dress.

A line was formed front of the First Church, where the military passed thcm, receiving a salute from the firemen and citizens. They all then fell into line and marched to the Town Hall, and thence to the depot, followed by the large concourse of people. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, cheers were given and flags waved as the favorite company of Hampshire passed.

The strcets leading to the depot never presentcd a more animated appearance, crowded by old and young, grave and gay, all striving to evince their loyalty and devotion to the cause.

The sheds around the depot, and all the available room in the vicinity were crowded by people who had gathered there before the soldiers arrived, leaving just barely space for the soldiers to pass.

Thc escort halted and formed line west of the dcpot, and cheered the soldiers. Captain Marsh halted the company near the Canal railroad track, and their friends all crowded around to bid them good-bye. After a few moments' waiting they marched to the Main street crossing and took the car that had bccn providcd. Soon aftcr eleven o'clock the regular northern train arrived with the Grcenfield and Shelburne companies on board, and the whole moved off amid cheers, shouts and waving of handkerchiefs from the crowd.

The court adjourned for half an hour, and till the troops

were off on the train, the hall of justice was completely empty.

As the train moved from the depot, the soldiers waved an adieu to their friends, who occupied every available point in the vicinity to take a last fond look. As the train passed along, and familiar objects receded from view, the men seemed to forget, in a measure, the parting scene, and as they joined in singing national and patriotic songs, such as the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "I Wish I Was in Dixie," etc., a lively enthusiasm was awakened. Fred Hoffman furnished the instrumental accompaniment with his accordeon.

Arriving at Springfield, the company formed into line, and headed by the Hatfield band marched down Main street, and halting in front of the *Republican* office gave three cheers for the loyal press. Passing a little further down, they wheeled about and set their faces towards Hampden Park. Reaching the park about one o'clock, they were marched immediately to their barracks, on the east side of the agricultural barn. They bunked together in squads of eight or ten, with a corporal or sergeant in each squad.

The following is a list of the names of the barracks, and their proprietors: No. 14, Warner House, W I. Bishop, proprietor; No. 15, United States Hotel, Edwin Bates, proprietor; No. 16, Fifth Avenue Hotel, John D. Warner, "chief cook and bottle-washer," and also proprietor; No. 17, Dixie's Hotel, Thomas Gordon, proprietor; No. 18, The North Star, Sergeant Weatherell, proprietor; No. 19, The Butler House, Corporal Coburn, proprietor; No. 20, Brown's Hotel, Corporal Brown, proprietor; No. 21, Camp Marsh, John Sullivan, proprietor.

The officers were quartered at the "St. Nicholas, up one flight of stairs, near the great beam."

At six o'clock the band left the park for the depot, accompanied by the company. At the depot they separated

with hearty cheers, the band took the train for home, and the company retraced their steps to the Park.

MONDAY, June 17, 1861.—A town meeting was held at Northampton, attended by less than a hundred voters. Charles Delano was chosen moderator, and Osmyn Baker made a long report of the doings of the committee appointed to disburse money appropriated by the town, for military purposes. Three thousand three hundred and ten dollars had been expended, and as there seemed no probability that the ten thousand dollars appropriated would all be necessary, the original vote was rescinded and another substituted, which provided that the money already collected should apply to the regular tax. Five thousand dollars shall be assessed and collected this year towards meeting the expenses already incurred, and if this should not be sufficient, the selectmen were authorized to borrow any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the purpose.

The meeting was without animation till bills were presented by Captain Marsh, for board and incidental expenses, and by Christopher Clark, for boots and shoes delivered to the soldiers, previous to their departure for Springfield. The bill for board at the Warner House, at four dollars per week, amounted to one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-four cents. Incidental expenses, including music, paid by Captain Marsh, forty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents, and Christopher Clark's bill for shoes, forty dollars; in all, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-three cents. It was moved that the selectmen be authorized to pay the bills, but objection was raised on the ground that it would furnish a dangerous precedent, and oblige the town to pay unjust bills. Others urged that the bills should all be allowed. After much discussion, it was finally voted to pay the board bills of the soldiers, who had boarded at the Warner House or elsewhere, *who were unable to pay their own.* The other bills presented to the meeting were also allowed. William B. Hale made a motion, which was adopted,—that the selectmen be empowered to pay all bills

for equipment and support, as may be deemed equitable. It was also voted to purchase one hundred and one rubber blankets for the use of Company C, and the meeting adjourned.

July 23, 1862, Company C received by express from home friends a box of clothing containing eighty woolen shirts, a lot of stationery, combs, hair brushes, towels, etc. The shirts came in just the right time and the men were the envy of the rest of the Regiment, with their new garments fresh from home.

After the three years' term of service had expired, thirty-six members of Company C returned to their homes and friends. Two were left wounded in hospital, one was a prisoner of war in the hands of the rebels. During the term of enlistment the company had only two desertions. Eleven of the company re-enlisted for another term of service, and during the three years, sixteen enlisted men were promoted to commissioned officers.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY C.

SERGEANT JAMES H. ABBOTT, farmer, was born at Hatfield, Mass., December 20, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

CHARLES H. ATWOOD, farmer, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in foot at Fair Oaks; discharged for disability September 21, 1862.

CORPORAL NELSON O. BALL, blacksmith, was born at Amherst, Mass.; enlisted July 24, 1861; age, twenty-two: re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Amherst; wounded in knee at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864: transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment; transferred February 2, 1865, to Veteran Reserve corps; afterwards attached to Company K, Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

SERGEANT CONSTANT E. BANNEROT, laborer, born at Baden in Germany; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; killed in battle of Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863.

CHARLES L. BARDWELL was born at Hatfield, Mass., November 16, 1828; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability August 16, 1862. In 1873 lived in Northampton; broom-handle painter.

BENTON BARRETT, farmer, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1871; age, twenty-four; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

WILLIAM R. BARROWS, farmer, was born at Mansfield, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, forty-two; discharged for disability October 2, 1861.

CHARLES BENSON, carriage-trimmer, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; missing, has not been heard from since May 12, 1864.

CHARLES H. BIGELOW was born at Deerfield, Mass., October 4, 1825; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Northampton, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company G; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company C, discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided in Northampton; occupation, house-painter and paper-hanger.

SERGEANT GEORGE S. BLISS, clerk, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged November 18, 1862, to receive commission as captain in Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment; mortally wounded at Port Hudson, La., July 14, 1863. The ball passed through both lungs, and after lingering a day or two, he passed quietly away. His erect frame and soldierly bearing made him a too prominent mark for rebel bullets, and added another name to the list of Massachusetts' honored dead. His remains were sent home, reaching Northampton, Wednesday, August 5, and the funeral was held at the First church, two days afterward, at three o'clock.

The attendance was very large, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity. At the church, the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Greene of Hatfield, Rev. Mr. Colton of Easthampton, Rev. Mr. Ayers of Hadley, and the pastor of the church, the latter preaching the sermon, in which the life and character of the deceased were viewed at length. At the close of the services, the procession moved to the cemetery in the following order: Hatfield brass band, Lyman Guard, hearse and remains of deceased, soldiers of Fifty-second regiment, Torrent engine company No. 1, Deluge No. 2, and Masonic fraternity. At the grave, interesting ceremonies were performed—Rev. Mr. Moors, chaplain of the Fifty-second regiment, made remarks in testimony of the high regard in which Captain Bliss was esteemed by his brother officers and soldiers of the Fifty-second.

FRANK BOISE, paper-maker, was born at Saint Jean, Lower Canada; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; transferred November 16, 1861, to western gunboat service, by order of war department; received medal for gallant conduct in the service.

SERGEANT JAMES H. BRAMAN, iron-founder, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one. Sergeant Braman was the son of C. W Braman of Northampton; was one of the first to volunteer into the service, and one of the first to fall. Early in the fight at Fair Oaks he had his shoulder nearly carried away by a cannon ball. Knowing that his wound was mortal, he cheered on his companions by brave words, to deeds of daring. To his companions who placed him on a stretcher and tried to take him from the field, he said, "It's of no use, I am gone up. I only wish I could live a little longer and give it to them once more. He soon passed peacefully away, and his body was buried on the field. His uncle, Caleb Clapp of Hartford, went to Fair Oaks and succeeded in procuring the body, and took it home to Northampton for burial. The funeral services were held at the First church, Monday afternoon, June 16, 1862. The remains were escorted from the house to the church by the Lyman Guards, the Florence brass band, Deluge engine company, and the Sack and Bucket company. Following the hearse was a carriage containing seven wounded and disabled soldiers of the

Tenth, who were in the same engagement in which young Braman gave his young life. The church was densely crowded, all the pews and aisles being occupied. In the absence of the pastor of the church, (Rev. Mr. Eddy,) Rev. Mr. Clark made the prayer, and Rev. Mr. Hall made the address appropriate to the occasion. At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's remarks, the remains were taken to the cemetery, where the body was lowered into the grave, after which the Deluge engine company, of which the deceased had been a prominent member, filed past, and dropped sprigs of evergreen upon the coffin, and then the first platoon of the Lyman Guards fired a volley over his grave.

MICHAEL BREW, carriage-trimmer, was born at Limerick, Ireland, November 17, 1844; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in head and arm at Fair Oaks, Va.; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty, from town of South Hadley, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company G; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service; was wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, on the head and left arm; in 1869 resided in Boston, Mass., following his avocation of carriage-trimmer, and was a member of Thomas G. Stevenson Post 26 Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM H. BULLARD, machinist, was born at Ashuelot, N. H.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability October 2, 1862.

HENRY CLAY BURBY, cotton operative, was born at Salem, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; wounded at Malvern; deserted 1864.

FREDERICK W CLARK, paper-maker, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability October 17, 1862.

CORPORAL JOHN CHESTER CLARK was born at Hadley, Mass., April 23, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861. At the breaking out of the war, Corporal Clark was the first from his native town to offer his services in response to the call for men. He shared the fortunes and perils of the Regiment,

and was in every battle of the Tenth. In the engagement near Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864, he received his death wound through the head and shoulders and died at White Mansion, Fredericksburg, May 21, 1864. His remains reached his home in Hadley on Saturday, May 28, and the funeral services were held the following Monday He was beloved by his comrades in the army and by a large circle of friends at home.

JOHN PEASE CLARK, mechanic, was born at Conway, Mass., March 30, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; was regimental armorer for a long time at Brightwood; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. Re-enlisted September 9, 1864, in Sixty-first Massachusetts regiment, Company B, and received one hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Westport; discharged June 16, 1865. In March, 1873, lived in Hartford, Conn., and kept a rifle and pistol gallery at No. 120 Asylum street.

COLOR-SERGEANT JOSEPH P COBURN, tool-maker, was born at Bethel, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-seven; slightly wounded in head at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

PERRY M. COLEMAN, carpenter, was born at Southampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; was the oldest son of Zenas E. Colcman of Southampton, was the first volunteer to enlist from that town and the first to fall in his country's service. He left a lucrative position to serve his country and fell regretted by all who knew him. His father was on the jury of the Superior Court then setting at Northampton, and first heard of his son's death from the New York Herald while in the court room. Coleman was shot through the right side below the ribs, and probably lived some time after being wounded, as he had a handkerchief bound around him, and had moved three or four rods from where he was last seen. He was buried near where he fell but his body was disinterred and taken home to his friends by Mr. Caleb Clapp, of Hartford, Conn. His funeral was held at the Congregational church in Southampton, Wednesday, June 18, at two o'clock, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Rev. Mr. Brewster made the prayer and Rev. Mr. Bingham of Westfield, preached the discourse. Three

volleys were fired over his grave. Coleman fought well and did his duty bravely.

JOHN HAWKINS COOK was born at Northampton, Mass., July 28, 1841; enlisted April, 1861; mustered into United States service June 21, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862, from disability caused by fever; commissioned as second-lieutenant in Fifty-seventh Veteran regiment, November 27, 1863; first-lieutenant, February 10, 1864. Was wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864, by musket ball in abdomen, and was discharged for disability December 27, 1864. In 1865, was brevetted captain and major. In 1875 was clerk in Custom House, Boston, Mass.

HENRY W COOPE, wool-sorter, was born at North Adams, Mass.: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

NORMAN SMITH CORNWELL was born at Middletown, Conn., December 12, 1838; enlisted October 14, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Northampton; was wounded in foot at the battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and two days afterward his foot was amputated at the instep in the field hospital; was carried to Fredericksburg and lay in the "old mill" two weeks; from there to Lincoln hospital and staid two weeks; from there transferred to Knight's general hospital, New Haven, Conn., where he remained three months; from New Haven was sent to Readville, Mass. While being transported, the cars ran off the track near New London, Conn. Nineteen soldiers were killed outright and several wounded, among the latter was Mr. Cornwell. After three weeks' stay in Readville he was transferred to the Dale general hospital at Worcester, Mass., where he received his final discharge, January 7, 1865. Upon the muster out of the Tenth Regiment in June, 1864, Cornwell was transferred to Company G, Thirty-seventh regiment, and was discharged as a member of that company. In 1872, Cornwell resided in Northampton, Mass.; occupation, book-binder.

ANDREW CROW was born at Montgomery, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-eight; discharged for disability March 20, 1863. In 1872, lived in Middlefield, Mass.; occupation, carpenter.

CHARLES HENRY DANIELS, machinist, was born at New London, Conn., February 15, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; at Fredericksburg had a bullet pass through his cap, and another through the sleeve of his coat; at Salem Hights wounded in the ankle; at Cold Harbor slight wound in thigh; at the Wilderness wounded in hand; was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, and after four days' captivity escaped, by the aid of a negro; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873, lived in Northampton, Mass.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, printer, was born at Brattleboro, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged on account of sickness, August 8, 1861.

SERGEANT LEWIS DAY, farmer, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; discharged for disability, October 28, 1861.

CHARLES S. DODGE was born at Brimfield, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, twenty-five; was wounded in leg at Malvern, July 1, 1862, and removed to hospital, and with the rest of our severely wounded, was left in the hands of the enemy; was transferred March 22, 1864, to Veteran Reserve corps.

LORENZO DRAPER was born at Spencer, Mass., November 21, 1838; enlisted June 14, 1861; was discharged on surgeon's certificate April 31, 1862; re-enlisted October 21, 1862, in Fifty-second regiment, Company E, and served out his enlistment with that regiment; promoted to sergeant in Fifty-second regiment, August 14, 1863; mustered out August 15, 1863, his term of service having expired. In 1869, lived in Amherst, Mass., and kept a livery stable.

CHARLES DUNAKIN, farmer, was born at South Hadley, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

HENRY A. DUNAKIN was born at Hadley, Mass., July 13, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Hadley; transferred June 21, 1864, to Company

G, Thirty-seventh regiment, and served with that regiment until June 21, 1865, when he was transferred to Company C, Twentieth regiment, then in camp near Arlington Hights, Va.; returned to Boston, Mass., with the Twentieth, and was discharged August 2, 1865; promoted corporal in Thirty-seventh regiment, September, 1864. In 1869, lived in Northampton, Mass., by occupation a house-painter.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS, laborer, was born at Northampton, Mass., August 27, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Northampton; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company G; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service; was wounded in right shoulder by minie ball at battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. In January, 1873, lived in Northampton, Mass.

LEVI ELMER, farmer, was born at Ashfield, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability February 18, 1862.

LEWIS F. ENDICOTT, clerk, was born at Salem, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; transferred to United States Signal corps October 10, 1863.

CHARLES W. EVANS, farmer, was born at Hinsdale, N. H.; enlisted March 31, 1862; age, eighteen; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received four hundred and seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Hatfield, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Company G; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

SAMUEL FELTON, JR., was born at Roxbury, Mass., (Boston Highlands,) December 22, 1835; enlisted June 4, 1861; detailed at brigade head-quarters April, 1862, as brigade carpenter, and served in that capacity until discharged, July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869, lived in Worcester, Mass.; occupation, millwright.

WILLIAM A. P FOSTER, farmer, was born at Boston,

Mass.; enlisted September 1, 1861; wounded in arm at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; transferred June 21, 1861, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; discharged December 6, 1864, expiration of service.

FREDERICK M. GOODRICH, brass finisher, was born at New York city; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; died April 20, 1862, at Warwick Court-house, Va.

When the news of the fall of Sumpter flashed through the land, he was one of a little party of six from the quiet village of Haydenville, to enlist in Company C. From the time the Tenth was mustered into the service on Hampden Park, until its arrival at Warwick, he had been with it and shared its fortunes. From Warwick, the regiment was ordered to "Lee's Mills," and while supporting the picket during a night attack, was obliged to stand all night in a cold, drizzling rain. The succeeding night his company stood on picket for four hours, with a cold piercing wind from the east and a misty atmosphere, while the ground was covered with pools of water from the recent rains. The succeeding day private Goodrich complained of slight indisposition, and was excused from duty by the surgeon. The same afternoon the Regiment marched back three miles to Warwick Court-house, but Goodrich unflinchingly marched the whole distance, obliged however, from weakness to lag behind. When he arrived in camp he was much exhausted and laid down for the night. The next night he was much worse, and taken to the hospital on a stretcher. Friday he appeared much better, and conversed cheerfully with his comrades. Saturday morning he was much worse, and died at ten o'clock.

His remains were wrapped in his blanket and placed in a rude coffin, and borne by six men on their muskets, followed by an escort of eight men with arms reversed, under Corporal Bliss and the company in procession, were carried to where a grave had been prepared, beneath the wide-spread branches of an ancient cherry tree, then in full bloom. A comrade from the same town engraved his name upon a board, and placed it at the head of his grave. The last sad rites were performed, and his comrades mournfully retraced their steps to camp.

SAMUEL GRAVES, painter, was born at Sunderland, Mass., May 1, 1839; enlisted June 14, 1861; mustered out July 6,

1864, expiration of service. In 1873, lived in Amherst, Mass.; painter and paper-hanger.

HENRY GUYER, jeweler, was born at Newark, N. J; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks; discharged October 28, 1862: to receive commission as captain in Twelfth New York regiment.

CORPORAL JUDSON W HARRIS, carpenter, was born at Hatfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; died of wounds received May 5, 1864.

FRANCIS E. HARTWELL, farmer, was born at Conway, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty, from town of Montague; severely wounded in arm at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

SERGEANT FREDERIC O. HILLMAN was born at Williamsburg, Mass., July 11, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability February 7, 1863; promoted sergeant, October, 1862; in 1873 lived in Haydenville, Mass.; occupation, machinist.

SERGEANT EZRA HIMES, baker, was born at New Bedford, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

SERGEANT J HERVEY HOWARD was born at Chester, Mass., January 8, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; corporal in 1863; sergeant, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; in 1873 was in the sewing-machine business in Hartford, Conn, No. 430 Main Street.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOWE was born May 25, 1830; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability March 17, 1862; in 1873 was a farmer, and resided in Middlefield, Mass.

CHARLES F HOWES, musician, was born at Hawley, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged

August 9, 1861; to receive commission in First Virginia infantry.

JAMES R. HOWES, born at Ashfield, Mass., September 17, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; at Fair Oaks received gunshot wound in head, over left ear, breaking skull bone; discharged January 3, 1863, on account of said wound; in 1873 lived in Holyoke, Mass.; by occupation a carpenter.

DAVID E. HOXIE was born at Northampton, Mass., February 25, 1840; enlisted October 18, 1861; discharged for disability March 12, 1863, caused by paralysis of left side. In 1869 lived in Northampton, Mass.; watch-maker by occupation.

OLIVER HYDE was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 20, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 lived in Monson, Mass.

SAMUEL IRVINE, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted December 21, 1863; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from the town of Longmeadow, Mass. Died May 29, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12.

HENRY A. IVES, carpenter, was born at Haydenville, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; transferred to Company E, Fifth United States artillery, December 5, 1862.

FRANK M. JAMES, machinist, was born at Three Rivers, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; deserted June 25, 1863.

JOHN HOWARD JEWETT was born at Hadley, Mass., January 19, 1843; enlisted April 27, 1861; mustered into United States service June 21, 1861. Lost his identity with the Tenth, March 10, 1862, by reason of typhoid fever which sent him to hospital, where, during convalescence he was detailed for duty as clerk at Mt. Pleasant and Stone general hospitals until July 3, 1863, when he was transferred to Veteran Reserve corps; discharged by order of Secretary of War to accept commission as second-lieutenant in Veteran Reserve corps, October 28, 1863. Served as acting-

assistant-adjutant general on staff of First brigade Veteran Reserve corps, and as acting-assistant-quartermaster Second brigade Veteran Reserve corps, and four months was post-adjutant depot prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ill. Resigned commission and discharged June 20, 1864. In 1873 resided in Holyoke, Mass., in employ of *Holyoke Transcript*.

MANLY JILLSON, miller, was born at Pelham, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged November 29, 1862, for disability.

EBEN M. JOHNSON was born at Amherst, Mass., November 4, 1836; enlisted June 21, 1861; at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. When the Regiment fell back Captain Day of Company G, was wounded and left behind, and private Johnson volunteered to go with Sergeant Potter, of Company G, to bring off the captain. They had carried the body but about a rod when it was pierced by several balls from the enemy who were at the time not more than five rods distant. At the same time Johnson was wounded in the right hand, and obliged to drop the body and get out as best he could. Re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received four hundred and seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Northampton; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1869 was a farmer in Northampton, Mass.

GEORGE W KELLOGG, machinist, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

MARTIN KENNEDY, shoe-maker, was born at Ireland; enlisted December 8, 1863; age, twenty-two; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Boston; severely wounded in leg at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged June 20, 1865, expiration of service.

SERGEANT CALVIN B. KINGSLEY, was born at Northampton, Mass., August 18, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861;

wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; promoted sergeant March 3, 1863; discharged for disability May 23, 1863. In 1869 was a farmer at Northampton, Mass.

P WELLINGTON KINGSLEY, plane-maker, was born at Williamsburg, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-five; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service.

CORPORAL FORACE LEACH, engineer, born at Belchertown, Mass., January 4, 1835; enlisted June 21, 1861, promoted corporal July 6, 1862; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided in Belchertown.

FRANK WILLIAM LEE was born at Gill, Mass., January 16, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in face and neck, and spine injured at battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and discharged for physical disability, November 14, 1862. In 1869 lived in Westfield; by occupation a boot-maker.

JOSHUA A. LOOMIS was born at Goshen, Mass., August 14, 1838; enlisted April 25, 1861, and mustered into United States service June 21, 1861; promoted first-lieutenant of Thirty-seventh regiment August 27, 1862; promoted captain Thirty-seventh regiment June 4, 1863; wounded in battle near Winchester, Va., and discharged on account of wounds November 19, 1864. In 1869 was overseer in National button shop, Easthampton, Mass.

PATRICK LOVETT enlisted November 6, 1862; age, thirty-eight; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and four dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Northampton, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, but was not assigned to any particular company; killed July 12, 1864, in front of Fort Stevens, near Camp Brightwood, by rebels under General Early.

SERGEANT AUGUSTUS A. MANNING was born at Goshen, Mass., February 2, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided in South Ashfield, Mass., engaged in farming.

WILLIAM MATHER was born at Northampton, Mass., Au-

gust 21, 1836; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks through both thighs; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 was a blacksmith, and resided at Hadley, Mass.

MICHAEL MCMILLEN, operative, was born in Scotland; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, forty-four; discharged for disability June 10, 1862.

EDWARD FOSTER MOODY was born at Northampton, Mass., June 24, 1843; was an old member of Company C before the war; enlisted May 20, 1861; mustered into United States service June 21, 1861; wounded at Malvern by buck shot in middle finger of left hand; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; at present (February, 1869) resides in Northampton; by occupation a machinist.

CORPORAL MARCUS T. MOODY was born at Northampton, Mass., July 29, 1841; enlisted April, 1861; mustered into United States service June 21, 1861; wounded in hand at battle of Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; discharged September 18, 1862, to receive promotion as captain Thirty-seventh regiment; promoted major Thirty-seventh regiment December 7, 1863. Discharged July 26, 1864, on surgeon's certificate, by reason of wounds received in action. In 1869 resided in Northampton; occupation, clerk.

DWIGHT MORTON, broom-maker, was born at Hatfield, Mass., April 16, 1829; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability February 23, 1863. In 1873 lived in East Whately, Mass., farmer.

EDWARD P NALLY, cutler, was born at New York city; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability March 20, 1863.

SERGEANT JOHN ALLEN NIMS was born at Buckland, Mass., January 24, 1830; enlisted June 21, 1861. Was with the regiment in the battles of Fair Oaks, Williamsburg and Malvern Hill. In the latter engagement had a button shot off his cap and two holes put through his canteen. After the battle of Malvern he was taken sick and was discharged July 20, 1862. After his discharge he was a little better and did some work, but his disease, consumption, was too

deeply seated, and he died January 27, 1865. His remains are interred in the beautiful cemetery at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

LUCIUS T NOBLE, tinsmith, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

FRANCIS N. NORCROSS, boot-maker, was born at Lancaster, Mass.; enlisted February 10, 1862; age, twenty-six, discharged December 17, 1862, for disability.

FRANK C. PARK was born at Quincy, Mass., November 14, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service; present occupation (1869) hat manufacturer; residence, Brimfield, Mass.

HENRY WRIGHT PARSONS was born at Northampton, Mass., June 12, 1839; enlisted April, 1861; mustered into the United States service June 21, 1861; died at Camp Brightwood, D. C., October 7, 1861. The deceased was a young man of promise, and was much beloved by relatives and friends. He was an old member of Company C, and when he left home for the war, was a stout, robust man, the perfect picture of health. He was taken ill at Camp Brightwood, but was not considered dangerously so until a day or two before his death. His condition was telegraphed his friends, at Northampton, and his father, Josiah Parsons, immediately started for camp, but did not arrive in time to see his son alive. Mr. Parsons arrived home with the remains October 10, and was met at the depot by the Lyman Guards, who escorted the body to the house of Mr. Parsons on Bridge street, and thence to the Edwards church, where funeral services were held. Rev. Dr. Eddy officiated at the funeral which was attended by a large concourse of friends and sympathizers. The remarks of Mr. Eddy were very affecting, and brought tears to many eyes. After the services the body was escorted to its final resting-place by the Lyman Guards and a large procession of mourners.

EDWIN S. PEASE, farmer, was born at Greenwich, Mass., July 15, 1840; enlisted October 14, 1861; died at Northampton, February 23, 1863. Young Pease was with the army throughout the campaign on the Peninsula, taking

part in the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. His disease was contracted by exposure in the Chickahominy swamps, and was sent home on furlough to regain if possible his wonted health. But he continued to decline, and died at the early age of twenty-two, at his father's residence at Northampton, Mass. He was a dutiful son, a generous friend and a brave soldier, making many friends among his comrades, and died regretted by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and highly prized the institutions of the Gospel.

CORPORAL HIRAM B. PRENTISS, weaver, was born at Holden, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged for disability March 30, 1863; since died at Springfield, Mass.

EDWARD F. PROUTY was born at Amherst, Mass., February 8, 1843; enlisted July 22, 1861; discharged for disability August 8, 1861; at present (1869) is a hair-dresser at Northampton, Mass.

CORPORAL GEORGE C. PHILLIPS, clerk, was born at Fitchburg, Mass; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE L. PUTNAM, plane-maker, was born at Palmer, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, farmer, was born at Hadley, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, twenty-four; severely wounded in wrist at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, but was not assigned to any company; discharged September 10, 1864, expiration of service.

REUBEN S. ROBBINS, painter, was born at Thompson, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-two; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received five hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Belchertown, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; discharged June 7, 1865, for disability.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS RODGERS, blacksmith, was born at

Williamsburg, Mass., November 27, 1830; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873, resided in Hartford, Conn.

CORPORAL ALVIN RUST was born at Northampton, Mass., August 29, 1829; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869, resided in Northampton, Mass.; occupation, clerk.

DENNIS SHAY enlisted November 6, 1862; age, twenty-five; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

ROBERT SHEEHEY was born in Ireland, March 1, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in hand at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873, lived in Florence, Mass.; occupation, cutler.

DAVID K. SHUMWAY, carriage-trimmer, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted July 24, 1861; dropped from rolls, 1863.

LATHROP SMITH, teamster, was born at Conway, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-four; died at Camp Brightwood, D. C., September 10, 1861. His remains were sent to Northampton for interment.

EDWARD H. STANLEY, baggage-master, was born at Amherst, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; died July 27, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.

GEORGE STRONG, carriage-painter, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability, August 2, 1861.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, laborer, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-five; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

RUSSELL TAYLOR, clerk, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted September 4, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded in arm at Fair Oaks; discharged for disability October 31, 1862.

WAGONER GEORGE LYMAN THAYER was born at Greenfield, Mass., April 4, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; dis-

charged for disability June 24, 1863: in 1873 lived in Northampton, Mass.; engaged in the livery business.

JOSIAH THAYER, broom-maker, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; wounded at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, and died from effects of said wounds in hospital at Washington, May 25, 1863.

MUNROE H. THAYER, farmer, was born at Roxbury, Mass.; enlisted March 24, 1862; age, eighteen; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment.

ALFRED VAN HORN, clerk, was born at South Deerfield, Mass., December 28, 1837; enlisted June 7, 1861; discharged for disability January 1, 1863; in 1873 was a farmer, and resided in Hadley, Mass.

MUSICIAN MYRON PHILO WALKER was born at Belchertown, Mass., February 18, 1847. When the war broke out, Myron, then a boy of fourteen, was drummer boy of Company D, of Belchertown, at that time belonging to the Tenth militia regiment. From several causes, the company did not respond with alacrity to the call for troops, and the Tenth regiment of volunteers was full before they signified their readiness to go. A number of the men belonging to the company, were determined to go, however, with the old Tenth with whom they had been associated so long, and the larger proportion so deciding, went to Northampton and attached themselves to Company C. Among the most enthusiastic was young Walker, who, after gaining the consent of his parents, was accepted and mustered in at Medford, and followed the Tenth to the war, participating in its duties and hardships, and sharing in its glories and its honors. Always a pet with the regiment, the little pleasant-faced, rosy-cheeked boy made hosts of friends wherever he went. The men were always ready to lend him a helping hand, and when tired, sometimes, in marching, where even strong men fell out from exhaustion, a place was always found for the "little drummer boy" on team or ambulance. On the battle-field and in the hospital, he always lent a willing, helping hand. He had the care of Major Parker when he was wounded and taken to Fredericksburg.

The morning after Fair Oaks, when General McClellan

was passing along near the position of the Tenth, Myron was at a spring of water, near by, filling his canteen with his smoked-up and battered drinking cup, and the General stopped and took a drink of water out of the boy's cup. Myron excused his cup because it was not cleaner, and the General making some pleasant remark, rode away Years afterward, when McClellan was in California, and Myron was a young man living there, they were in conversation in regard to Fair Oaks and the Peninsula, he asked McClellan if he remembered the circumstances of getting a drink of water at Fair Oaks, the morning after the battle. "Yes," said McClellan, "I remember it well, but I got the drink from a 'so year-old,' " holding his hand up about three feet or so from the floor. "Well, I was the 'so-year-old' that gave you the drink of water," said Myron. They had quite a long, pleasant chat in regard to the old war times. In 1875, Myron held the responsible and lucrative position of secretary of the Trust Fund Insurance Association of San Francisco, California, and the commission as major in the California militia. He went to California in 1868. He served out his enlistment with the Tenth, being mustered out with the regiment July 1, 1864. After being in the service about a year and a half he wanted a furlough home for twenty days. Taking his application in his hand, he first got the consent of his regimental commander, and then took it up to brigade and division and then to General Keyes, the corps commander, who at once gave his consent. The whole operation taking only two hours, while, if it had gone through the regular circumlocution, it would certainly have taken as many days, and perhaps as many weeks.

HORACE ASHLEY WARNER, weaver, was born at Cabot, Vt., January 28, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; discharged for disability August 12, 1862. At the battle of Fair Oaks had his haversack and jacket shot away, and at Malvern was slightly wounded in the leg; in 1873 was overseer in the weaving department, Whittenton Manufacturing Company. Taunton Mass.

CORPORAL GEORGE C. WELLS, clerk, was born at Amherst, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 6, 1864.

FRANCIS M. WHITE, clerk, born at Hadley, Mass.; en-

listed June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; killed in battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

JOHN WHITNEY, enlisted December 23, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company G; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

FRANK WILEY, laborer, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; died in New York city, October 18, 1862. He was taken sick in camp, and was granted a short leave of absence, but died on his way home.

NELSON O. WILEY, hostler, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864.

FIRST-SERGEANT SIDNEY S. WILLIAMS was born at Northampton, Mass., February 22, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; was wounded in right elbow at battle of Fair Oaks; captured by the enemy at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, Ga.; removed to Florence, S. C., in September; escaped September 19; recaptured in Sampson County, N C., early in November; taken to Wilmington, and lay in jail there two or three weeks, and then taken back to Florence, where he was kept until February, 1865; from thence to Wilmington, and, while waiting for exchange was suddenly sent back into the country. Succeeded in once more escaping, and lay in the swamps two days and two nights, until Wilmington fell into our hands, when February 22, 1865, he found himself once more under the stars and stripes. Discharged April 25, 1865. In 1873 resided in Providence, R. I.; harness-manufacturer.

BEREA M. WILLSEY, weaver, was born at Troy, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service.

FREDERICK C. WRIGHT, clerk, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; discharged from Tenth by special order Army of Potomac,

No. 115, to be commissioned second-lieutenant in Twenty-seventh regiment, October 16, 1861. Wright was a noble type of the citizen soldier. When he joined the Tenth he was offered the position of commissary-sergeant, but declined when he found he could do no fighting in that position. He was promoted first-lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh, October 30, 1862, and for a time was in command of his company. He participated in all the engagements of the Twenty-seventh and escaped injury until the battle of Cold Harbor, when he received the wound which caused his death. He was wounded June 6, 1864, and died in hospital at Washington, D. C., just three weeks afterward. His remains were brought to Northampton, June 30, 1864, and his funeral was held at the Unitarian church. The church was crowded with sympathizing friends, and the services were listened to with great interest. The remarks at the church were made by Rev. Mr. Williams of Brattleboro, Vt., who paid touching tribute to the memory of the deceased.

CAPT. E. SMART. CAPT. H. C. LOMBARD. COL. L. B. WALKLEY.
LIEUT. L. O. EATON. CAPT. J. K. NEWELL. LIEUT. D. M. CHASE.
LIEUT. J. KNOX. LIEUT. L. M. REMINGTON. LIEUT. J. W CURRIER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COMPANY D--POLLOCK GUARD.

To PITTSFIELD belongs the renown of being the first town in Western Massachusetts to furnish an organized company for service in the field, and the Allen Guard have the distinguished honor of being the company called. Capt. Henry S. Briggs, afterwards colonel of the Tenth, was the commander of the company, and they were ordered to rendezvous in Springfield, Thursday evening, April 18, in time for the nine o'clock P M. train for the south. A meeting of the citizens was immediately called by the ringing of bells, and the response showed that Pittsfield had not forgotten her revolutionary fame. Hon. H. H. Childs was chosen president, and Henry Chickering secretary of the meeting. Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. H. H. Childs, P L. Page, Esq., James D. Colt, Esq., Hon. E. H. Kellogg, Walter Laflin, Esq., and others, showing that the hearts of the citizens were in the right place and ready to respond to the calls upon their patriotism and liberality.

The call to the Allen Guards was for three months service, and after their departure, George H. Laflin and Thomas Colt received a commission from Governor Andrew to recruit and organize a new company for service in the field, and a recruiting office was opened at West's hall for obtaining recruits. The company was called the Pollock Guard, in honor of William Pollock, Esq., a wealthy and influential citizen of Pittsfield, who gave it a fund of one thousand dollars to begin with. In a week it had recruited up to sixty men, Pittsfield furnishing a large proportion, but the neighboring towns of Peru, Dalton and Lenox sending their

quota to fill the ranks. The company went into barracks May 2, at Agricultural Hall, occupying the south wing for a drill-room, the north for their commissary department, and the west for a dormitory. Thomas W Clapp, formerly a cadet at West Point, was selected as the drill-master for the recruits. A liberal donation of blankets was made by the citizens.

At the election of officers on Saturday, May 4, Thomas W Clapp was chosen captain; Charles Wheeler, first-lieutenant; Dwight Hubbard, second-lieutenant; and George E. Hagar, third-lieutenant.

At a town meeting held in Pittsfield, Wednesday, May 23, 1861, a report was heard from the committee appointed by the town at its meeting April 18, to provide ways and means for the comfort of the soldiers from the town, ordered into the service of the United States. The committee reported that they had made a contract with Andrew Beebe to furnish rations to the Pollock Guard, now encamped on the Agricultural Fair Grounds, at the price of two dollars and twenty-five cents per week for each soldier. The contract required a weekly expenditure of one hundred and eighty dollars, while the soldiers remained in the town. The committee also made contracts for the supply of clothing for the Guard, which required about four hundred dollars in addition to the one thousand dollars generously donated by Mr. Pollock. With a forethought not exceeded by their liberality, they also mention "that in the selection of recruits for the new company, *great care has been taken to enlist no man whose family will require assistance during his enlistment.*"

The Guard made its first parade in uniform, Saturday, May 25, and attracted universal commendation for its excellent appearance and fine marching. During the parade they visited by invitation, the residence of William Pollock, Esq., where they were hospitably entertained. They returned to Camp Pollock, as their quarters were designated, in the evening.

SUNDAY, May 26.—They attended the First Congregational church, where they listened to an eloquent and characteristic sermon by Rev. Dr. Todd.

A committee consisting of the following-named ladies, were selected to prepare flannel clothing, havelocks and other necessary articles for the comfort of the Guard,—Mrs. Gilbert C. West, Mrs. E. B. Oliver, Mrs. John C. West, Mrs. S. V R. Daniels, Mrs. Dr. A. N. Allen, Mrs. Joseph Gregory, Mrs. William G. Backus, Mrs. John M. Howland, Mrs. L. G. Lloyd, Mrs. William M. Wells, Mrs. D. J. Dodge.

The ladies visited the Guard at Camp Pollock, Thursday afternoon, May 30, and presented them with a supper.

The teachers and young ladies of the Mendelssohn Musical Institute, presented Captain Clapp with a fine army revolver, and otherwise actively assisted the other ladies of Pittsfield, in their labors for the comfort and welfare of the company.

The ladies of Maplewood Institute, presented the company with a large box of bandages, needle-books, pin-cushions, and other articles of comfort and utility.

At the burning of the Pittsfield Woolen Company's mills, on Monday afternoon, June 16, 1861, the Guard who were encamped in the agricultural grounds directly opposite, won the praises of all present by their daring and untiring efforts in saving the property from destruction.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, the Guard marched down Morton Place to the depot to take the cars for Springfield, where they were to rendezvous and be attached to the Tenth Regiment, nine companies of which were already on the ground. The crowd to witness the departure of the company was immense, and their enthusiasm must have convinced the soldiers that they were leaving warm friends.

As the train moved off, cheer upon cheer, accompanied by the roll of the drum, gave the parting farewell, and a cloud of waving handkerchiefs and scarfs testified the approval of the fair, of the great cause and its defenders.

Arriving at Springfield, the company immediately proceeded to Hampden Park, where quarters were assigned them.

FRIDAY, June 21, they were mustered into the service of the United States, under the following officers: Captain Thomas W. Clapp; First-lieutenant Charles Wheeler; Second lieutenant George E. Hagar.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY D.

CHARLES ADAMS, teamster, was born at Chesterfield, Mass.; mustered into the service June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability March 26, 1863.

GEORGE W. ALLEN, farmer, was born at Brookfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability July 12, 1861.

SYLVESTER W. ALLEN, farmer, was born at Hinsdale, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; re-enlisted January 21, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Hinsdale, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

FREDERICK ARBUCKLE, painter, was born at New York city; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability 1863.

WILLIAM N. BABCOCK, shoe-maker, was born at Dalton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability November 3, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside in Nebraska.

JOHN H. BACON, book-keeper, was born at Auburn, N. Y.; enlisted November 16, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged June 18, 1862, for disability.

SERGEANT GEORGE E. BAILEY, mason, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five;

mustered into service as corporal; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of term of service.

GUY BARDWELL, farmer, was born at Montague, Mass.; enlisted August 9, 1862; age, thirty-seven; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Montague, Mass.; severely wounded May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., and died in rebel prison at Florence, S. C., November 21, 1864.

ALMON BASSETT was born at New York city, August 8, 1842; first enlisted in Company K, Eighth Massachusetts regiment, April 30, 1861, for three months' service; discharged August 1, 1861; re-enlisted January 14, 1862, in the Tenth; discharged November 26, 1862, to enter the recruiting service; recruited for the Fifty fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment, and was commissioned lieutenant, but owing to some misunderstanding with the colonel, resigned; re-enlisted September 1, 1863, in Twenty-second regiment, Company H; discharged May 31, 1864, by reason of wounds in leg received when the army fell back from the Rapidan. The wounds never healed, and he suffered amputation, at Pittsfield, two years afterwards. In 1875, resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

ABRAM BIDGOOD, paper-maker, was born at Dalton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded at Malvern; died November 24, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.

PETER C. BOLTER was born at Sorel, Canada East, May 19, 1844; enlisted in Company D, April 29, 1861; slightly wounded in shoulder at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. Present residence (November 7, 1872), Pittsfield, Mass.; occupation, mason.

HENRY BOYSTE, weaver, was born in Prussia; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; deserted September 1, 1862, from Alexandria, Va.

ORRIN SETH BRADLEY was born at North Adams, Mass.; February 24, 1832; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill in hand, and at Fredericksburg in foot; participated in every battle of the Regiment from Williamsburg

to the Wilderness; was then detailed for duty in the hospital: Major Dexter F Parker and Lieutenant Midgley, were under Mr. Bradley's care. In 1869 resided in Palmer, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

ALONZO C. BREWER, farmer, born at Hingham, Mass.; enlisted July 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; was first wounded in the bowels and was urged to leave the field, but refused; five minutes after he was struck in the forehead by a musket ball and instantly killed.

FRANK L. BREYER, teamster, was born at South Adams, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; discharged for disability June 17, 1862.

TIMOTHY BROWN, blacksmith, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability December 23, 1862.

SAMUEL BURBANK, hackman, was born at New Ashford, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va, May 12, 1864.

JOHN BURNS, farmer, was born at Longford, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; prisoner of war, May 12, 1864; mustered out from July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, teamster, was born in Ireland, January 6, 1832; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged November 12, 1862, to join regular army; served from November, 1862, to November, 1865, in Company L, First United States artillery, and Company G, Second United States artillery; participated in battles of Williamsburg, Malvern, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Ellisburg, Culpeper and Cold Harbor. In 1873 resided in Cheshire, Mass.

JOHN CAMPBELL was born at New York City; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

JOHN CAREY, farmer, enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability November 22, 1862. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

JAMES CASSIDY, mill operative, was born at Hinsdale, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; killed May 5, 1864, at battle of Wilderness, Va.

STEPHEN CLARK, farmer, was born at New Ashford, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged November 9, 1862, to enter the regular army. In 1873 is said to reside in Tennessee.

WAGONER ELBRIDGE COLLAMORE was born at Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 resided in West Stockbridge, Mass.; occupation, cooper.

RICHARD S. COLLIS, morocco-worker, was born at London, England; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-eight; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

THOMAS GOLDTHWAIT COLT was born at Pittsfield, Mass., September 30, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged by war department to accept commission, and was appointed adjutant of Thirty-seventh regiment, August 5, 1862; captain Thirty-seventh regiment, September 23, 1864: captain and assistant-adjutant-general United States volunteers, December 12, 1864; served on the staffs of Brigadier-Generals Edwards and Hamblin, commanding brigades in the Sixth corps. Brevetted major for gallantry at Winchester, Va., and Spottsylvania. Brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services at Petersburg and Little Sailor's Creek; mustered out of service June 28, 1865. In 1875 resided at Pittsfield, Mass.; by occupation a merchant.

SAMUEL B. COOK was born at Johnston, Vt., October 7, 1825; enlisted June 21, 1861; first enlisted in Company F, but was rejected by the surgeon on the ground that he was not considered stout enough to endure the hardships of the service; then tried Company D, with better success, and was accepted; never was in the hospital a day while in the service. Appointed company-commissary February, 1862, and acted in that capacity until discharged. Wounded in left temple at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Chicopee Falls, overseer in spinning-room.

Sergeant George W Cousens, spinner, was born at Grafton, N. Y ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, eighteen ; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams, Mass. ; died of wounds at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Frederick Crossett, farmer, was born at South Adams, Mass. ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-seven ; discharged for disability January 13, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside in South Adams, Mass.

James Curry, mill operative, was born at Dublin, Ireland ; discharged November 12, 1862, to enlist in regular army. When last heard from was serving in Battery G, Second United States artillery, in California.

John C. Dailey, butcher, born in Ireland ; enlisted February 19, 1862 ; age, twenty-three ; discharged for disability October 20, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside at Hudson, N. Y

James Dalton, currier, was born in Ireland ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, forty ; discharged for disability September 19, 1861.

Sergeant Henry R Davis was born at Pittsfield, Mass., December 5, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861, and mustered into service as corporal, Company D ; promoted sergeant April 4, 1863 ; was taken prisoner May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., and was not released until February 14, 1865, when he was discharged, his term of service having expired. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield.

John Donovan, teamster, was born at Leominster, Mass. ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-four ; killed at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Corporal Thomas Duffy, mill operative, was born in Ireland ; enlisted June 21, 1861, and mustered into service as private, Company D ; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Charles Dudley, blacksmith, was born at Pittsfield, Mass. ; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-three ; dis-

charged for disability August 13, 1862. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

CHARLES DUNBAR was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-three ; discharged for disability November 21, 1863. In 1873 is said to reside in Boston, Mass.

MUNROE EMMONS, clerk, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861 ; age, twenty-two ; discharged for disability March 19, 1862 ; died at Hinsdale, Mass., during the war.

CROWELL FAIRCHILDS, blacksmith, was born at North Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 28, 1861 : age, nineteen ; wounded at Malvern ; discharged for disability July 22, 1862. In 1873 is said to reside in Lee, Mass.

FREDERICK L. FIERRO, butcher, was born at Saugerties, N. Y.; enlisted May 31, 1861 ; age, twenty-one ; discharged for disability October 9, 1861. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

CORPORAL JAMES FINUCANE, clerk, was born in Ireland ; enlisted May 31, 1861 ; age, eighteen ; wounded severely in hand at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

EDWARD GARDNER, farmer, was born at Westmoreland, N. H.: enlisted June 28, 1861 ; age, eighteen ; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. He fell in the last engagement just before dark, shot through the head and hand. He was buried on Sunday near where he fell.

CHARLES T GOODALE, mechanic, was born at New Ashford, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861 ; age, twenty-seven ; wounded at Malvern ; transferred July 1, 1863, to Veteran Reserve corps. In 1873 was said to reside at Cohoes, N. Y

JERRY GREEN, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y.; January 1, 1842 ; enlisted May 31, 1861 ; wounded in hand at Salem Hights ; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. Re-enlisted December 28, 1864 in Third Massachusetts cav-

alry; mustered out in Leavenworth, Kan., September, 1865, term of service having expired. In 1873 resided at Pittsfield, Mass., in patent roofing business.

CORPORAL NELSON N. GRIFFIN was born at Lanesboro, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; killed at battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

CORPORAL DAVID HAMILL was born at Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 28, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Windsor, Mass.; wounded in leg at Wilderness, May 1, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; transferred January 10, 1865, to Veteran Reserve corps. In 1873, was said to reside at Stuyvesant, N. Y.

SERGEANT SHERMAN P HAND was born at New Lebanon, Columbia County, N Y., August 30, 1832; went to Kansas in 1856, and was an active participant in all the difficulties there until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted May 10, 1861, in Company D, Tenth regiment, and was appointed a sergeant; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; discharged March 9, 1864, to receive commission as second-lieutenant in Company E, Forty-third United States colored troops; July 30, 1864, on the occasion of the "mine explosion" before Petersburg, Va., Lieutenant Hand was wounded by a bayonet wound through fleshy part of left arm, and had a rib fractured by the same thrust, and was captured and held a prisoner by the rebels seven months. He served in the war a few days over four years, being discharged May 15, 1865. In 1873 resided in Binghamton, N. Y; occupation, farmer and gardener.

CORPORAL LEVI HEFFRON, farmer, was born at Brattleboro, Vt.; enlisted June 28, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 residence said to be Frederick City, Md.

ALFRED C. HEMMENWAY, farmer, was born at Nassau, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

HARRISON HEMMENWAY, manufacturer, was born at Nas-

sau, N. Y ; enlisted April 4, 1862 ; age, twenty-one ; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment. In 1873 said to reside at Sand Lake, N. Y

SERGEANT HASKELL HEMMENWAY, clerk, was born at East Nassau, N. Y ; enlisted May 31, 1861 ; age, nineteen ; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

CORPORAL GARDNER B. HIBBARD, mechanic, enlisted May 31, 1861 ; age, nineteen. Corporal Hibbard was the son of H. A. Hibbard, of Pittsfield, and died of typhoid fever at Columbia college hospital, Friday night, October 11, 1861. He was the first of Pittsfield's sons to die in the service. He had been ill for some time, and great fears were felt for his life ; still the news of his death came suddenly upon his friends at home. The remains reached Pittsfield, Tuesday night, October 15, and the funeral services were held at the residence of his father. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Todd, who made a most affecting and thrilling address. The coffin was draped in the American flag, that flag which Dr. Todd so truthfully and strikingly said, we had so often looked upon floating upon the air of a fourth of July morning, without realizing its meaning ; but whose meaning we are now learning to comprehend. For that which was symbolized by that flag, the young man who lay beneath it had laid down his life. The reverend gentleman at the grave, addressing the Allen Guard, said, "He has passed from his responsibility, but the responsibility of the future still rests with you."

The procession was escorted to the grave by the Allen Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Goodrich, the flags at half-mast being, by the request of friends, the only sign of mourning, save the silence of the streets as the procession passed. Not a bell tolled, not a gun was fired over the body of the dead soldier. He who died amid the tumult of camp, went to his grave in the hush and silence of mourning and thoughtful streets. And thus the first of our dead was buried, not to be soon forgotten, although not having won the honors of rank.

Young Hibbard was, at home, an industrious man of good habits, and in camp he was a most excellent soldier.

HENRY P HINES, farmer, was born at Lenox, Mass. ; enlisted May 31, 1861 ; age, twenty-four ; transferred Novem-

ber 23, 1863, to Veteran Reserve corps. In 1873 his residence was said to be Lenox, Mass.

First-Sergeant Michael Hogan was born at Goshen, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, twenty-four; terribly wounded in both legs at Salem Heights: died of wounds May 24, 1863, at Washington, D. C., in hospital.

Henry N. Howard, button-maker, was born at Grafton, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability; died.

Sergeant Dwight Hubbard was born at Chester, Mass., June 29, 1834; enlisted May 6, 1861: discharged for disability February 15, 1863. In 1873 resided at Pittsfield, Mass.; occupation, teacher.

William Irving, fireman, was born at Bridgeport, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; wounded in arm at Fair Oaks; transferred to United States navy April 8, 1864, and served until May 15, 1865, when he returned home, sick; died at his home at Troy, N. Y., July 21, 1868.

William L. Jenne was born at Lenox, Mass., November 26, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in right chest at battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and lay upon the field until the battle was over, when he was carried off by Lieutenant Eccleston of the Thirty-sixth New York, provost marshal of the division; discharged by reason of wounds July 18, 1862; re-enlisted March 10, 1864, in Company I, Fifty-seventh regiment, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Lenox; discharged by order of war department June 9, 1865. In 1873 resided at Lenox, Mass.; house-carpenter and joiner.

Musician John R. Johnston, tobacco-worker, enlisted August 1, 1861: age, fifteen; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 his residence is said to be in Philadelphia, Penn.

John Jones, clerk, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted July 20, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted March 23, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty

from town of West Springfield, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, and promoted corporal of Company D; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

CORPORAL GEORGE S. KELLOGG enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; severely wounded in lung at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 his residence is said to be Troy, N Y.

WILLIAM T LANE, shoe-maker, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted June 28, 1861: age, forty-three; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. Died at Pittsfield, Mass., after leaving the service.

JAMES LANTRELL, tailor, enlisted June 28, 1861; age, twenty; deserted at Medford, Mass., July, 1861.

THOMAS G. LARKIN, cooper, was born in Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty; severely wounded in leg at Salem Hights; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 supposed to reside in Lenox, Mass.

DANIEL LOOMIS, farmer, was born at Richmond, Mass.; enlisted July 5, 1861: age, eighteen; discharged November 9, 1862 to join regular army. In 1873 supposed to be in Omaha.

DAVID MANGAN, farmer, was born at Lebanon, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; deserted November 30, 1861, at Washington, D. C. In 1873 supposed to be at Lebanon Springs, N. Y

JOHN MARTIN, paper-maker, was born in Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received fifty dollars bounty from town of Pittsfield; deserted March, 1864, while on furlough.

FRANKLIN B. MASON, farmer, was born at Windsor, Mass., August 14, 1843; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks, and in foot at Gettysburg; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; re-enlisted April 8, 1865, in Company I, Sixth regiment United States Veteran volun-

teers, and served one year. In 1873 resided at North Adams, Mass.; clerk in dry goods store.

CARL MEYER, shoe-maker, was born at Munich, Germany; enlisted January 23, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Cambridge, Mass.: transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D: transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

EDWARD M. MORLEY, farmer, was born at West Springfield, Mass.: enlisted September 10, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted January 22, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A; died at City Point, Va., April 22, 1865, from wounds received April 6.

DANIEL A MULLETT, mill operative, was born at Newfane, Vt.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; captured by the enemy May 12, 1864, and died in captivity

JOHN S. MULLETT, mill operative, was born at Dudley, Mass; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, forty; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. Died since the war.

PATRICK MURPHY, mechanic, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted July 5, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

CORPORAL TIMOTHY MURPHY, farmer, was born at Pittsfield, Mass; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, twenty; deserted August, 1862, from Harrison's Landing, Va. In 1873 supposed to be in San Francisco.

WAGONER EDWIN NEWTON, teamster, was born at Framingham, Mass.; enlisted July 20, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 was supposed to reside in Medford.

HENRY D. NEWTON, carpenter, was born at Pittsfield,

Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-five; discharged for disability December 17, 1862. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

HENRY NOBLE, sailor, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven, was son of Mr. John Noble, of Lanesboro, and previous to the war served three years in the navy. At the first call for volunteers to serve under the old flag he enlisted in Company D, of the Tenth, then being formed at Pittsfield; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Lanesboro; was severely wounded in the side at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864, and died in hospital June 2, 1864.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN, blacksmith, was born at Bantry Bay, County of Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1803; was an old Mexican war volunteer and had participated in several battles; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability, fever and ague, January 24, 1863; re-enlisted January 25, 1864, in Company D, Fifty-seventh regiment, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Becket, Mass.; discharged July 30, 1865, expiration of service, was detailed as brigade blacksmith, while in the Tenth, but fought in the ranks at Fair Oaks and Malvern, wounded several times in the Tenth and severely wounded in the Wilderness while serving in the Fifty-seventh. In 1873 resided at Becket, and received a pension on account of wounds.

CHARLES PACKARD, teamster, was born at Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., August 4, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Pittsfield, Mass.; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D, June 20, 1864; transferred to Twentieth regiment, Company C, June 21, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1873, resided in Pittsfield, Mass.; occupation, brakeman.

CHARLES G. PALMER, carpenter, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted July 5, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability November 26, 1862. In 1873, was supposed to reside at Palmer, Mass.

CHARLES W PERRY, butcher, was born at Lenox, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; mustered out July 6, 1864; died February, 1873.

FIRST-SERGEANT ORLANDO W. PIERCE was born at Windsor, Berkshire County, Mass., August 30, 1839: enlisted May 1, 1861; age, twenty-one; promoted sergeant July, 1862; first-sergeant August 14, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Windsor, Mass.; wounded in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and never able to go to the front again; June 19, 1864, transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company C; January 19, 1865, was transferred to Veteran Reserve corps. In 1873, resided at Jackson, Mich.; in employ of American Express Co.

CHARLES POTTER, blacksmith, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted June 28, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability January 1, 1863. In 1873, supposed to reside in Greenfield, Mass.

JOHN W. QUINN, groom, was born at Augusta, Me.; enlisted August 1, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability October 24, 1862.

JAMES M. RANDALL, farmer, was born at South Adams, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability February 24, 1863.

LEVI RANDALL, farmer, was born at Adams, Mass.; enlisted February 13, 1862; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability May 1, 1862.

DANIEL REARDON was born at Pittsfield, Mass., December 24, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability August 10, 1863. In 1873 resided in North Adams, Mass.; occupation, cigar-maker.

THOMAS RIELEY was born at Pittstown, N. Y., April 11, 1843; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in right knee at battle of Malvern Hill, and taken prisoner to Richmond; discharged for disability March 23, 1863. In 1873 resided at South Adams, Mass.; occupation, moulder.

JOHN H. ROSS, laborer, was born at Sharpsburg, Vt.;

enlisted May 31; age, twenty-six; dropped from rolls December 6, 1863, by order of war department. In 1873 resided in Pittsfield.

CORPORAL CLIFTON L. ROTH, carpenter, was born at Hinsdale, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; killed May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

RICHARD RYAN, laborer, was born at Dunderry, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Agawam, Mass.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864. Before the fight he went to a comrade (James W Wheeler) and saying that he did not expect to come out of the fight alive, requested him to take charge of some little articles that he had with him. Mr. Wheeler took them as requested, and his comrade was killed within three feet of him.

LORENZO L. SAWYER, farmer, was born at Lakefield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability July 12, 1861.

WILLIAM SHAFTOE, JR., was born at Schaghticoke, N. Y., April 16, 1843; enlisted June 14, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Adams, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Company D, Thirty-seventh regiment; transferred June 21, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth regiment; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In July, 1873, resided at Holyoke, Mass., where he was overseer in spinning department of a cotton mill.

CHARLES H. SHAW was born at Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass., March 15, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; served with the Regiment until the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, when he was wounded through the right ankle, and was laid up until September, 1865; has never fully recovered from the effects of the wound. In August, 1869, resided in West Meriden, Conn.; by profession a lawyer.

JAMES M. SHAW was born at New York city, August 6, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864,

expiration of term of service. In 1873, resided at Hinsdale, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

CORPORAL JOHN W SMITH, farmer, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; transferred to Regular artillery November 9, 1862; died in the service.

CORPORAL WALTER B. SMITH was born at New Market, N. H., February 17, 1828; enlisted August 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, in the shoulder; August 27, 1862, promoted to second-lieutenant Thirty-seventh regiment; April 5, 1864, promoted to first-lieutenant Thirty-seventh regiment; March 4, 1865, promoted captain in Thirty-seventh regiment; April 6, 1865, was severely wounded in the groin at Sailor's Creek, Va., from which he is now (1873) in a great measure disabled: June 21, 1865, transferred to Twentieth regiment; July 16, 1865, discharged, his term of service having expired. In 1873, resided at Pittsfield, Mass., and was clerk of district court of Central Berkshire, at Pittsfield.

CORPORAL JAMES SOLON, blacksmith, was born at Galway, Ireland; enlisted June 28, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873, resided in Pittsfield, Mass.

LYMAN STOCKBRIDGE, hackman, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., June 5, 1836; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873, resided at Pittsfield, Mass.

TIMOTHY MICHAEL, farmer, was born at Galway, Ireland; enlisted June 28, 1861; age, thirty; discharged for disability October 20, 1862.

DANIEL W TYLER was born at Leominster, Worcester County, Mass., May 5, 1834; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability August 13, 1862. In 1873 resided at Dalton, Mass.; occupation, paper-maker.

CORPORAL MYRON D. VICKERY, farmer, was born at Nassau, N Y.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-eight, and mustered into service as corporal June 21, 1861; transferred to Battery D, Second United States artillery, November 9, 1862.

JACOB VETTER, manufacturer, was born in Germany; enlisted February 13, 1862; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability August 29, 1862.

WILLIAM H. VIDETTO, gas-fitter, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; transferred to Company H, Veteran Reserve corps. Died since the war.

MUSICIAN ANDREW WALKER, farmer, was born at New York city; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, sixteen; discharged for disability November 3, 1862.

JOHN B. WARD, farmer, was born at Suffield, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; deserted June 25, 1861, from Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass.

JOHN WARNER, clerk, was born at Saint Louis, Mo.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; transferred to Regular artillery November 3, 1862.

JAMES A. WETHERBEE was born at Athol, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-five; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Agawam, Mass.; wounded May 6, 1864, in the Wilderness, and was away until September 15, 1864, when he returned to duty and joined the Thirty-seventh regiment, Company D, the Tenth having been mustered out; transferred June 21, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1873 resided in Savoy, Mass.; occupation, carpenter.

SERGEANT JAMES WILLIAM WHEELER was born at New York City, April 19, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861; promoted corporal April 1, 1863; sergeant June 1, 1863; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided at Woodville, Miss., and engaged in farming.

JASPER WRIGHT, farmer, was born at Rocky Hill, Conn.; enlisted July 5, 1861; age, twenty-five; deserted November 22, 1861, from Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMPANY E—(BARTON'S ROUGHS.)

THIS was the first company in Hampden county recruited, organized and uniformed expressly for the war. It was designed, at the start, to raise a whole regiment to be called the "Hampden County Regiment," and recruiting was actively progressing under direction of Rev. Frederic A. Barton, a clergyman of Springfield, and a gentleman of some military tastes and education. Two companies were organized and nearly filled up to the maximum number, and were in camp on Hampden Park, in Springfield, when orders were issued at Boston, accepting the six companies of the Tenth Regiment of militia for the war. The Great Barrington, Pittsfield and North Adams, being added, made nine companies, and one of the two Hampden Park companies, which had been organized with Frederic Barton (son of F A. Barton) as captain, was selected to fill the vacancy, making a full regiment of ten companies. The other company on the Park, which had been organized, with Oliver Edwards as captain, was broken up and divided among such other companies of the Regiment as had not already recruited up to the full standard. Captain Barton had been for a number of years, an enthusiastic, active member of the Springfield City Guard, as had been his first-lieutenant, Byron Porter, and both gentlemen went actively to work, drilling and disciplining their raw recruits for active service.

The company was organized in May, 1861, by the election of Frederic Barton, captain; Byron Porter, first-lieutenant; Wallace A. Putnam, second-lieutenant; George W

Porter, third-lieutenant; and S. C. Warriner, fourth-lieutenant.

As the United States service only admitted of two lieutenants, the gentlemen named as third and fourth, cheerfully entered the ranks of the company.

SATURDAY, June 1, 1861.—The company received its new uniform, gray, trimmed with black, and the next day attended church in town, in their new dress. The uniforms were furnished by the towns from which the men enlisted, the larger portion being paid for by the city of Springfield. The first sergeant of the company was Edwin L. Knight of Springfield, a young man of loyalty and patriotism, who distinguished himself by constant service, and by merited promotions rose to commander of the company, and was brevetted major upon the expiration of his service, for meritorious conduct in the field.

FRIDAY, June 21, 1861.—The company was mustered into the United States service with the rest of the regiment, and participated in all the scenes and actions in which the Tenth was subsequently engaged.

At the time of its muster the company took upon itself the name of "Barton's Roughs," by which name it was known throughout its service. By what strange whim they thus styled themselves, is not known, as the members would compare favorably with any other organization of its kind, and some of the most polished gentlemen and men of high business standing have risen from its ranks.

MONDAY, June 24, 1861.—The company by invitation visited the Auburn street school, and were served a collation donated by the parents of the scholars. Each man in the company was given a box containing a needle-book, thread and buttons, and other necessary articles, by pupils of the school.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1861.—The company visited Indian Orchard by rail, by invitation of Mr. Giles Brown, agent of the Indian Orchard mills. The captain, and a number of the members of the company were residents of this part of

Springfield, and liberal preparations for their reception and entertainment had been made by the factory operatives and their overseers, and all were anticipating a happy ovation to the gallant captain and his company. They were met at the depot by Mr. Brown and escorted to the village, where he provided them with a hearty collation. A handsome sword and equipments, purchased by the mill operatives, was next in order, to be presented to Captain Barton, and Agent Brown was commissioned to perform the presentation in behalf of his employes, but as he was about to proceed a spasm of heart disease came over him, and he expired almost instantly, passing from hilarity to eternity. This melancholy event dampened the general enthusiasm, and deepest sorrow prevailed among soldiers and citizens. The exercises were disarranged and the presentation was informally made by Mr. G. F Ramsdell. The company returned to camp on the afternoon train, saddened by the sudden death of their friend and patron.

The marches and battles of the company are written in the chronicles of the Regiment, of which it formed an honorable part. The company did good and loyal service, and furnished its quota of martyrs in the cause of freedom.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY E.

CHARLES E. ADAMS, laborer, was born at Charlemont, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Agawam; wounded in leg at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. Adams was a good soldier.

WILLIAM N AIKEN was born at Roscommon, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability September 25, 1862.

CORPORAL GEORGE W ANDERSON, jeweler, was born at

Springfield, Mass., October 12, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864; present occupation (1875) jeweler in Springfield, Mass.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, iron founder, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; deserted February 27, 1862, at Brightwood, D. C.

JOHN D. BALL, shoe-maker, was born at Montague, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, forty-two: re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents bounty from town of Amherst; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

DANIEL M. BARTON was born at Ware, Mass., September 2, 1843; enlisted May 1, 1861: discharged for disability August 9, 1861; re-enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; discharged July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. At present (1872) lives in Ware, Mass.; mechanic.

HENRY BYRON BARTON was born at Moriah, N. Y., September 7, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from the town of Ware, Mass.: wounded in knee at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass.

DWIGHT E. BASSETT, mechanic, was born at New Britain, Conn., April 17, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded at Salem Hights May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve corps August, 1863; discharged June 22, 1864, at expiration of service.

GEORGE BILLINGS, mill operative, was born at Palmer, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 1, 1864.

SERGEANT LEVI W BLACK, mill operative, was born at Williamsburgh, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-

four: wounded in neck at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864.

SERGEANT LEWIS TRAIN BLACK, mill operative, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., June 7, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal August 20, 1863; sergeant June 18, 1864; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Williamsburgh, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service: was wounded in thigh at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. At present (1872) is a farmer in Williamsburgh, Mass.

SAMUEL CLIFFORD BODMAN was born at Williamsburgh, Mass., August 15, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864. In 1872 lived in Florence, Mass.; carriage-maker.

MUSICIAN CHARLES EDWARD BUELL was born at Wolcottville, Conn., May 4, 1841; enlisted April 10, 1861; discharged for disability April 17, 1863, by cause of injuries received at Fair Oaks. At present (1872) in Western Union telegraph office, Springfield, Mass. Buell was the first enlisted man from Wilbraham, Mass.

FRANCIS E. CADWELL, mill operative, was born at Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability November 13, 1862.

THOMAS CAHILL was born at Northampton, Mass., April 7, 1844: enlisted May 5, 1861; taken prisoner at Savage's Station, Va., June 27, 1862, and paroled July 25, 1862; transferred to Company F, Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve corps, January 6, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service June 28, 1864. In 1873 resided in Bridgeport, Conn.; occupation, mechanic.

ANDREW W CARPENTER, sailor, was born at Augusta, Me.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged for disability March 26, 1862.

CORPORAL JONAS B. CHASE, mill operative, was born at West Millbury, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-

six; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Chase was a most excellent soldier.

HOLLY C. CLARK, farmer, was born at Becket, Mass., November 20, 1847; enlisted November 5, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Becket, Mass.; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B, June 19, 1864; wounded at Sailors' Run, April 6, 1865, through left shoulder; discharged from Hicks' hospital, Baltimore, October 5, 1865, by reason of wounds. At present (1869) is a teacher in the public schools at Chester, Mass.

CORPORAL LORIN H. CLARK, mill operative, was born at Brimfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; discharged for disability August 31, 1862.

CORPORAL EDGAR CLOUGH, gun-maker, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Chicopee; wounded in arm in Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; discharged October 1, 1864, for disability.

ELMER CRAWFORD, mill operative, was born at Athol, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; died of disease at White House, Va., June 24, 1862.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD, hostler, was born at New Salem, Mass.; enlisted September 6, 1861; age, twenty-six; wounded in hand at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; discharged September 5, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, mill operative, was born at New London, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

CHARLES H. DAY, clerk, was born at Springfield, Mass., September 27, 1842; enlisted May 3, 1861; was severely wounded in right shoulder by minie ball in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; was discharged June 25, 1864, expiration of

service. Present occupation (1872) cartridge-maker, Bridgeport, Conn.

CORPORAL JOHN DAY, mill operative, was born at Corinth, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal January 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents bounty from city of Springfield; severely wounded in head in Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment. Day was a brave soldier.

CORPORAL THOMAS DOBYNS, mill operative, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; was formerly a member of the constabulary force of Ireland. He lost an arm in the Wilderness campaign; discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JAMES DONOHUE was born at Kerry, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; had served in the famous "Connaught Rangers," in the battles of the Crimea; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass.

EDWARD DUMPHY, cutler, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in jaw at Salem Hights, and in leg in Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JOHN DUNN, mechanic, was born at Glasgow, Scotland; enlisted September 6, 1861; deserted at Chain Bridge, Va., September 3, 1862.

CORPORAL GEORGE ELLIS, dyer, was born at Warren, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; promoted corporal November 13, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

GEORGE EVANS, mill operative, was born at Kerry, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; wounded at Malvern; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirty-two cents from town of Palmer; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865,

to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

FRANK A. FOSTER, machinist, was born at Brooklyn, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Hartford, Conn.

JOHN FOWLE, laborer, was born at Newburyport, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

HUGH FRAIN, laborer, was born at Chesterfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; deserted September 30, 1861, from Brightwood, D. C.

HENRY O. FRENCH, mechanic, was born at Hinsdale, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen. Young French first joined Company C, but was transferred to Company E before leaving the Park. He was of a lively and joyous disposition, and had many friends in the Regiment. He was first unable to do duty April 7, 1862, and reported to his quarters, and on the nineteenth died of typhoid fever at Young's Mills, near Warwick, Va. His grave was marked by his company so it could be easily recognized by his friends. Had it been possible, his remains would have been sent home. His was the first death in Company E.

GEORGE GASSNER was born at Chicopee, Mass., June 2, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1872 lived in Chicopee Falls; occupation, machinist.

THOMAS GIBSON, laborer, was born at Melrose, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability October 11, 1862.

WAGONER HORACE W GRAVES was born at Conway, Mass.; enlisted July 21, 1861; age, thirty-seven; on duty most of the time as government teamster at Washington, D. C.; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

ISAAC N. GREEN, mill operative, was born at Shutesbury, Mass; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

CHARLES M. HALL, moulder, was born at Hallowell, Me.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one. Died May 6, 1863, of wounds received at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863.

CORPORAL JOHN J HAMILL, mill operative, was born at Newburgh, N Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

SENECA J. HARRIS, mill operative, was born at South Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted August 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged at Armory Square hospital, October 9, 1862, for disability.

HENRY A. HASTINGS, mechanic, was born at Bernardston, Mass.; enlisted September 6, 1861; age, twenty-nine; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment June 19, 1864; discharged September 10, 1864, expiration of service.

ELBRIDGE FITZROY HAYDEN, carpenter, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., February 19, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability August 9, 1861. Lives at present (1873) in Westhampton, Mass.

ANDREW J HAZELTON, machinist, was born at Southwick, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

CONSTANTINE HEBERT, clerk, was born at Elbeuf, France; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; deserted December 11, 1862, from Fredericksburg, Va.

EUGENE HEBERT, cabinet-maker, was born at Elbeuf, France; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; deserted December 13, 1861, from Brightwood, D. C.

CHARLES HICKEY, laborer, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton; wounded in leg at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K, June 19, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve corps.

LUTHER HITCHCOCK, carpenter, was born at Springfield, Mass., January 31, 1841; enlisted April 25, 1861; was

wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; was in all the battles of the regiment except Gettysburg; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

QUINTAIN JAMISON, watchmaker, was born at Wightonshire, Scotland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-seven; died of disease at Washington, D. C., September 10, 1862. Jamison was an old Scotch soldier.

HORACE L. JONES, carpenter, was born at Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability, November 11, 1862.

IRA L. JONES, laborer, was born at Pelham, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and ten dollars and sixty-six cents from town of Enfield, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 1, 1865, expiration of service.

JAMES KILROY, laborer, was born at Cavan, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-nine; wounded at Malvern; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

WILLIAM LEWIS, laborer, was born at Palmer, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability, July 13, 1862.

JAMES LONDERGAN, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted February 29, 1864; age, twenty; and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton; wounded in hand in Wilderness, May. 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; discharged June 9, 1865, by order of War Department.

CORPORAL CHRISTIAN LORTSCHER, machinist, was born at Berne, Switzerland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; died June 16, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, where he was color-corporal; was a brave soldier.

JOHN Q. A. MERRIAM, harness-maker, was born at Holden, Mass.: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

SERGEANT CHARLES A. MCFARLANE, mill operative, was born at Argyleshire, Scotland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; killed at battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, while assisting Major Miller, who was mortally wounded at the time.

CHARLES C. MCINTYRE, teamster, was born at Hyde Park, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; deserted September 26, 1861. In August, 1872, drove street-cars in Springfield, Mass., but could not recollect as having ever belonged to the Tenth.

JOHN MCNEIL, mill operative, was born at Albany, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty five dollars from city of Springfield; deserted January 21, 1864, while on furlough.

EDMUND MILLER, harness-maker, was born at Hamburgh, Germany; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; discharged September 26, 1862, for disability.

HENRY LOUIS NICHOLS, machinist, was born at East Hampton, Conn., May 25, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In September, 1872, lived in Northampton, Mass.

JOHN O'BRIEN, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted February 29, 1864; age, twenty-two; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton; slightly wounded in leg at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

HENRY JOHN O'HARA, mechanic, was born in New York city, November 26, 1841; enlisted April 20, 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill; discharged for disability, September 29, 1862. In 1872 resided in Holyoke, Mass.

CHARLES M. OTIS, blacksmith, born at Chester Factories, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability, November 8, 1862.

SERGEANT ICHABOD S. PADDOCK, mechanic, was born at

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., May 16, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal July 10, 1862; sergeant March 1, 1864; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents bounty from town of Agawam; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; never did any duty in Thirty-seventh, as was obliged to use crutches from wounds received, until December, 1864; June 21, 1865, was transferred to Twentieth Regiment; discharged July 19, 1865, at expiration of service. In September, 1872, lived in Hinsdale, Mass.

ALBERT E. PELTON, dyer, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Williamsburgh, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; died April 20, 1865, at City Point, Va.

SERGEANT ALVAH C. PHILLIPS, butcher, was born at Brattleboro, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; died at Gettysburg, Penn., October 3, 1863, from wounds received at battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

GEORGE W PORTER, teacher, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

PETER PORTER, porter, was born in Cheshire, England; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-nine; mustered out July 1, 1864; after the war, he returned to the old country.

EDWARD T. POTTER, laborer, was born at Palmer, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Palmer; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service; was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

CHARLES POTVIN, painter, was born at Saint Mary's, Canada East; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two;

re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; deserted January 14, 1864, while on his furlough.

First-Sergeant Jesse Prickett was born at Hazardville, Conn., June 23, 1842; enlisted May, 1861; promoted sergeant July 2, 1862; first-sergeant, January 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; wounded in leg at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company E; promoted second-lieutenant to date from May 15, 1864; resigned May 21, 1865; at present (1872) is tallyman of Boston & Albany railroad, at Pittsfield, Mass.

Henry L. Ramsdell, carpenter, was born at Hardwick, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability October 1, 1861.

Sylvanus Newell Rice, laborer, was born at Hawley, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four: re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents bounty from town of Agawam; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

Reuben A. Richards, laborer, was born at Tyringham, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; deserted November 25, 1861, from Brightwood, D. C.

Corporal James L. Scott, student, was born at Brattleboro, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents bounty from city of Springfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. After his discharge was for a long time clerk in the Springfield post-office.

Thomas Shannon, dyer, was born in Ireland; enlisted February 24, 1862; age, nineteen; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Pittsfield; wounded in scalp in Wilder-

ness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

TIMOTHY SHEHAN, laborer, was born in Kerry, Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability, December 8, 1862.

JAMES SHENE, groom, was born at Westfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

WILLIAM J SKIDMORE, laborer, was born at Quincy, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received one hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Monson; wounded in scalp at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; died during the war, at "Soldiers' Rest," in Springfield.

HENRY SMITH, laborer, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents from town of Barre, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

CHARLES E. SPELLMAN, laborer, was born at West Granville, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received five hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Longmeadow, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

SERGEANT JOHN EDWARD SQUIRES was born at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1832; enlisted April 26, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of South Hadley, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expira-

tion of service. In 1872, resided in Montague, Mass., and run a saw-mill.

CORPORAL GEORGE W TALBOT, painter, was born at Poquonock, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; promoted corporal January 1, 1863; wounded in neck at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JOHN W TEMPLEMAN, cabinet-maker, was born in Halifax, N. S.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; re-enlisted December 20, 1863; died June 6, 1864, from wounds received at Wilderness, Va.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, jeweler, was born at Hardwick, Mass.: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability August 9, 1861.

SERGEANT CHARLES W THOMPSON, mill operative, was born at Chicopee, Mass.; enlisted as corporal June 21, 1861; promoted sergeant November 1, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

GEORGE W THOMPSON, cloth-dresser, was born at Chicopee, Mass.; enlisted January 13, 1864; age, twenty; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, weaver, was born at Jedsborough, Scotland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-eight; died in hospital of wounds received May 12, 1864.

CORPORAL ALFRED H. TINKHAM, shoe-maker, was born at Enfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability March 10, 1862.

CHARLES R. TURNER, farmer, was born at Becket, Mass.; enlisted November 5, 1863; age, nineteen; and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Becket, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

CORPORAL JAMES WILLIAM TURNER was born at Becket,

Mass, November 28, 1835; enlisted April 23, 1861; promoted corporal July 10, 1862; wounded in ankle at St. Mary's Hights, May 3, 1863, by bursting of a shell; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

SERGEANT GIDEON S. WALLACE, blacksmith, was born at Lawrence, N. Y; enlisted as corporal June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; promoted sergeant August 9, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864.

CORPORAL JAMES WALSH, fireman, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in leg at Salem Hights; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received five hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Northampton; slightly wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 28, 1865, expiration of service.

WILLIAM WARRILLOW, machinist, was born at Canterbury, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents bounty from town of Longmeadow, Mass.; slightly wounded in hand May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

SERGEANT STEPHEN C. WARRINER was born at Monson, Mass., August 25, 1839; enlisted April 22, 1861; promoted sergeant November, 1861; discharged July 28, 1862, to receive captaincy in Thirty-sixth regiment. Commissioned as captain Thirty-sixth regiment August 22, 1862; was in the following sieges and battles: siege of Yorktown, siege and surrender of Vicksburg, siege of Knoxville—which did not surrender as the Yankees were inside—battle of Williamsburgh, Va., Fair Oaks, Malvern, Fredericksburgh under Burnside, Jimtown, Ky., Jackson, Miss., and Bull's Gap, Blue Springs, Lenoir, and Campbell's Station in Tennessee; resigned commission in Thirty-sixth regiment April 22, 1864. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass.; in the insurance business.

FRANCIS H. B. WIGGINS, mill operative, was born at Ausable, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen: discharged November 9, 1862, to re-enlist in regular artillery.

HENRY A. WIGGINS, mill operative, was born at Ausable, N. Y.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one: re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from city of Springfield; severely wounded in thigh at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment.

PRESERVED W WILLIAMS, mill operative, was born at Warwick, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability March 4, 1863.

JOHN R. WILLISTON, laborer, was born at Russell, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; deserted November 25, 1861, at Brightwood, D. C.

ALBERT WITHERELL was born at Northampton, Mass., October 7, 1836; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents from town of Northampton; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service; was detailed on ambulance train, September, 1862.

SHUBAEL M. WINSLOW, JR., shoe-maker, was born at Nantucket, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received two hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Nantucket; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; died of wounds April 21, 1864, at Washington, D. C. Winslow was a faithful soldier.

HENRY NELSON WOODMAN was born at Springfield, Mass., February 11, 1842: enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged from hospital, New York, June 21, 1864, at expiration of service: was partially paralyzed by a shell at Gettysburg, and sent to hospital. Is at present (1875) a painter in Springfield, Mass.

CHAPTER XX.

COMPANY F—SPRINGFIELD CITY GUARD.

THE organization of this company dates back to 1852. Its first commander was Captain John B. Wyman, afterwards in command of the Chicago Light Guard, and who entered the service, at the breaking out of the war, as colonel of an Illinois regiment. He was promoted brigadier-general for gallant service in the field, and was killed in front of Vicksburgh. The company was, for a long time, ably commanded by Captain Horace C. Lee, afterwards colonel of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and brigadier-general of volunteers; William L. Smith, Esq., a popular lawyer of Springfield, and for a number of years its mayor; John Taylor; and Hosea C. Lombard, who was in command at the time of its enlistment for the war. The company was for years one of the leading military organizations of the State, and furnished from its ranks more than forty commissioned officers for service in the rebellion. At the time of the Prince of Wales's reception at Boston, the City Guard was selected to represent the militia of the western part of the State in that display of the military of the commonwealth. Its organization was always composed of the leading young men, and many of the most responsible and influential business men of Springfield have at some time been numbered in its ranks. At the first call for the troops for three months, the City Guard volunteered their services, and anxiously awaited the summons to march. For some time before they were accepted for the war, they performed guard duty at the United States armory in Springfield, at the time rebel emissaries were plotting its

destruction, and to the zealous and watchful care of the Springfield City Guard, the people of this country were in all probability indebted for the preservation of the buildings, machinery and stores, which were nearly the sole dependence at this early stage of the conflict. To the military spirit and enthusiasm evinced by this and other companies and organizations like it throughout the State, were the people of Massachusetts indebted for the prompt response to the President's call for volunteers to uphold the national honor and integrity. Just before leaving for the war, the company were furnished with a handsome gray uniform, nearly half the expense of which was paid by Chester W Chapin, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of Springfield, the city paying the balance.

TUESDAY, July 2.—The old members and friends of the company held a special meeting at their armory. The gathering was to express their esteem and good wishes for a couple of the officers of the company. Lieut. George W Bigelow was remembered by a handsome regulation sword and equipments from the old members of the Guard; and Homer G. Gilmore, the orderly-sergeant, received a similar gift from George K. Jacobs and Charles Gibbs, his former associates in Smith & Wesson's pistol factory. The tokens were accompanied by a neat speech by Captain William L. Smith, formerly commander of the corps.

FRIDAY, July 12, 1861.—The company gave a farewell ball and jubilee at the City Hall, and it was a brilliant and successful affair. A large number of persons were present, civil and military.

UNION SONG.

DEDICATED TO THE SPRINGFIELD CITY GUARD.

Air, "*Dixie's Land.*"

We're marching on to meet the foe,
We're sure to conquer them, we know;
Away, away, away, away!
We fear not all their boasted might,
We dare defend our country's right;
Away, away, away, away!

CHORUS: We won't give up the Union, hurrah, hurrah!
We cling to all we love on earth—
The land, the land that gave us birth;
Hurrah, hurrah! we won't give up the Union!

We bear our flag, an emblem true,
We wear the red, the white, the blue;
Away, away, away, away!
And pledge ourselves with heart and hand
In this our country's cause to stand;
Away, away, away, away!
CHORUS: We won't give up the Union, etc.

We swear the Southern flag shall fall,
While stars and stripes wave over all;
Away, away, away, away!
And never shall Columbia's sod
By braver men than we be trod;
Away, away, away, away!
CHORUS: We won't give up the Union, etc.

We'll have a glorious UNION yet,
In spite of all Jeff Davis's set;
Away, away, away, away!
And honest Abe is just the man
To rule the sons of Uncle Sam;
Away, away, away, away!
CHORUS: We won't give up the Union, etc.

Then let us shout from shore to shore,
"Our country shall be free once more;"
Away, away, away, away!
Three cheers for all the nobly free,
And for the Union, three times three!
Away, away, away, away!
CHORUS: We won't give up the Union, etc.

V. A. H.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY F.

HENRY S. ADAMS, clerk, was born at Lowell, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; commissioned in Third Massachusetts cavalry regiment as first-lieutenant, September 7, 1862; resigned November 10, 1863.

JOHN C. ADAMS, clerk, was born at Lowell, Mass.;

enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability April 27, 1863.

SERGEANT EUGENE A. ALLEN was born at Springfield, Mass.; was for a number of years a prominent member of the City Guard before the war; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-five; discharged August 27, 1862, to accept commission as captain in Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment; promoted major January 17, 1863; discharged November 25, 1863. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass.

LORENZO AVERILL, machinist, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; slightly wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

CORPORAL LUCIAN F BABCOCK, painter, was born at Windsor, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-five; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service; was orderly for General Keyes nearly his whole service.

MARK C. BARNARD, teamster, was born at Warren, N. H.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; died at Washington, D. C., November 23, 1861.

ABNER T BARTLETT, baker, was born at Warren, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability December 12, 1862.

JOSEPH WEST BLAKE was born at Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., August 31, 1833; enlisted June 17, 1861; never was sick, wounded, or ever lost a day's service, and never had a furlough; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 lived in East Templeton, Mass., engaged at chair-seat-making.

CHARLES BLISS was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability April 20, 1862. In 1875 resided in West Springfield.

LEMUEL M. BOLTON, farmer, was born at New York city; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and seventy seven dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Heath, Mass.; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massa-

chusetts regiment, June 20, 1864, and promoted to sergeant; killed April 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek, Va.

CHARLES O. BOYDEN was born at Haydenville, Mass., October 11, 1842; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in hip at Malvern, taken prisoner and carried to Libby prison, Richmond, where he was kept two months; he was put in the same ambulance with Laurence McGrath. The driver had orders to take them to City Point, but instead, left them in an old barn near the James river, where McGrath died that night from wounds in groin. George Strickland, also mortally wounded, and Boyden, marked McGrath's grave. Boyden had for companions in prison, George Strickland and George Justin of Company F, and Charles Potter of Company D; was paroled and sent to David's Island Hospital, N Y., and was discharged for disability November 19, 1862. On the passage the surgeon, a Dr. Watson in charge, was intoxicated most of the time, and abused his patients in a shocking manner. Upon his arrival in New York city he was arrested for his deeds. In 1875 Boyden resided in Worcester, Mass., 54 Harrison street.

BENJAMIN F BRADY, sailor, was born at Sheldon, Vt.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty; detached on gunboat service and never returned to Regiment.

PATRICK BRITT, farmer, was born in Ireland; enlisted August 2, 1862: age, thirty-five; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Montague; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

JAMES HENRY BURBANK was born at Hartford, Conn., December 2, 1836; was an old member of the Springfield City Guard, and mustered into service of the war June 21, 1861; lost his right leg at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; was sent to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Lovell General hospital, where he was librarian until his discharge February 2, 1864. In 1873 resided at Springfield, Mass., and was employed at Barney's skate factory.

THOMAS F BURKE, clerk, was born at Springfield, Mass.;

enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; was an honest and faithful, as well as brave young soldier; left a widowed mother in Springfield, to whom he had often remitted money from his scant pay as a soldier.

HENRY M. CHAPIN, machinist, was born at Springfield, Mass., April 28, 1840; enlisted September 11, 1862; May 3, 1863, wounded in right arm at Salem Hights; June 3, 1864, wounded in side at Cold Harbor; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 lived in Springfield, Mass.

JOHN W CLARK, clerk, was born at Otis, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability August 12, 1861.

MONTREVILLE H. CLARK, tailor, was born at Ludlow, Vt.; wounded in arm at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged for disability December 31, 1862.

CYRUS COLE, hatter, was born at Warren, Mass.; enlisted January 5, 1864; age, forty-four; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. Died in Springfield, Mass., September, 1875.

NATHANIEL W COLTON was born at West Springfield, Mass., November 3, 1836; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability October 14, 1862. In 1870 lived in Worcester; boot-maker.

CORPORAL ORRIN B. COOLEY was born at Longmeadow, Mass., September 25, 1825; enlisted May 31, 1861; re-enlisted February 21, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Longmeadow; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; promoted February 7, 1865, second-lieutenant Seventeenth regiment; first-lieutenant Seventeenth regiment, June 1, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Longmeadow, Mass.

EDWARD P COOMES was born at Springfield, Mass., November 28, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in

hand at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864: served one year in Hancock's Veteran corps; promoted June 15, 1864, to second-sergeant. Present occupation (1872) jeweler; residence, Bridgeport, Conn.

ELIAS COOMES, thimble-maker, was born at Sharon, Vt.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-six; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

SERGEANT JOHN W CURRIER was born at North Troy, Vt., April 5, 1835; enlisted in Springfield City Guard in 1854, and when the first notes of war were sounded, hastened from Pennsylvania where he was living, to join his old comrades; at Camp Brightwood was sent home on recruiting service; transferred from Tenth to First Eastern Virginia brigade, and commissioned first-lieutenant and adjutant; resigned and was mustered out after the battle of Williamsburgh, and received the appointment from war department as trade agent, army of Potomac. While on the way from Washington to Warrenton, where the army lay, had eleven men, two four-horse wagons, one two-horse wagon, and fifteen thousand dollars' worth of goods captured by Mosby, near the old Bull Run battle-field, barely escaping himself on a very fast horse; returned immediately to Washington, and the next morning, (just twenty-four hours from the time of capture,) the same hour found him in the same spot and place, with four four-horse loads of supplies. On the principle that "lightning never strikes twice in a place," he thought he would reach the army in safety, and did. After the movement of the army of the Potomac under Grant from the Rapidan, and the day of the battle at Cold Harbor, received from the provost-marshal-general the appointment to "furnish officers' clothing and equipments to the army of the Potomac;" established his head-quarters at City Point, and remained in business until the surrender of Lee. Two years later married a Vermont lady, went to Troy, Vt., and settled down to enjoy himself in peace and prosperity, and where he is at all times happy to see his old comrades.

FIRST-SERGEANT JOSEPH WARNER CUTLER was born at Jackson, Washington County. N. Y., December 27, 1831, enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service; died May 18, 1872, of consumption, at West Brookfield, Mass. Cutler was the first volunteer from

West Brookfield; served his full term of enlistment, and died from disease contracted while in the service. He was an excellent soldier and won the respect of his officers and comrades.

SERGEANT LEWIS L. DAILY, tinman, was born at East Cambridge, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; wounded in head at Fair Oaks; promoted corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

CORPORAL SYLVANUS C. DAMON, mechanic, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., February 6, 1838; was an old member of the City Guard before the war; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability September 28, 1862. In 1869 lived in Chesterfield, Mass.

CORPORAL WILLIAM H. DAY was born at Easthampton, Mass., April 30, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal January 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg in left leg: mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 kept saloon at Huntington, Mass.

GEORGE NYE DRESSER was born at Templeton, Mass., July 8, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; served with his company until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was detailed as clerk at division head-quarters, and continued in that capacity until July 1, 1864, when he was mustered out, term of service having expired. In 1872 lived in Springfield, Mass.

GEORGE H. DUNCAN was born in Liverpool, England, April 2, 1844; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.; clerk in grocery store.

WILLIAM W EARLE was born at Hebron, Conn., November 9, 1833; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 lived in Springfield, Mass.; occupation, painter.

CHESTER SIDNEY ELLIS, carpenter, was born at Windsor Locks, Conn., March 23, 1843; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded at Malvern; transferred to First Massachusetts battery December 5, 1863; re-enlisted December 23, 1863,

and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of West Cambridge; transferred March 12, 1865, to Ninth Massachusetts battery; discharged June 6, 1865, at expiration of service; died at Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1870, of typhoid fever.

DENNIS D. ENNIS, machinist, was born at Frederickton, St. John's, New Brunswick; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged September 12, 1862, for disability.

EMORY BAILEY GATES was born at Longmeadow, Mass., June 20, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861: mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 resided in New York city; book-keeper.

THOMAS H. GAYNARD, manufacturer, was born at New York city, enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in ankle at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged August 26, 1862, for disability.

WILLIAM S. GILMORE, mechanic, was born at Franklin, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged March 12, 1862, for disability.

CHARLES F. GLEASON, farmer, was born at Heath, Mass.; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, twenty; discharged October 7, 1862, for disability.

THOMAS S. GLEASON, farmer, born at Heath, Mass.; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, eighteen; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

JOHN B. GOFF was born at Palmer, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service, as absent, sick. In 1875 resided at Fortress Monroe, running a stationary engine.

HENRY WILLIAM GOODALE, polisher, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 4, 1837; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1872 resided in Springfield, Mass.

CORPORAL HUGH L. GORMAN, jeweler, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-five; was color-corporal at the battle of Fair Oaks, and

was severely wounded through the shoulder in the engagement; was discharged August 11, 1862, by surgeon's certificate of disability. In 1875 resided in Providence, R. I.

WAGONER HENRY W GRAY was born at Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 1, 1864; expiration of service. In 1875 lived in Wilbraham, Mass.

LYMAN E. GRAY, carpenter, was born at Amherst, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged August 3, 1863, for disability; died in Wilbraham, in 1870, from disease contracted in the service.

FIRST-SERGEANT GEORGE S. GREENE was born at Barre, Mass., July 11, 1834; was before the war for six years an active member of the City Guard of Springfield, and when his company volunteered for the war, Greene held the position of corporal, and was mustered into the service June 21, 1861; he was soon after promoted to sergeant, and first-sergeant. In February, 1864, was commissioned as second-lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran regiment; June, 1864, was wounded in right arm at Cold Harbor, Va.; July. 1864, was detailed as aid on General H. S. Briggs' staff at Alexandria, Va.; November, 1864, discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability After being mustered out of the military service he was in the government employ five years, and during that time built two National cemeteries; one at Culpeper Court-house, containing six thousand Union soldiers, and the other at Fredericksburg, on Mary's Hights, containing sixteen thousand. He was in charge a trifle over three years. The remains of the Union soldiers were hauled in wagons in some instances more than a hundred miles and re-buried. The soldiers in the Fredericksburg cemetery were taken from the Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-house battle-field. His residence in 1873 was Batavia, Ill., where he was agent of the Wind-mill Company.

AUSTIN OSGOOD GROUT was born at Amherst, Mass., November 15, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of enlistment; was never wounded or ever lost a day's duty from sickness. At present (1869) is a machinist and resides in Chicopee, Mass.

SERGEANT GEORGE DEYAMPERT HALE was born at Palmer, Mass., April 10, 1840; was an old member of the Guard; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged April 3, 1863, for disability. Present occupation (1869), inspector Howe Sewing Machine Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

FRANK B. HAWES, clerk, was born at Lowell, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks, Va.; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

JOEL H. HENDRICK was born at West Suffield, Conn., December 10, 1836; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded in head by rifle ball in a skirmish, June 25, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass., pistol maker.

SERGEANT OREN A. HENDRICK, jeweler, was born at Agawam, Mass.; was an old member of the Guard; enlisted for the war May 31, 1861; discharged October, 1863, to be commissioned in General Wild's colored brigade.

ERASTUS HILLMAN, boot-maker, was born at East Brookfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability October 28, 1862.

EDWARD J. HOGAN, carpenter, was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; deserted March 26, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

CHARLES H. HORR, farmer, was born at Pelham, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged October 26, 1861, for disability.

HENRY M. HUNT, stone engraver, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; died January 6, 1862, at Kalorama hospital, Washington, D. C., of small-pox. The *Springfield Republican* of January 11, 1862, thus notices the death of young Hunt:

THE FIRST OF OUR DEAD.

The first of our Springfield volunteers to lay down his life in the service of his country, is Henry M. Hunt, son of William Hunt of this city, who died at Washington on the 6th instant. He was a member of our "City Guard," and belonged to the

Tenth Regiment. He died of small-pox, which forbids the return of his body to his friends, and prevents our giving him a public funeral, as would otherwise have been done. He will be remembered as a modest, industrious, promising young workman in the Springfield marble works. He had such fondness for his business, and showed such genius in it, that he might be almost called an artist, rather than a workman, and some of his friends had urged him to devote himself to the profession of a sculptor. He was conscientious and faithful to his duties, and made a good soldier, as he did everything well that he undertook, and as one of his friends writes, he had the "confidence, respect and esteem of all his comrades." It is true he has not fallen in battle, but died of disease, still he is no less a hero of the war and a martyr to the cause for the success of which he volunteered his services, and was willing to expose his life. Honor to his memory.

CORPORAL JARED C. HUNT, commercial agent, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted August 20, 1862; age, twenty-eight; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received two hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Agawam; died at Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864, from wounds received at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

MUSICIAN JOSIAH C. HUNT was born at Longmeadow, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged September 19, 1862, for disability; deceased.

STEPHEN K. JACKSON, carpenter, was born at Hermon, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; transferred Veteran Reserve corps, February 15, 1864; discharged June 24, 1864, expiration of service.

HENRY MARSHALL JONES was born at Spencer, Mass., April 29, 1839; enlisted June 14, 1861; was wounded May 3, 1863, at Salem Hights, in the leg by a musket ball, which incapacitated him for duty for three months; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In August, 1872, lived in Honesdale, Pa.; occupation, blocking or cutting boots and shoes.

GEORGE DENISON JUSTIN, druggist, was born at South Deerfield, Mass., January 10, 1837; enlisted May 31, 1861; was severely wounded July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.; was taken prisoner to Richmond, Va., and afterwards pa-

roled and sent to David's Island hospital, New York, where he died from the effects of his wounds, August 22, 1862.

FRANK L. KENDALL, engineer, was born at West Cambridge, Mass.; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, thirty-five; deserted May 18, 1862, from Bottum's Bridge, Va.

MORGAN W KENNEY, carpenter, was born at Belfast, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1862; age, twenty-two; deserted April 3, 1863, while on a ten days' furlough.

WILLIAM DUDLEY KEYES was born at Springfield, Mass., February 25, 1837; enlisted April 20, 1861; was with the Regiment in all its marches and engagements, until the arrival at Harrison's Landing, Va., where he received a severe hurt while working on fortifications; was sent to Finley hospital, Washington, D C., September 3, 1862; returned to the Regiment March 27, 1863, and was with it until May 12, 1864, when he was wounded in two fingers of the left hand; was sent to Fredericksburg, and from there to Carver hospital, Washington, D. C.; thence to Chestnut Hill hospital, Philadelphia; thence to Boston and stopped at Soldiers' Home; arrived at Springfield June 21, 1864; mustered out of service July 6, 1864. At present (1875) is a carpenter and joiner at Springfield, Mass.

HORACE HUNT KNAPP was born at Lowell, Mass., August 12, 1845; enlisted May 31, 1861 Starting with the Regiment at Hampden Park, was with it on the Peninsula until a week after the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was attacked with fever and conveyed to White House, and from there taken to the "Chesapeake General Hospital," Fortress Monroe. Became convalescent and returned to the Regiment, joining it at White Plains, Va., about two weeks before the first battle of Fredericksburg. From that time he was with the Regiment until the middle of the winter of 1862, when he was detached on the Balloon corps of the army. Remained on that duty until the army broke camp at Falmouth to follow Lee to Gettysburg, when he again joined the Regiment and continued with it until its muster-out at Springfield. Present occupation (1875), clerk at Lowell bleachery, Lowell, Mass.

CORPORAL JOHN LEWIS KNIGHT was born at Leicester, Mass., April 18, 1843; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded by

gun-shot wound in hand at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from city of Springfield; promoted corporal April, 1864; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; severely wounded at battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, in left arm, and had horse shot under him at same time; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; promoted sergeant June 1, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. Resided in Springfield, Mass., in 1875, and followed his old trade of book-binding. Has been an active member of the Massachusetts militia, and was for two years the popular commander of the Springfield City Guard, the re-organization of the same company in which he served in the army.

EDWIN W LATHROP, clerk, was born at East Longmeadow, Mass., June 21, 1840; enlisted May 30, 1861; discharged October 27, 1862, for disability caused by typhoid fever. In 1872 resided in Springfield, Mass., kept a grocery store, 192 East Worthington street.

CORPORAL VICTOR O LOOMIS, printer, was born at New York city; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty two; deserted September 12, 1862, near Washington, D. C., while on march for Poolesville, Md.

NELSON MAGÉE, farmer, was born at Montreal, Canada; enlisted March 5, 1862; age, eighteen; discharged for disability September 26, 1862.

CORPORAL LAWRENCE MAGRATH, saddler, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded in chest at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

WILLIAM HENRY MATHEWS was born at New Braintree, Mass., March 31, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged October 7, 1861, for disability, from a severe attack of typhoid fever; March 29, 1869, was employed by Leland Brothers at Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N Y

DUNCAN MCALLISTER, upholsterer, was born at Paisley, Scotland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-seven; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE B. MEAD was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., May 7, 1840; enlisted May 1, 1861; was taken prisoner at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, and taken to Richmond, where he was confined three weeks in a tobacco warehouse; then taken to Belle Island; was exchanged August 6, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service; enlisted December 31, 1864, in Company F, Third regiment of Massachusetts cavalry, for one year's service; was promoted sergeant March 1, 1865; second-lieutenant October 5, 1865, and discharged same date at expiration of service; was several years chief-of-police of Chicopee, Mass. At present (1875) is a detective in employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad. P O. address, Springfield, Mass.

MICHAEL H. MOFFATT, tailor, was born at Sligo, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; died of wounds at Chancellorsville, Va., May 8, 1864.

PATRICK MORAN, carpenter, was born in Ireland; enlisted January, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of West Springfield; transferred to United States navy, April 27, 1864.

JAMES G. MORSE, printer, was born at Suffield, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged October 15, 1862, for disability. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass.

PATRICK MULLEN, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted September 3, 1862; age, thirty-one; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Greenfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, clerk, was born at Pelham, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

WILBUR W. NOBLE, machinist, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

FRANK H. PHELPS, clerk, was born at Springfield, Mass.;

enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two: at Fairfax Station, Va., he transferred himself to the United States navy without the usual official forms, and served until the close of the war. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass., employ of Adams Express company.

CORPORAL EDWIN CORBIN PIERCE was born at Nashua, N. H., June 30, 1836; enlisted May 31, 1861; commissioned as second-lieutenant Third Maine regiment, August 8, 1861; December 31, 1861, detailed on Signal corps and served as signal officer with General Banks in Shenandoah Valley; promoted first-lieutenant Third Maine, May 3, 1862; captain Third Maine, December 22, 1862; commanded Signal Detachment Left Grand Division, and at Sixth corps head-quarters until June, 1864; discharged from United States service June 28, 1864. Captain Pierce was a faithful and efficient officer, and received many marks of approval from his commanding officers. At present (1875) resides in Springfield, Mass., a decorative painter and a manufacturer of decorated car head-linings.

ALDEN PORTER, carpenter, was born at Belchertown, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; died October 7, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

CHARLES H. PRESBREY was born at Lanesboro, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; discharged for disability August 12, 1862. In 1873 resided at Boston, Mass. P. O. address 77 Union street.

ROBERT PRESTON, clerk, was born at Dorchester, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged September 17, 1862, for disability.

SILAS L. PUTNAM, salesman, was born at Leicester, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; killed May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.

RICHARD RAFTIS, farmer, was born at Northboro, Mass.; enlisted March 3, 1862; age, twenty-one; discharged April 30, 1862, for disability

WILLIAM O. REGAN, weaver, was born at Fairfield, Vt; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-eight; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

BENJAMIN F. REMINGTON, farmer, was born at Parma, O.; enlisted January 31, 1862; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Egremont; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.

CHARLES H. ROBBINS, farmer, was born at Deerfield, Mass.: enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 1, 1864, as absent, sick.

LUCIEN F ROBERTSON, book-keeper, was born at Chicopee, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861, age, twenty-three; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862, from sun-stroke.

HENRY H. ROGERS, shoe-maker, was born at Buxton, Me.; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in abdomen at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; deserted December 13, 1862, from Fredericksburg, Va.

AUGUSTUS ROY was born at Montreal, Canada, April 2, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; was frightfully wounded in back of shoulder by a shell while lying in rifle-pits at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; was sent next day to White House Landing and from thence to Annapolis, Md., where he was in hospital more than eight months, suffering greatly from his wound: was discharged from the service March 3, 1863. At present (1875) resides at Springfield, Mass., a carriage painter by trade; still suffers from the effects of the wound.

ALONZO FOSTER SACKETT was born at Boston, Mass., May 22, 1835: enlisted May 2, 1861; transferred December 5, 1863, to First Massachusetts battery; re-enlisted December 23, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of West Cambridge; was with First battery, until they were mustered out at Harrisonburg; was then transferred to Battery M, Fifth United States artillery; was with them through the battles of the Shenandoah valley; transferred March 12, 1865, to Ninth Massachusetts battery; was with them at the taking of Petersburg, and Richmond, and came home with them; discharged June 6,

1865, expiration of service. In 1875 resided at South Framingham, Mass.; by profession a tonsorial artist.

WILLIAM JACKSON SAWIN was born at Hancock, N. H., August 8, 1833; enlisted in Tenth Massachusetts, June 18, 1861; transferred to Third Vermont as hospital steward, September 6, 1861; served as contract physician in Third, Fourth and Fifth Vermont regiments, from October 1, 1861, to June 21, 1862; promoted to assistant-surgeon in Second Vermont, June 23, 1862; to surgeon in Second Vermont, December 18, 1862; to surgeon-in-chief of brigade, December 26, 1862; discharged with his regiment at expiration of term, June 29, 1864. Present occupation (1875), physician and surgeon; residence, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CORPORAL ALVIN D. SHAW, pistol-maker, was born at Lenox, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from city of Springfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

RUFUS KING SHUMWAY, painter, was born at Ware, Mass., March 10, 1834; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

JOHN F SKINNER, carriage-maker, was born at South Berne, N Y; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, nineteen: discharged December 7, 1862, for disability.

HENRY B. SNOW, miller, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; discharged April 6, 1863, for disability.

FIRST-SERGEANT JAMES M. STOWE, painter, was born at Sharon, N. H.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

GEORGE GAYLORD STRICKLAND, book-keeper, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., December 8, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, he was wounded by a musket ball in the side; was carried to a barn where he remained until Saturday, July 5, when he was taken in a baggage wagon to Richmond, where he arrived

Sunday, July 6, and was placed in Libby prison, where he remained until July 18, when he was exchanged and sent North, reaching New York, July 23. He was placed in Bellevue hospital, where he died August 8, 1862. His funeral was attended from the Olivet church in Springfield, on Sunday afternoon, August 10, 1862. His coffin was covered with national emblems and strewn with flowers. The church was crowded with sympathizing friends, to pay the last sad rites of respect to his memory. The Union Guard served as escort. Strickland was a young man of estimable character, and his loss was deeply felt by his surviving comrades.

(*From the Westfield News Letter, August* 27, 1862.)

THE DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

IN MEMORY OF G. G. S. OF SPRINGFIELD, WHO DIED FIGHTING WITH THE "TENTH" AT MALVERN.

From dawn the noise of battle rose and fell
Along the slopes of Malvern, to the plain,
And now the shattered columns of the foe
Were staggering backward from the last assault,
Chased by the never flinching, Northern fire.
And as their sullen ranks reeled down the hill,
A shout of victory on the wind came borne,
And from the long blue lines went forth a cheer.
Then, where wert thou, my friend, to whom that sound
Had been the gladdest on our earth below.
For well I knew that when the loudest peals
Knelled to the brave, and thickest lay the slain,
The trust to hear thy country's triumph-cry
Has been thy light of lights, thy leading star;
O fallen hero, 'twas thy funeral dirge.
Transfixed from side to side with deadly pain,
Mangled and agonized, and cast to earth,
One of a thousand clouds; for this went thou.
But why should I sit mourning? He and I
Were mates together in a pleasant school.
We toiled and won together. We were friends.
But when the news of the rebellion came,
He went to fight, while I remained at home,
For which I blame myself. My countrymen,
Let us go forth, we who are stout and young,
For from the hills and lakes of Northern Maine,
Down to the borders where the war goes on,
Echoes a universal cry, To Arms!

Boston, August 16. ALVANIUS.

WILLIAM P. TITCOMB, book-keeper, was born at Newburyport, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; transferred as hospital steward, United States army, January 29, 1863.

JAMES E. TOURTELOTTE, clerk, was born at Medina, O.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged November 3, 1862, for disability.

CHARLES D. UFFORD, machinist, was born at Stamford, Conn., May 12, 1837; enlisted April 20, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Holyoke; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service. Post-office address, 1875, Springfield, Mass.; in employ of New York, New Haven and Springfield railroad.

THOMAS J. WATSON, armorer, was born at Westfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-two; discharged October 28, 1862, for disability; was afterwards a police officer in Westfield.

ELLIOTT DANIEL WEBBER was born at Brimfield, Mass., October 27, 1839; enlisted June 17, 1861; discharged August 10, 1861, for disability; afterwards served three years in Twenty-fifth regiment. At present (1869) lives in Spencer, Mass.; occupation, barber.

NORMAN F WHEELER, tailor, was born at Chesterfield, N. H.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability October 26, 1861. In 1875 resided in Springfield, Mass.; commercial traveler.

GEORGE A. WHITNEY, engraver, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; was one of the old members of the Guard before the war; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability January 28, 1862; afterwards held a commission in One Hundred and Forty-second New York regiment; died at Rutland, Vt., in 1872.

BENJAMIN F. WICKERSHAM, armorer, was born at Philadelphia, Pa.; enlisted August 23, 1862; age, twenty-two;

seriously wounded in hip at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July, 1864, expiration of service.

CORPORAL EDWARD COLLINS WILSON was born at Southampton, Mass., July 18, 1835; was for a number of years a member of the old City Guard; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 lived in Springfield; confectioner.

SERGEANT WILLIAM F. C. WINTER, painter, was born at Saalfeld, Saxe Meiningen, Germany, February 13, 1834, and came to America in 1852; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; was never in hospital, never had a furlough, or absent from duty in any way during his enlistment. While aiming his musket at Fair Oaks a rebel bullet struck square the muzzle of his gun and split it five inches. At Saint Mary's Hights, Va., a ball struck the butt of his gun, while he was aiming it, cutting out a deep gash in the wood and glancing off, thus saving his head from a wound. In 1875 resided in Longmeadow, Mass.

SIMONS WOLFE, merchant, born in Poland; enlisted February 21, 1862; age, twenty-two; discharged March 17, 1863, for disability.

DANIEL H. WYATT, clerk, was born at Greenwich, Mass.; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT was born at Fitchburg, Mass., November 13, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged November 10, 1862, for disability. Re-enlisted in Third Rhode Island cavalry January 1, 1864; discharged November 29, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by general order department of Louisiana. In 1872 his post-office address was Shreveport, La.

CHAPTER XXI.

COMPANY G—GREENFIELD GUARDS.

THIS company was organized July 21, 1853, and for its first commander had Charles H. Munn, Esq., of Greenfield. Its ranks were always composed of the prominent young men of the place, their hospitality was unbounded, and their patriotism and liberality unsurpassed. The opening of 1861 found the company in good condition, under the command of Captain Edwin E. Day, a most excellent soldier of true Yankee spirit. On the news of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and occupation of Sumpter by Major Anderson, Captain Day had his field-piece hauled out and fired a national salute of thirty-three guns in honor of the hero. In response to general order No. 4, of Governor Andrew, the company, at a meeting held February 6, voted unanimously to hold itself in readiness to march to the defence of the country when required by the State authorities.

The news from Sumpter caused great excitement in the usually quiet town of Greenfield. Knots of people gathered at street corners and in public places to discuss the subject of the hour. Company G floated the national emblem from their armory and anxiously awaited the call to march. Captain Day immediately commenced recruiting his ranks to the maximum required by general orders, and was at his armory every day to receive and enroll new recruits.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, 1861.—Twelve hundred citizens of Greenfield met in Washington Hall to discuss the state of the country. It was the most enthusiastic meeting held for years, and the war spirit was rampant. William A. Walker called the meeting to order, and W Griswold

was chosen temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Griswold made a spirited and eloquent speech, which was received by frequent applause. G. W Mark brought in and suspended back of the platform a beautiful flag, and soon after the Greenfield Guards, under command of Captain Day, made their appearance, marching to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and were loudly cheered. The meeting was organized by the following officers :

President, Hon. George Grennell ; *Vice-Presidents*, David Aiken, Lucius Nims, George T Davis, Theodore Leonard, Whiting Griswold, William B. Washburn, Isaac Barton, Richard E. Field, William Keith, Ansel Phelps, Harvey C. Newton ; *Secretaries*, Charles Allen, George W. Bartlett, Charles A. Mirick, S. S. Eastman.

Upon taking the chair, Judge Grennell made an eloquent speech, followed by George T Davis, D. W. Alvord, S. O. Lamb and Sidney Smith. H. B. Clapp pledged the Greenfield Guards all the money required to fit themselves out immediately, for the defence of the government, and agreed to wait until the town could vote it. George T. Davis, Theodore Leonard and others followed in the same strain, agreeing to assist with funds to help the cause along. A committee consisting of D. W Alvord, H. L. Pratt, Judge Mattoon, S. S. Eastman and Matthew Chapman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The people of the United States having elected their chief magistrate in the constitutional mode and several of the States, making that election the pretext, have without reasonable cause rebelled against the Federal Government and commenced civil war, thereby subverting law and order, and rendering life, liberty and property insecure : whereas, traitors in arms now, from large portions of the Republic, threaten to seize the Federal Capital, and to invade the loyal States : whereas, the rebel authorities propose to issue letters of marque and reprisal, authorizing piratical vessels to prey upon the commerce of the country, thus reviving an obsolete, uncivilized and unjustifiable mode of warfare :

and whereas, certain soldiers of this Commonwealth, lawfully called out by the President to protect the Capital, have been insulted, attacked, and shot down by an armed mob of traitors in the streets of Baltimore, therefore,

Resolved, That the safety of the Republic, the welfare of the people, the preservation of our liberties, imperatively require a resort to arms ; that force should be met by force ; and treason and rebellion should be crushed by the strong hand of power.

Resolved, That in an emergency like the present, party names should be forgotten, party prejudices and animosities buried, and all good citizens should stand together in the defense of our common country.

Resolved, That we will give our united and hearty support to the administration in all lawful efforts to suppress rebellion ; that we will furnish our full proportion of means and men ; and that we pledge our fortunes and our lives for the defense of the Republic, and the maintenance of liberty.

Resolved, That the town of Greenfield ought to make provision for the equipment of such of her citizens as may be called upon to serve under arms, and for the support of their families during their absence, and the selectmen are hereby requested to call a town meeting for that purpose.

Resolved, That as citizens of Massachusetts, we are proud that our old Commonwealth was the first to take the field, and we tender our thanks to the governor, and other State authorities, to the gallant brigadier-general and the citizen-soldiers, for their promptness in answering to the call of the country.

A select choir sung "America," and the "Star Spangled Banner," and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock, with the Union and war feeling at fever heat.

The ladies and misses of Greenfield responded quickly, and were soon busily engaged in sewing for the company.

C. H. Montague & Co. made a neat gray uniform for the company, at the order of the town.

At a full meeting of the voters of the town of Greenfield, held Monday, April 29, the following vote offered by Lewis Merriam, was unanimously passed after discussion, in which George T. Davis, L. Merriam, George W Potter,

D. N Carpenter, J. J. Pierce, Judge Mattoon, J S. Grennell, W Griswold, C. H. Munn, A. Phelps, Joel Wilson and S. O. Lamb took a part. But one feeling pervaded the meeting, and that was to do all the town could do to furnish men and money to put down the rebellion against the government.

Voted, That Theodore Leonard, William Keith and Henry B. Clapp be a committee to disburse such sums as shall, in their judgment, be necessary for an outfit for the Greenfield Guards, and for the comfort of their families during their absence, and for their time spent in preliminary drill; and that said committee be authorized to borrow such sum or sums, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as shall be necessary to carry this vote into effect, and that two thousand dollars be assessed upon the tax of the present year.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, 1861. — The Guard marched over to Deerfield and back.

TUESDAY, May 21, 1861.—Marched to Bernardston. At Fox's hotel a collation was prepared, to which the Guards did justice. After marching through the streets of Bernardston, they started for Greenfield, calling upon the Hon. H. W Cushman, as they passed his house, and were addressed in a few patriotic remarks by Mr. Cushman. They reached Greenfield a quarter before eight, having marched over sixteen miles since two o'clock.

SATURDAY, May 25.—Captain Day telegraphed Governor Andrew that Company G was ready and waiting orders to march to the war.

THURSDAY, May 30.—Having received a special invitation, started from Greenfield for Sunderland, by way of Deerfield and South Deerfield. On arriving at Deerfield they were invited into the Pocumtuc House, where refreshments were furnished in abundance. At South Deerfield they again partook of refreshments, furnished at the Bloody Brook House. At Sunderland Bridge they were met by a special committee from Sunderland, and escorted into the street, where they were received by the firing of cannon, and cheering by the citizens. Arriving in front of the

town hall, nearly the whole town, men, women and children were assembled, and the Guards were welcomed to the hospitalities of Sunderland in a neat and appropriate speech by Dr. Trow, where refreshments were furnished the Guards, and they in turn gave the citizens a specimen of their perfection in drill. Supper was served in the hall, and the members of the Guards quartered for the night in different families. About eight o'clock, Friday morning, after giving specimens of drilling, and receiving a parting speech from Dr. Trow, the Guards left for Montague, calling at the residences of David Hubbard and Dwight Whittemore, where refreshments were furnished, arriving at Montague about noon, where a fine dinner was furnished for them at the hotel by the citizens. Patriotic speeches were made by T M. Dewey, Esq., Rev. Mr. Moody and others, and responded to by Captain Day of the Guards. After a short drill the Guards left for Greenfield, arriving there about six o'clock, Friday, and as they were passing the residence of J. H. Hollister, were invited in and partook of refreshments. The weather was fine, and their reception by citizens on the routes everything that could be desired.

FRIDAY, July 14.—Companies G and H left Greenfield on the ten o'clock train for Springfield. The occasion called together two or three thousand citizens to see them safely off, and bid them Godspeed. Just before ten, both companies were drawn up on the Federal street side of the Mansion House, where they were addressed by Rev. Dr. Chandler, in the following brief and patriotic manner: "Fellow-citizens, friends, fellow-countrymen, soldiers, would that I could say fellow-soldiers;" and painting to them the just and holy cause in which they had enlisted, hoping that they would meet the enemy bravely, manfully, and that whatever wounds they might receive, that none of them would be in the back, he urged them to conduct themselves as men, to keep themselves from intemperance, licentiousness, profanity, Sabbath desecration, and all the vices of the camp. He closed with a brief and impressive prayer,

after which Rev. Mr. Headley told the soldiers he hoped they would "trust in God and keep their powder dry," when the companies took up their march for the depot, accompanied by hundreds of friends. At the depot, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, children and friends had gathered to bid them a tearful good-bye, and to take them by the hand; with some, for the last time. Many a touching scene was witnessed, as human nature shone out in tears and smiles. The cars moved off amid the repeated cheers of the vast crowd, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Previous to leaving their armory, the young ladies of Miss Russell's school presented each soldier with a neat pin-cushion well filled, and William B. Washburn presented each member with a neat pocket Bible. Each man had been well uniformed and furnished with a pair of flannel shirts and drawers, at the expense of the town. About noon they arrived in Springfield, and were assigned quarters on Hampden Park with the rest of the Regiment.

Lieut. L. M. Remington and First-Sergeant Pierce were each presented with revolvers by their friends in Greenfield.

D. N. Carpenter, late post-master of Greenfield, presented Captain Day with one hundred dollars, and Charles Allen gave fifty dollars to be expended for the benefit of Company G.

After three years' faithful and gallant service in the field, losing their beloved commander and many brave comrades, the survivors, numbering less than twenty, returned to their friends in Greenfield. In connection with the surviving veterans of Company H, they were received at the depot by some two thousand citizens, and escorted to the Mansion House by the engine companies, with martial music, where a good supper was served up to the hardy veterans. The supper was furnished by Franklin Engine Company, No. 2.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY G.

WILLIAM HALE ADAMS was born at Conway, Franklin County, Mass., March 5, 1840; mustered into service June 21, 1861; was slightly wounded in the wrist at Fair Oaks, and received a bullet in his cartridge-box the same day; had the visor of his cap shot away at Malvern Hill. In November, 1862, was detailed as guard of Third division, Sixth corps, supply train. In January, 1863, was put in charge of the train as wagon-master, and continued in that capacity until the consolidation of the army at Brandy Station, Va.; was then assigned to duty in the Artillery Brigade ambulance corps, Sixth corps, as quarter-master-sergeant; continued in that capacity until ordered to rejoin the Regiment at Petersburg, Va., to come home June 20, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided in Orange, Mass.; life insurance agent.

LOUIS PORTER ALEXANDER was born at Hadley, Mass., March, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 resided in North Adams, Mass.; occupation, box-maker.

SOLOMON H. AMIDON, mechanic, was born at Rowe, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 was said to reside at Miller's Falls, Mass.

CORPORAL DWIGHT EMERSON ARMSTRONG was born at Wendell, Franklin County, Mass., December 5, 1839; enlisted April 19, 1861; killed at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, laborer, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged for disability October 28, 1862.

CORPORAL RALPH L. ATHERTON, laborer, was born at Gill, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in leg and arm at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged for disability July 8, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside in Gill, Mass.

CORPORAL WILLIAM B. ATHERTON was born at Gill, Mass., April 22, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in

thigh and left arm at Fair Oaks, and discharged September 4, 1862, by reason of said wounds. In 1869 resided in Gill, Mass.; by occupation a farmer.

JOHN H. BALTZ, farmer, was born at New York city; enlisted November 13, 1863; age, twenty-three; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Wilbraham, Mass.; killed June 6, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.

GEORGE S. BENNETT, hostler, was born at Guilford, Vt.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded in arm at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve corps, November 15, 1863.

CORPORAL CHARLES GRAVES BLODGETT was born at South Deerfield, Mass., February 4, 1844; enlisted June 1, 1861; severely wounded in leg at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; promoted corporal February 8, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner May 19, 1864, and died at Charleston, S. C., September 19, 1864.

ARTEMAS BODMAN was born at Williamsburg, Mass., February 7, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability February 23, 1863. In 1869 resided at Erving, Mass.; farmer.

PHILIUS BOSQUET was born at St. Denis, Lower Canada, December 9, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In August, 1869, he resided at Becket, Mass.; occupation, currier.

ANDREW J. BRIGGS, mechanic, was born at Northfield, Mass., August 1, 1839; enlisted May, 1861. Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Funeral services were held at the Congregational church in Erving, Mass., on Sunday, June 15, 1862. Rev. George A. Green preached the discourse.

HERBERT F. BROOKS was born at Wendell, Mass., October 25, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability September 11, 1862. In 1869 resided in Brattleboro, Vt.; salesman.

DAVID ROBBINS BURNHAM was born at Montague, Mass., October 8, 1838; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered out

July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 resided in Montague City, Mass.; bridge-builder.

ELIHU D. BURNHAM was born at Montague, Mass., August 19, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861. In 1862 was wagon-master; discharged for disability February 1, 1863. In 1869 resided in Plainfield, N. H.; produce broker.

CORPORAL THOMAS WATERS BURNHAM was born at Deerfield, Mass., February 8, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861. In 1873 resided in Montague City, Mass.; mechanic.

CORPORAL JAMES BURNS, laborer, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864.

ROBERT BURNS, teamster, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-four; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

HENRY N. CANNON, farmer, was born at Lee, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged for disability April 3, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside at Spencer, Mass.

GEORGE F CHENEY, mechanic, was born at Holden, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability October 30, 1862.

URIAH F CHEESEMAN was born at Middlefield, Mass., April 8, 1825; enlisted April 26, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In May, 1873, resided at Easthampton, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

WILLIAM M. CHURCHILL, mechanic, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability October 29, 1862; dead.

CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER A. CLAPP, mechanic, was born at Montague, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability February 12, 1863.

BENJAMIN O. COOK, farmer, was born at Pelham, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, twenty-six; discharged for disability February 18, 1862.

EDWARD COOLIDGE was born at Erving, Mass., July 15, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Fair Oaks; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Erving, Mass.; mechanic.

CORPORAL EDWARD STANLEY DEWEY was born at Montague, Franklin County, Mass., October 15, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged October, 1863, to receive promotion in Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran regiment: commissioned second-lieutenant in Fifty-seventh, October 13, 1863; first-lieutenant, March 2, 1864; wounded in battle of Wilderness, and laid up two or three weeks; promoted captain in Fifty-seventh, but was obliged to leave the service on account of sun-stroke. In 1869 was cashier in Travelers' insurance office, 207 Broadway, New York city.

CORPORAL FRANKLIN WHITE DEWEY was born at Chester, Mass., June 12, 1837; enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged for disability January 17, 1863. In 1869 resided at Chester, Mass.; mechanic.

HENRY DEWEY was born at Orford, N. H., June 27, 1822; enlisted August 8, 1862; severely wounded in heel at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863. In 1869 was a farmer, residing in Montague, Mass.

HENRY DICKINSON was born at Amherst, Mass., May 18, 1837; enlisted May 18, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service; afterwards served one year in the Massachusetts Frontier cavalry. In 1873 resided at Leverett, Mass.; farmer.

CORPORAL HENDERSON N. DODGE, farmer, was born at Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-four; died at Fredericksburg from wounds received at Wilderness, Va.

PHILIP M. DODGE enlisted October 14, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Leverett, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 21, 1864, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; mustered out July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

CORPORAL ALBERT A. FIELD, mechanic, was born at Erving, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 was said to reside at Miller's Falls, Mass.

MOSES C. FRENCH was born at Orange, Mass., January 8, 1842; mustered into service June 21, 1861; discharged November 18, 1862, by reason of wounds received at battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; was severely wounded, the ball entering his mouth, cutting his tongue badly, and shattering lower jaw, passing out about two and a half inches back of left ear: at same time had musket wound through his right thigh, making a severe flesh wound.

CORPORAL ROBERT S. GARDNER, artist, was born at Troy, N. Y.; enlisted May 18, 1861: age, nineteen; re-enlisted November 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Boston; June 20, 1864, transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment. In 1873 resided at Clifton, N. J.

GEORGE PAYSON GARLAND was born in Beverly, Mass., June 8, 1843; learned the tanner's trade, but on the breaking out of the war, enlisted in Company G, June 1, 1861; wounded by rifle ball in lung at battle of the Wilderness, May 18, 1864, and died in hospital at Fredericksburg soon after.

OSCAR J. GILLIGAN, mechanic, was born at Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability March 20, 1863; re-enlisted November 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Wilbraham, Mass.; slightly wounded in hand at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I, June 20, 1864: transferred to Twentieth regiment, Company K, June 20, 1865; mustered out July 16, 1865, at expiration of service. In 1873 was living in Springfield, Mass.

FRANK GILMAN, laborer, was born at Haverhill, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in head at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; discharged for disability April 1, 1863.

CHAUNCEY M. GOWDY was born at East Granville, Mass.,

August 23, 1836; enlisted June 21, 1861; was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in the thigh, by piece of shell when in a charge. After leaving the service he resided in Willimansett, Mass., engaged in farming, but his health was very poor, and he died in 1872.

CHARLES E. GREENE was born at Leominster, Mass., June 20, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; was taken sick after battle of Gettysburg, from effects of which he has never fully recovered; was sent from there to Camp Distribution, and thence transferred to Company K, Sixth regiment, Veteran Reserve corps, March 15, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1864. In 1869 resided at Vineland, N. J.; occupation, shoe-laster.

OSCAR HALE was born at Gill, Mass., October 4, 1835; enlisted May 15, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, and starved at Andersonville and Florence; exchanged February 26, 1865, and is supposed to have died four days after, at a place called North-east Bridge, nine miles from Wilmington, N. C.

SERGEANT JAMES M. HALL was born at Taunton, Mass., April 19, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted sergeant December, 1862; wounded in thigh at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, by artillery shot; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864. In 1872 resided at Greenfield, Mass.; mechanic.

JOHN NELSON HASTINGS was born at Greenfield, Mass., July 23, 1840; enlisted April, 1861; discharged November 24, 1862, to enlist in regular cavalry; served in Second United States cavalry, under General Phil Sheridan, until June 21, 1864; promoted corporal in 1863; mustered out June 21, 1864, expiration of service. In 1869 resided in Greenfield, Mass., engaged in farming.

JOHN HEMENWAY, butcher, was born at New Salem, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Greenfield, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; mustered out July 16, 1865, expiration of service. In 1873 was said to reside at Sunderland, Mass.

CORPORAL ALFRED A. JEWETT, butcher, was born at South Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-three; severely wounded in foot at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873 was said to reside at South Deerfield, Mass.

ALVAH S. KELLOGG, tinner, was born at New York city; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-four; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864.

OLIVER M. KEYES, mechanic, was born at South Hadley, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, twenty-four; slightly wounded in hand at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; transferred November 15, 1863, to Veteran Reserve corps. In 1875 resided in South Hadley, Mass.

DAVID LAKEMAN was born at Ipswich, Mass., December 24, 1817; enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged for disability January 26, 1862. In 1869 was a farmer, and resided at Ashfield, Mass.

MARCELLUS LAWRENCE, printer, was born at St. Albans, Vt.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-six; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864.

MILES LEWIS, laborer, was born at Orange, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability October 16, 1862. In 1873 resided at Erving, Mass.

ZACHARIAH LONGLEY, mechanic, was born at Chester, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, forty-three; discharged for disability August 8, 1862.

FRANK MARCOTT was born at Three Rivers, Canada, February 10, 1832; enlisted September 11, 1861; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged September 11, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 was a farmer, and resided at Greenfield, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MARVEL was born at Shutesbury, Mass., September 8, 1841; enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded in right foot at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, and was in hospital at Philadelphia for several months; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1869 resided at Fitchburg, Mass.; occupation, machinist.

CORPORAL PLINEY F MATHER, farmer, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty; seriously wounded in the face at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; discharged for disability November 11, 1862.

GEORGE A. MAYNARD was born at Keene, N. H., June 4, 1835; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability December 26, 1863. In 1869 resided at Orange, Mass.; clerk.

JAMES MCDONALD, tinner, was born at Augusta, Me.; enlisted July 22, 1861; age, twenty-seven; re-enlisted December 23, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Medford, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged at expiration of service, July 6, 1865.

SERGEANT WILLIAM LEWIS MEACHAM was born at Becket, Berkshire county, Mass., February 16, 1840; enlisted June 15, 1861; corporal, November 1, 1863; sergeant, June 21, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, June 21, 1864. In 1869 resided at Feeding Hills, Mass.; farmer.

CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER MEGRATH was born at Greenfield, Mass., March 9, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, June 21, 1864; died at Greenfield, April 3, 1869, from effects of wounds in neck, received at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863.

EDWIN MESSINGER, farmer, was born at Becket, Mass.; enlisted June 1, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability October 1, 1861.

BENJAMIN R. MORRISON, farmer, was born at Vernon, Vt.; enlisted March 7, 1862; age, thirty-one; discharged for disability May 2, 1862.

WILBUR NICHOLS, farmer, was born at Stockbridge, Mass.; enlisted June 22, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged for disability December 22, 1862. Died at Sturbridge, Mass., since the war.

FREDERICK M. NIXON, printer, was born at Roxbury, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-one; slightly

wounded in leg at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

WAGONER WILLIAM NUTTING was born at Deerfield, Franklin County, Mass., March 19, 1832; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864: re-enlisted March 4, 1865, in Hancock's Veteran corps for one year, and discharged at expiration of term, March 4, 1866. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.; occupation, butcher.

ORANGE S. OAKS, mechanic, enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; was taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury, N. C.; discharged for disability December 26, 1862.

HUBERT P OSBORNE, laborer, was born at Blanford, Mass.; age, twenty; enlisted November 30, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Russell, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company E; discharged June 15, 1865.

LUCIEN N. PACKARD, mechanic, was born at Erving, Mass.: enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; died December 26, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.

ALPHEUS B. PARKER was born at Whitingham, Vt., July 20, 1841; enlisted June 13, 1861; slightly wounded in face at Salem Hights; June 10, 1863, was wounded through both thighs just below the hips by sharp-shooters at Deep Run, Fredericksburg, Va.; taken to Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained until October. Returned home on furlough and was discharged at Boston, November 8, 1863, for disability caused by wounds.

NICHOLAS PAULUS was born in Germany, May 17, 1815; served three years as a soldier in Germany; enlisted August 18, 1863; September 7, 1863, was transferred to Invalid corps, and was on duty at Washington until June 23, 1864, when he was discharged. Died September 1, 1865.

SERGEANT RUFUS SMITH PERRY was born at Truxton, N. Y., October 15, 1836; enlisted May 18, 1861; promoted corporal August 2, 1862; sergeant March 3, 1863; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service; never sick a day while in the service, or lost a meal when one could be

procured. In 1873 resided at Miller's Falls, Mass.; by occupation a machinist.

First-Sergeant Charles P. Pierce was born at Greenfield, Mass., September 3, 1839; enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged May 8, 1862, by order of secretary of war, to receive commission as assistant-adjutant general, with rank of captain. In 1873 resided at Greenfield, Mass.; farmer.

First-Sergeant John Pooley was born at city of Norwich, England, June 5, 1821; enlisted May 25, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States June 21, 1861, with rank of sergeant; promoted first-sergeant January 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents bounty from town of Chicopee, Mass.; continued in his own regiment and company until May 12, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., after being struck on the head and stunned from a blow with a musket. He was a prisoner eight months, suffering all the horrors and privations of Andersonville; was exchanged and brought home the following spring, and being convalescent, returned to Annapolis and ordered to join Company F, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, to which he had been transferred; joined the Thirty-seventh at Wilson's Station, Va.; marched back through Richmond with the Sixth corps to Alexandria, when, June 21, 1865, he was transferred to the Twentieth regiment, Company K, with which regiment he received his final discharge at Munson's Hill, Va., July 16, 1865, at the close of the war. In 1874 died at Providence, R. I.

Edward F Potter, lumberman, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability June 1, 1863. In 1873 was said to reside at Winchendon, Mass.

Frederick W. Potter, slater, was born at Deerfield, Mass.; enlisted August 9, 1862; age, thirty-four; severely wounded in shoulder at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service July 6, 1864; died at Gill, Mass., since the war, from the effects of wounds. His remains are interred at Greenfield, Mass.

James W. Potter was born at Montague, Mass., No-

vember 8, 1836; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided at Montague City, Mass.; by occupation a laborer.

First-Sergeant Marshall A. Potter was born at Greenfield, Mass., July 24, 1840; enlisted May 18, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and wounded in hip at Wilderness; mustered out at expiration of service July 6, 1864. In 1873 resided at Keene, N. H.; machinist.

William J. Potter, farmer, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted February 24, 1862; age, eighteen: discharged for disability May 2, 1862. In 1873 resided at Greenfield, Mass.

Neville John Powers was born at Hadley, Mass., August 4, 1837; enlisted May 22, 1861. While on the Peninsula campaign he broke down from excessive travel and carrying of heavy loads, and after the McClellan campaign, was sent to David's Island, New York hospital, where he suffered amputation of a portion of his foot; discharged for disability December 16, 1862. In 1869 resided at Troy, N. Y; engaged in house-painting.

George L. Prentiss, currier, was born at Northbridge, Mass.; enlisted April 5, 1862; age, twenty-five; discharged for disability October 23, 1862.

Abram Cincinatus Puffer was born at Montague, Mass., September 1, 1844; enlisted April 22, 1861; died at Columbia College Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 28, 1861. His remains were returned to his father, David Puffer, of Montague, Mass., by Company G.

William Rice, farmer, was born at North Becket, Mass.: enlisted April 5, 1862; age, twenty-one; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged at expiration of service.

Frank Ripley was born at Barre, Mass, August 16, 1840; enlisted July 3, 1861; served constantly in the Tenth from the date of his enlistment until May 5, 1864, when he was wounded in both legs at the battle of the Wilderness: suffered amputation of his right leg, and died May 13, 1864, in

hospital at Fredericksburg, Va.; was buried in rear of Dr. Gordon's house.

JAMES EDWARDS ROBBINS was born at Greenfield, Mass., August 18, 1843; enlisted February, 1862; died from disease at Falmouth, Va., December 29, 1863.

ELIHU R. ROCKWOOD, mechanic, was born at Albany, N Y; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in hip at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; promoted second-lieutenant in Thirty-seventh regiment, August 27, 1862; promoted first-lieutenant in Fourth heavy artillery, August 23, 1864; discharged June 17. 1865, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided in New York City.

CHARLES W RYTHER was born at Greenfield, Mass., September 10, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability October 29, 1862. In 1869 resided at Gill, Mass., where he tended ferry.

WILLIAM E. RYTHER, farmer, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; killed May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.

ERASTUS O. SAWYER was born at Erving, Mass., September 27, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861: transferred March, 1864, to Company I, Twenty-fourth regiment Veteran Reserve corps; discharged June 25, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Orange, Mass.; mechanic.

DWIGHT R. SCOTT, pail-maker, was born at Gill, Mass.; enlisted September 6, 1861; age, twenty-five; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, June 20, 1864; discharged September 10, 1864, at expiration of service.

FRANCIS A. SCOTT, wheelwright, was born at Gill, Mass.; enlisted September 6, 1861; deserted October 25, 1861. In 1873 was said to reside at Bernardston, Mass.

LEWIS H. SCOTT, mechanic, was born at Gill, Mass; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded at Malvern; discharged August 28, 1862, for disability.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT was born at Gill, Mass., February 4, 1842; enlisted September 6, 1861; severely wounded at

Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863, in right knee by piece of shell; slightly wounded in foot at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, and discharged at expiration of service, September 10, 1864. In 1869 resided at Woonsocket, R. I.; by occupation a painter.

TRUMAN A. SIBLEY was born at Readsborough, Vt., June 5, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July, 1, 1864. In 1869 resided at Greenfield, Mass.; machinist.

NATHAN H. SIMONDS was born at Northfield, Mass., June 27, 1838; enlisted May 18, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service. In 1873, resided at Norwalk, Huron County, O.; by occupation an engineer.

ALBERT SMITH was born at Deerfield, Mass., June 30, 1830; enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded in head by minie ball at battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Turner's Falls, Mass.; occupation, ferryman.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., laborer, was born at Southbridge, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged for disability, November 15, 1862.

WILLIAM R. SMITH was born at Conway, Mass., April 25, 1839; enlisted May 18, 1861; at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, was wounded by gun shot in left thigh, and discharged on account of same, November 6, 1862; re-enlisted September 16, 1863, in Company F, Thirty-fourth regiment, and received fifty dollars bounty from town of Conway, Mass.; transferred June 14, 1865, to Twenty-fourth regiment, Company A. In 1869 resided at South Adams, Mass.; occupation, stencil-cutter.

SAMUEL WILLARD STRATTON was born at Morrisville, Lamoille County, Vt., March 12, 1842; enlisted June 22, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service: re-enlisted August, 1864, in Twentieth unattached company heavy artillery for one year, and was sent to Galloup's Island, Boston harbor; but was taken sick of putrid sore throat, and died September 7, 1864, at the age of twenty-

two years, five months, twenty-six days. During his three years' service in the Tenth, was never sick but three weeks of the time, and then refused to go to the hospital.

SERGEANT HENRY L. TAFT, farmer, was born at Heath, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 was said to reside at Orange, Mass.

CORPORAL EDGAR W TANNER was born at Greenfield, Mass., February 2, 1835, enlisted May 13, 1861; corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided at Greenfield, Mass.; occupation, teamster.

FRANCIS H. TAYLOR, mechanic, was born at Becket, Mass.: enlisted June 1, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 6, 1864, expiration of service.

ASA EMERSON TODD was born at Hawley, Franklin County, Mass., February 25, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; was with the Regiment through the Peninsula campaign, partaking in its various battles; early in August, 1862, was sent to hospital in New York; rejoined the Regiment at Sharpsburg, Md., October 6, 1862, and was with it until March 3, 1863, when he was detailed upon Lowe's Balloon corps; rejoined the Regiment again towards the last of June while near Fairfax Court-house, and while pursuing the enemy from Gettysburg, Pa., when near Fairfield, was overcome with heat, and was carried into a farm-house and left. As soon as able he proceeded to Washington, reported to provost-marshal, and was sent to convalescent camp near Alexandria; was detailed in quartermaster's department; served there until early in February, 1864, when he was transferred to Company I, Twenty-fourth regiment, Veteran Reserve corps, stationed at Wisewell barracks at Washington, and served as quartermaster's clerk until June 25, 1864, when he was mustered out of service.

MUSICIAN CHARLES A. TRASK, mechanic, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service.

CORPORAL MARSHALL M. WAIT, laborer, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen;

re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Greenfield, Mass ; slightly wounded in leg at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

JOSEPH F. WEBSTER, laborer, was born at Montague, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; severely wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. He was shot in the head at the first fire of the enemy, and fell dead, as all supposed; after lying upon the ground sometime he came to his senses and endeavored to reach his comrades by walking and crawling upon his hands and knees. He had crawled about thirty rods when a ball struck his arm. He fell, as he thought, never to rise again, and lay there from Saturday until Monday night without nourishment, except two drinks of water begged of the rebels; was taken to White House Monday night, had the ball extracted from under his left eye, his arm splintered, put on board of a ship, where he lay upon the floor three days, after which the vessel sailed, and on Sunday, the eighth of June, arrived at Philadelphia with four hundred and fifty other wounded soldiers. While lying on the field was robbed of his money and a portion of his clothing; discharged for disability October 27, 1862.

GEORGE W. WELLS, farmer, was born at Bernardston, Mass.; enlisted March 7, 1862; age, twenty-five; discharged for disability December 22, 1862.

GEORGE A. WHEELOCK was born at Greenfield, Mass., May 20, 1844; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864; re-enlisted in Third Massachusetts cavalry, December 30, 1864; promoted corporal March 1, 1865; discharged September 28, 1865. In 1869 resided in Springfield, Mass.; employed at Springfield dye-house.

SHELDON R. WHIPPLE, clerk, was born at Sunderland, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service.

CORPORAL CHARLES M. WHITMORE was born at Sunderland, Mass., April 19, 1841; enlisted April 22, 1861;

wounded May 31, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, receiving three wounds in left leg, which kept him on his bed sixteen weeks, most of the time at David's Island, N. Y Receiving his discharge October 31, 1862, he came to his home in Sunderland, where he remained nearly a year, hobbling around on crutches. He writes under date of August, 1869: "I am now quite lame from the effects of the wounds, and always expect to be, but I can *navigate some*, yet not as fast as I could at the time of the stampede into Maryland, when we were in camp at Brightwood. Never yet have I regretted that I enlisted and did what I could in the defence of my country; and should the services of the old Tenth again be needed, you may count on your humble servant being present at roll call." In 1869 resided at Montague, Mass.; occupation, furniture manufacturer.

GEORGE A. WHITMORE, mechanic, was born at Spring Prairie, Wis.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864. Deceased.

JAMES W. WILBUR, farmer, was born at New Salem, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1873 was said to reside at Orange, Mass.

DORVIL MILLER WILCOX was born at Lexington, Greene County, N. Y., February 15, 1841; was a member of Williams College at the breaking out of the war; enlisted July 6, 1861; wounded in leg in the Wilderness; mustered out July 1, 1864. Afterwards enlisted in the Third Maryland infantry, and served until the close of the war; since graduated in medicine, and October, 1872, was practicing his profession at Lee, Mass.

AMOS LEONARD WILLIAMS was born at Montague, Franklin County, Mass., March 3, 1832; enlisted June 7, 1861; was with the Regiment all of the time in the service except about three months, when he was on duty with the Balloon corps at Falmouth, Va.; mustered out of the service July 6, 1864. In 1869 resided at Orange, Mass.; road builder.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS was born at Deerfield, November 13, 1825; enlisted August 8, 1862, and joined the Tenth on the battle-field of Antietam; he enlisted eleven men from

Gill, Mass., and went with them to Boston; nine out of the eleven were accepted; severely wounded in left leg, May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.; again May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania, the ball passing through his right foot; taken into the rebel lines, and remained in their rifle-pits twenty-four hours. He thus writes under date of November 30, 1872: "The rebels had set up a flag of some kind over my head, before I went in; our men then sent in a flag of truce, and stood in arms with their hands up for the purpose of giving us a chance to escape from the terrible position in which we were then placed, it being under the muzzles of the rebel guns. I was unconscious for some time, when one of our men told me they had ceased firing, and I had better try and get out of there. The rebels seeing I could not go, kindly helped me to a place of safety. I heard the rebel officer's orders to our flag-bearer, which were, if our men would come in, they must lay down their arms first; and as he turned to go back, one of the rebels shot him dead. The officer turned to the man, and in an angry tone said, 'What are we going to do now, you have shot one, and it ain't likely they will want to send another. Pausing a moment, he said, 'Give it to 'em, damn 'em, it may be a Yankee trick, after all;' then pointing his sword at me, he said, 'Get back out of the way, take off that cartridge-box, we want all this room.' I asked him to be kind enough to let one of his men assist me back. He said, 'There is one of your own men, he may help you,' but one of the rebels told me to crawl along behind a large oak tree, a foot or more in diameter and apparently cut down by shot and shell. From there I crawled about a rod to a deep trench, about six feet long. I was told to get in there and I would be safe. I found this trench occupied by two men. I asked them for water; they said they had none for themselves, but they gave me some corn-cake. It had been raining all night, and there were about six inches of water in the trench. I lay there all night, pouring the water on my wound with my hand. One of the men in the trench carried ammunition to the rebels in a rubber blanket, about every half hour. The other one had a gun which he lent me, to keep me up out of the water a little. About midnight he asked the other man if he had better go out there again. He seemed to speak as if he went out again he could not have a chance to return. Very soon he had orders to go, and said he must have his gun. I inquired if he could not

get me a piece of tent, or something, to put under my head. He said, 'How long is Grant going to keep up this damned firing? As soon as your men stop firing I will help you a little.' Soon after the whole body of rebels moved off, and I was alone with the dead and wounded As soon as I could see in the morning, with the assistance of two men, I got back to our lines. Dr. Robinson treated me with the utmost care and attention. Henry A. Clark, of Company A, Thirty-seventh regiment, who is reported as missing in the 'Massachusetts Record,' since May 6, 1864, I assisted from the skirmish or picket line. He said, 'Can't you do something for me.' We had laid him down, to rest ourselves, when he expired." In 1872 Williams resided at Gill, Mass.; occupation, stone mason. He still suffers from effects of his wounds.

Tyler F Williams, mechanic, was born at Wendell, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability July 14, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside at Athol, Mass.

Edwin E. Wood, mechanic, was born at Roxbury, Mass.; enlisted May 18, 1861; age, twenty-two; re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from Roxbury, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company F; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

Gaius T Wright, farmer, was born at Montague, Mass., June 21, 1840; enlisted May 18, 1861; wounded in right cheek at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Montague, Mass.; killed May 5, 1864, near Spottsylvania Court-house, Va.

Corporal George A. Wright was born at Montague, Mass., July 22, 1838; enlisted September 6, 1861; promoted corporal November 1, 1863; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, and discharged at expiration of service. In 1873 resided at Montague, Mass.; farmer.

CHAPTER XXII.

COMPANY H—SHELBURNE FALLS INFANTRY.

COMPANY H was one of the original companies composing the old Tenth Militia Regiment, having been organized in 1857. Its first commander was Captain Halbert S. Greenleaf, (afterwards colonel of the Fifty-second,) with Ozro Miller as first-lieutenant. In May, 1859, Miller was promoted to the captaincy, which position he held at the beginning of the war. The company was always composed of most excellent material, being made up of the best blood of Shelburne and Buckland.

At a meeting held February 5, 1861, in answer to "general order No. 4," the company voted nearly unanimously to hold themselves in readiness to obey the Governor's call, and a proposition was made to call upon the towns of Shelburne and Buckland to furnish a new uniform for active service.

The startling news from Sumpter set the peaceful villages astir, and the summons to arms received a prompt and generous response. On the 18th of April, Company H run out the stars and stripes from their armory, and fired a salute of thirty-four guns. The towns of Shelburne and Buckland voted $500 each to procure uniforms, and equip the company for the field.

A large and spirited meeting was held at Shelburne Falls, Monday evening, April 22. Hon. Carver Hotchkiss presided, and F J Pratt, Esq., was secretary. Speeches were made by the president, Rev. W F Loomis, Rev. E. H. Gray, E. Maynard, Mr. Thayer and others. Messrs. Hotchkiss, Lamson and Maynard, pledged their property,

so far as may be necessary, to the support of families of volunteers. An excellent and laudable determination to support the government, pervaded the meeting. The sum of $1,500 was raised by subscription, to furnish revolvers and bowie-knives to the company. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.—Company H marched through Buckland to Ashfield, where they encamped Wednesday night, and from Ashfield to Conway, where they encamped Thursday night. They were hospitably entertained at both places by the citizens. At Buckland the pupils of the young ladies' school arranged themselves, equipped with flags, upon the common, and as the company approached, saluted them with waving flags and handkerchiefs and three cheers. Mrs. Dr. Trow, the pastor's wife, and Mrs. Lord, with other patriotic ladies of the village, brought baskets of eatables fresh from their pantries, and the soldiers with guns stacked soon made way with the good things provided. One of the ladies, with impassioned gesture, made this remark to some of the soldiers who were fast making way with her choicest pastry: "If you ever prove traitors, or *back out* in this glorious cause, you shall never have another piece of Buckland pie."

FRIDAY, June 14, was the day appointed for the rendezvous of the company at Springfield. The parting scene will not be soon forgotten by the people of Shelburne Falls; the prayers so devoutly offered, the benedictions pronounced, the words of courage and hope, and the tokens of remembrance promised the departing soldiers. Among other speakers, Captain Miller stepped out on the balcony at the hotel and said: "Citizens, I accept the sacred trust you have committed to me—that of your sons. I promise to do the best I can for them; I will protect them, I will watch over them, and I trust I shall bring them back, no worse than when I take them." Sacredly was his promise kept, watching over his charge and caring for them as a father cares for his children; guiding them, by precept and exam-

ple, to the strict performance of their duties as soldiers, and as men.

The right of the line, which the company held at the formation of the regiment, by reason of seniority in rank of their captain, was the post of honor, and at the same time the post of danger. At Fair Oaks, the first life sacrificed in the Regiment was Henry C. Severance, of Company H. Lieutenant Leland was mortally wounded, just before dark. First-sergeant Cutler was struck in the head nearly at the same time, and died at once. A sad day was this for Shelburne. Ten of her bravest sons were killed, and nineteen wounded, several of the latter receiving mortal hurts, and many others maimed and crippled for life. Four weeks later, at Malvern Hill, the gallant Miller fell, mortally wounded, dying in captivity at Richmond.

Several times were recruits sent forward from Massachusetts. In September, 1862, a large squad was added to Company H, to replace casualties and discharges.

SATURDAY, June 25, 1864.—After three years' continuous and arduous service, the remnant of that gallant band returned to Shelburne under command of Captain William Streeter, who had three years previously served in the ranks, and who had attained his position by well-earned promotion for gallant services. They were met a short distance out by the two fire companies of the village in full uniform, with torches and music, and escorted into the town. The whole population turned out to welcome the brave boys, amid the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, fireworks, &c. The escort halted in front of the Shelburne Falls House, where S. T Field made a speech of welcome, and was followed in reply by Captain William Streeter, after which the band played "Home Again." Rousing cheers were given, and the men were dismissed to their homes.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY H.

JOHN DICKINSON ALLIS, farmer, was born at Conway, Mass., December 19, 1836; enlisted April 30, 1861; wounded

July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, Va.; taken prisoner and carried to Richmond with Major Miller and James Williams. They were put into a lumber wagon like sheep, and carried twenty miles in four hours to Richmond. Mr. Allis was wounded in the leg, just above the knee, and the ball was in his leg seventeen days before it was extracted. He left Richmond, July 19, for David's Island hospital, in New York, where he died, January 5, 1863. His remains were brought to Conway, and buried January 11.

VALENTINE JULIUS ANGER was born at Kreuznach, Rhine, Prussia, February 21, 1841. His birthplace is celebrated as the point where Prince Frederic Charles established his head-quarters at the commencement of the late war in Europe. Enlisted at the first call for troops, and went into camp with the regiment at Springfield, and served faithfully until the expiration of his service; worked two winters at Brightwood, and on the Rappahannock, in the regimental bakery. In September, 1873, resided at No. 118 North Gay street, Baltimore, Md.; clerk.

CHAUNCEY L. AUSTIN, cutler, was born in Connecticut; enlisted January 5, 1864; age, nineteen; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Buckland; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C, and promoted corporal; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service. Died at Shelburne Falls, August 4, 1873, of typhoid fever. His remains are interred in the cemetery at Shelburne Falls.

JOHN EDWARD AUSTIN was born at Manchester, Conn., June 21, 1841; enlisted June 24, 1861; slightly wounded at Fair Oaks and Wilderness; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1869 resided at Greenfield, Mass; mechanic.

JOHN AVERY was born at Charlemont, Mass., August 1, 1840; enlisted June 10, 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and was carried to hospital at Philadelphia; discharged for disability caused by wounds, February 9, 1863. In 1873 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; mechanic.

PETER BARD was born in Canada, April 11, 1835; enlisted June 7, 1861; transferred to Western gun-boat ser-

vice February 16, 1862: served on the gun-boat Cincinnati and participated in several naval battles; had several ribs broken at Island Number Ten; at Vicksburg, wounded by a splinter; at Fort Pillow, the Cincinnati was sunk by a rebel ram, and Bard was put on board the receiving ship, Clara Dolson; discharged for disability December 9, 1862: re-enlisted July 26, 1863, in Company A, Fifteenth regiment, and served until June 22, 1864, when the whole regiment, numbering sixty-two men, were all taken prisoners in front of Petersburg; was taken to Libby prison, Richmond, stayed two days and two nights, then paroled and exchanged; July 28, 1864, was transferred to Company E, Twentieth regiment, and served through the war; discharged July 16, 1865. In 1869 resided in Cheshire, Mass. Post-office address, South Adams, Mass.

FRANK D. BARDWELL, farmer, was born at Whately, Mass., May 8, 1842; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. He was severely wounded in the first day's battle of the Wilderness, by a minie ball entering his arm just below the elbow, and coming out above, while he was in the act of loading, completely shattering the joint; his wound caused him much suffering for five and a half years. He died March 23, 1871, at New Milford, Conn.

SERGEANT JOSEPH FREELAND BARTLETT was born at Ware, Mass., July 25, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal November 1, 1862; sergeant May 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents from town of Pelham, Mass.; wounded May 5, 1864, by minie ball in right thigh, at battle of Wilderness; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company I, and promoted first-sergeant September 17, 1864; promoted second-lieutenant May 24, 1865; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment; promoted first-lieutenant June 1, 1865; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In 1869 resided at Haydenville, Mass; silver-plater.

ALONZO BATES, mechanic, was born at Ashfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in thigh at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; discharged for disability January 15, 1863. In 1873 was said to reside at Greenfield, Mass.

WILLIAM H. BEMIS was born at Readsboro, Vt., March 27. 1840; enlisted June 10, 1861; while at Camp Brightwood contracted black measles, which resulted in strabismus of right eye, nearly destroying the sight; in hospital for some months, but recovered and went to the Peninsula with the Regiment; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and taken to Richmond the following day and incarcerated in Libby prison with the lamented Major Miller, who died of his wounds July 15, 1862; Bemis buried him and marked his grave, and after the war recovered his body for his family and friends. Mr. Bemis was released on parole August 1, 1862, and was sent to Bellevue hospital, New York; was exchanged in March, 1863, and soon after returned to his Regiment from Camp Convalescent, near Alexandria, Va.; rejoined his Regiment at Falmouth, Va., and was not off duty again until May 12, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., and carried to Andersonville, Ga., and in the September following to Florence, S. C.; February 19, 1865, removed to Wilmington, N. C., and was among those prisoners who were driven out of one side of Wilmington at the point of the bayonet, while our victorious troops, under General Terry, were entering the town on the opposite side, and in plain view of the unfortunate prisoners: paroled at Goldsboro, and March 1, 1865, again found himself under the protection of the stars and stripes at North-East River bridge, near Wilmington, N. C.; reached Annapolis, Md., March 5, where he received a furlough for thirty days, and after a severe sickness was discharged at Boston, July 18, 1865. In 1875 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

SERGEANT JOHN W BIGELOW was born at Boston, Mass., October 1, 1833: enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; promoted sergeant July 1, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service, June 21, 1864. In 1869 resided at Spencer, Mass.; boot-maker.

LOT M. BLACKWELL, mechanic, was born at Waterville, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. Died at Washington, D. C., since the war.

JOSEPH LYMAN BLODGETT was born at Charlemont, Mass., March 4, 1825; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July

1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Charlemont, Mass., farming. Was in hospital during the latter portion of his enlistment, and has not been well since his discharge.

DENNIS A. BOSWELL, mechanic, was born at Montague, Mass.; enlisted August 9, 1862; age, thirty-seven; died at Falmouth, Va., of disease, December 22, 1862.

HENRY WILLIAM BRACKETT was born at Smithfield, R. I., November 2, 1823; enlisted August 17, 1862. Served the greater part of his enlistment on detached service as blacksmith at brigade head-quarters. Says he considers shoeing mules as next to being shot. Mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 resided at Greenfield, Mass.; blacksmith.

ELIJAH MATHEWS BRIGGS was born at Greenfield, Mass., March 24, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861. Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, by a solid shot.

PLINY H. BRIGGS was born at Greenfield, Mass., March 10, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability December 24, 1863. In 1869 was a bit and gimblet-maker, at Wallingford, Conn.; but his post-office address was Shelburne Falls, Mass.

SERGEANT ELIJAH BRIGHAM, JR., mechanic, was born at Marlboro, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; discharged for disability October 23, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside at Worcester, Mass.

JACOB BRINGOLF, mechanic, was born in Switzerland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

JOHN BRINGOLF, mechanic, was born in Switzerland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-five; discharged for disability November 30, 1862. Returned to Switzerland after the war.

CHARLES DEALOS BROWNING, boot-maker, was born at Rutland, Mass., September 27, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability December 26, 1862; reenlisted in First Massachusetts cavalry, January 5, 1864,

and served as first-sergeant until November 1, 1864, when promoted to sergeant-major; discharged from cavalry June 26, 1865, at Cloud's Mills, Va., at close of the war.

BURNAM M. BUDDINGTON, farmer, was born at Leyden, Mass.; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability October 27, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside at Brattleboro, Vt.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL, farmer, was born at Andover, Mass.; enlisted August 14, 1862; age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Shelburne, Mass.; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

FIRST-SERGEANT WALTER W CARPENTER was born at Shelburne, Mass., March 22, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; he was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, and was left on the field all night: the rebels used him well—covered him up with a blanket, and gave him water; he was shot through the body just below the left shoulder, the ball passing through his lungs; discharged for disability October 28, 1862. In 1873 resided at Shelburne Falls; farmer.

NELSON CARTER, carriage painter, was born in Canada; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded at Malvern; discharged for disability February 8, 1863.

AMARIAH CHANDLER was born at Deerfield, Mass, November 23, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in left shoulder at Malvern Hill, and had eight ball holes in his clothes. Discharged at Falmouth, Va., for disability, January 13, 1863. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; mechanic.

ALBERT BURDETT CLARK was born at Ashfield, Mass., November 24, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; injured by fragment of shell at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, the effects of which, with chronic diarrhea contracted on the Peninsula, disabled him for active service for upwards of a year; rejoined the Regiment at Brandy Station, Va.; wounded at Spottsylvania, in right leg, below the knee; the ball still remains in his leg. In 1869 resided at Hawley, Mass.; farmer.

CORPORAL JOSIAH SPAULDING COLEMAN was born at Buckland, Mass., September 23, 1823; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability November 8, 1862; was a corporal of color guard from enlistment until discharge, participating in all the engagements of the Regiment; had many narrow escapes from death. In October, 1873, resided at Byron, Mich.; farmer and mason.

EDWARD P CONANT, mechanic, was born at Buckland, Mass.; enlisted August 28, 1862; slightly wounded in hand at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

CYRUS BYRON CONE was born at Dalton, Mass., April 3, 1841; enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded in chest, front and left side, by fragment of shell at battle of Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, but did not leave his charge, which consisted in guarding the line officers' baggage; discharged December 25, 1863, by reason of partial mercurial paralysis of both feet and ankles, which rendered him unable to walk for over three years after his return from the army, except by use of two crutches. Present occupation (1869), study and practice of medicine.

CORPORAL WELCOME FAREWELL CONE was born at Thompsonville, Conn., November 26, 1839; enlisted June 8, 1861; wounded at Malvern; promoted corporal August 9, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. A friend thus writes of him: "From a child, patient in sickness and faithful in health, beloved and respected by his comrades, kind and generous to a fault, of unflinching courage, reticent in speech and lamented by all who knew him." In a letter to a friend in Conway, Mass., who requested a description of the battle of Fair Oaks, he says: "I lay behind a log in a timber slashing, and fired thirty rounds and dropped a rebel every time;" was wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, by a buck-shot which was never extracted.

JAMES CONNERS enlisted January 18, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Holyoke; killed May 12, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

MUSICIAN JOHN H. CURTIS, clerk, was born at Colerain, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged

for disability August 10, 1861. In 1873 resided at Colerain, Mass.

First-Sergeant Charles D. Cutler, mechanic, was born at Guildhall, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; and mustered into service as first-sergeant of Company H; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; he received a minie ball in his cheek, which passed through the head; he fell back immediately, and died at once. Before going out to battle, he remarked, "Now boys, we shall see work." His work was nobly and quickly performed.

Corporal Henry Daufen, machinist, was born in Germany; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; wounded by a bullet in his mouth at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; the ball was found and extracted, eight months afterwards; discharged for disability November 5, 1862. In 1873 was said to reside at Beaver Falls, Penn.

Josiah Pomroy Day was born at Collins, Erie County, N. Y., August 4, 1837; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1869 resided at Bernardston, Mass.; occupation, blacksmith.

Michael Doherty, mechanic, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; died of disease at City hospital, Washington, D. C., September 17, 1861.

Charles Barnet Dole, mason, was born at Shelburne, Mass., June 2, 1842; enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Shelburne, Mass.; in February, 1864, visited his home on furlough of a month, his first absence since his enlistment; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B, June 19, 1864; was captured at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he died of chronic diarrhea, September 12, 1864.

Clement F Drake was born at Holland, Mass., January 27, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; re-enlisted February 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Holland, Mass.; wounded in left hand May 5, 1864, at battle of Wilderness, Va.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; promoted corporal Company B, April 6, 1865; transferred June 20,

1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged at close of war, July 27, 1865. In 1869 resided at Allentown, Pa., where he was superintendent of Lehigh Valley Spike Works, where he gives all his friends of the Tenth an invitation to pay him a visit.

WILLIAM O. DRESSER, laborer, was born at Erving, Mass.; enlisted January 9, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of West Springfield; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of service.

CORPORAL ELIJAH W DUNCAN was born at Deerfield, Mass., September 16, 1841; enlisted September 12, 1861; mustered out September 12, 1864, at the end of three years' continuous service, excepting a ten days' furlough, and a few days in hospital, after Fair Oaks. He says: "Being small, I was in the second platoon, consequently I was not a *high* private, but a private, nevertheless, until the fight on the hills back of Fredericksburg, when Hooker was catching that 'inglorious fly' at Chancellorsville, when Major Parker told me confidentially that I should be promoted, (whether for my fighting qualities, or because I shared my blanket and coffee with him that night after the fight was over, is more than I can tell:) however, from May 1, 1863, I ranked as corporal, and served as such to the end of my enlistment." After discharge, stayed in Shelburne Falls a year and four months, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he now resides (1873). For six years has been superintendent of Thompson's Queensware and Sewer Pipe Works.

TIMOTHY W. EASON was born at Guilford, Vt., August 2, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 resided at Vernon, Vt.; was a farmer and tobacco-grower, and a member of the Vermont militia.

LEWIS R. EDWARDS, mechanic, was born at Charlemont, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, eighteen; transferred March 15, 1864, to Veteran Reserve corps. In 1873 resided at Charlemont, Mass.

JOSIAH S. EMERSON, mechanic, was born at Danville, Vt.;

enlisted August 14, 1862; age, twenty-seven; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

ELISHA W FAY, farmer, was born at Enfield, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; was shot through the head, and died instantly.

SERGEANT GEORGE W FIELD, engineer, was born at Northfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability August 10, 1861.

CORPORAL LUCIEN FOGG was born at Thomaston, Me., May 1, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; killed in battle at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

JOHN ALSON FRANKLIN was born at Guilford, Vt., January 25, 1834; enlisted August 28, 1862; wounded in side, and captured by the enemy, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; released August 22, 1864. In 1875 resided at Shelburne, Mass.

BENJAMIN F FULLER, carriage-trimmer; enlisted August 29, 1862; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Framingham, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; transferred June 19, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

WILLIAM E. GILBERT, farmer, was born at Worthington, Mass.; enlisted February 17, 1862; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability November 1, 1862.

MICHAEL GORMAN was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; killed May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

WILLIAM H. GRAGG was born at Colerain, Mass., November 20, 1831; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability October 30, 1862. In 1873 resided at 124 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.; by occupation a tailor.

JOHN GRIEBEL was born at Prussia, Germany, May 7, 1820; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability March 28, 1862; served in Veteran Reserve corps, Company A, Twenty-third regiment, from June 18, 1863, to

November 14, 1865, when he was discharged at close of the war at Camp Reno, Milwaukee, Wis. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; occupation, tailor.

HENRY GROVER, farmer, was born at Halifax, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; discharged for disability December 24, 1861.

MURRAY J GUILFORD was born at Ashfield, Mass., July 6, 1842; enlisted September 10, 1861; wounded in side by shell, at battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; discharged at expiration of service, February 1, 1865. In 1869 resided at South Ashfield, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

JACOB HAIGIS was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, January 24, 1836; enlisted June 10, 1861; re-enlisted February 19, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Shelburne; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; discharged June 21, 1865, by order of war department. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; mechanic.

THOMAS FRANKLIN HARRINGTON was born at Heath, Mass., July 1, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Fair Oaks; discharged for disability December 31, 1862. In 1873 resided at Turner's Falls, Mass.; lumber merchant.

GEORGE W HARRIS was born at Gill, Mass., March 10, 1842; enlisted August 9, 1862, joining the Regiment at Antietam; served in all the battles of the Regiment; was never wounded, but had several narrow escapes; at Salem Hights and the Wilderness, had his clothes torn by rebel bullets; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 resided at Gill, Mass.; occupation, farmer.

BENJAMIN HASTINGS, JR., farmer, was born at Greenfield, Mass; enlisted August 14, 1862; age, thirty-two; transferred Veteran Reserve corps, November 15, 1863. In 1873 was said to reside at Wendell, Mass.

JOHN G. HASTINGS was born at North Providence, R. I., September 8, 1834; enlisted June 14, 1861; discharged for disability on account of sickness contracted in camp, De-

cember 21, 1861; has never been well since discharge. In 1869 was a fish and oyster dealer at Providence, R. I.

PARMLY G. HASTINGS, mechanic, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted August 20, 1862; age, twenty-five; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service, as absent, sick. In 1873 was said to reside at Wendell, Mass.

DAVID HENRY, farmer, was born at Rowe, Mass., May 25, 1838; enlisted June 10, 1861; discharged for disability, caused by spinal disease, October 8, 1861. In 1873 resided at Rowe, Mass.; by occupation, a chair stock manufacturer. Post-office address, Zoar, Mass.

JOHN HERMANN was born in Germany, December 19, 1841; enlisted May 24, 1861; wounded in breast at Fair Oaks, and slightly wounded in hand at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; discharged July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; cutler.

JOHN W HERSEY was born at Spencer, Mass., January 23, 1842; enlisted August 20, 1862; wounded in foot at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; re-enlisted February 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; wounded in head at Wilderness, and was sent to Washington; June 20, 1864, was transferred to Company B, Thirty-seventh regiment; August, 1864, was transferred to Company D, Ninth Veteran Reserve corps; promoted sergeant January 6, 1865; discharged at close of the war, July 20, 1865; participated in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness. In 1869 resided at South Hadley Falls, Mass.; merchant.

LEANDER V HILL was born at Ashfield, Mass., March 4, 1839; enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged on account of ill-health, April 12, 1863. In 1869 resided at Ashfield, Mass.; farmer.

CORPORAL SOLOMON K. HINDLEY was born at Manchester, England, April 29, 1837; enlisted June 14, 1861; was struck with partial paralysis, March 31, 1862, on the Peninsula, and was not reported for duty until June, 1863. In the meantime performed such duty as his condition would permit; promoted corporal January, 1863; acted as com-

pany commissary for two years; made out pay-rolls, etc.; was clerk for Quartermaster Mansir in the winter of 1862 and 1863; was prostrated by sun-stroke at Gettysburg, and again a few days after at Funkstown, Md.; on account of his failing strength was detailed for duty in Massachusetts, at the time of the first draft, and reported to General Devens: finished out his term of enlistment as chief clerk in General Devens' office, at Galloup's island, Boston harbor; mustered out at expiration of service, June 21, 1864. In 1873 resided at Worcester, Mass.; occupation, book-keeper.

CHARLES DOUGLAS HOTCHKISS was born at Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., January 13, 1836; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability October 3, 1862. In 1873 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; farmer.

GEORGE H. HOWARD was born at Brookfield, Mass., April 6, 1835; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 kept a store in West Brookfield, Mass.

JOHN MURRAY HOWE was born at Brookfield, Mass., April 26, 1834; enlisted January 4, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Brookfield. Transferred April 16, 1864, to United States Signal corps. Served a trifle over eighteen months, on duty every day, with the exception of fourteen days' furlough, granted him on account of the death of his wife. Discharged July 8, 1865, at close of war. In 1875 resided at East Brookfield, Mass.; farmer.

DANIEL G. HOWES was born at Ashfield, Mass., in 1839; enlisted September 10, 1861. Wounded at Fair Oaks by a shell bursting, and throwing a rail across his breast, injuring his lungs. Discharged October 30, 1862. In 1869 resided in Ashfield, at work on a small farm. Health has been very poor since discharge.

GEORGE F. HUBBARD, telegraph operator, was born at Barre, Mass.; enlisted December 31, 1863; age, twenty-five; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B, but was a prisoner in hands of the enemy since May 19, 1864; afterwards transferred to Twentieth regiment, Company C.

CHARLES G JAMES was born at Wales, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In September, 1873, resided at Seymour, Conn.

SYLVESTER DWIGHT JOHNSON was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 7, 1839; enlisted May 20, 1861; killed at battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. In June, 1862, his remains were exhumed by his comrades and sent to Barre, Mass., where they were interred by his relatives, and a monument erected to his memory.

WILLIAM H. KNAPP, shoe-maker, was born at Worcester, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; mustered out expiration of service, July 1, 1864, as absent, sick.

WILLARD LAMB, farmer, was born at Guilford, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty; killed May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

SERGEANT JAMES LANGSTROTH was born at Andover, Mass.; mustered into service June 21, 1861, as sergeant in Company H; discharged at Brightwood, for disability, August 23, 1861; died since the war.

ANTHONY LIDDY enlisted February 29, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Buckland, Mass.; killed June 5, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.

RUFUS LILLY was born at Ashfield, Mass., May 11, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability, following an attack of measles, August 8, 1861; re-enlisted September 1, 1862, in Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, and discharged at expiration of service, August 14, 1863. In 1869 resided in Greenfield, Mass.; machinist.

LORENZO DAVID LIVERMORE was born at South Royalston, Mass., December 5, 1835; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded May 31, 1862, in shoulder, at battle of Fair Oaks, and discharged on surgeon's certificate, October 27, 1862; drafted and sent to Company I, Twelfth regiment, July 14, 1863; wounded in hand at battle of Wilderness; transferred June 25, 1864, to Thirty-ninth regiment, Company A; transferred June 2, 1865, to Thirty-second regiment, and

discharged June 29, 1865, at expiration of service, after having served in four Massachusetts regiments. In 1872 resided at Springfield, Mass.

HENRY WALDO LUTHER was born at Spencer, Mass., October 27, 1842; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded by rifle ball in thigh at battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and discharged October 30, 1862; re-enlisted in Company A, Second heavy artillery, July 28, 1863, and appointed corporal. After service of fourteen months in the artillery, died at Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever, October 23, 1864. His remains are interred at Spencer, Mass.

HENRY P LYON was born at Spencer, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-six; discharged for disability October 28, 1861. In 1875 resided in Worcester, Mass.

WILLIAM A. MARKHAM was born in Ireland, April 23, 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal May 1, 1862; captured at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 18, 1864, and paroled at Charleston harbor, S. C., December 18, 1864; discharged March 7, 1865, at expiration of term of service. In 1869 resided at Worcester, Mass.; bootmaker.

WILLIAM MEHAN, mechanic, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; died at Washington, D. C., October 9, 1861.

ASA C. MERRILL, farmer, was born at Monmouth, Ill.; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, eighteen; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. He was shot in the region of the heart. A groan was heard, and a comrade inquired who was hurt. He replied, "Asa." "Where?" While attempting to explain, he fell back and was dead.

JAMES MERRILL, JR., was born at Montague, Mass., July 22, 1841; enlisted June 10, 1861; was with the Regiment up to the battle of Fair Oaks, and assisted in building Forts Massachusetts and Slocumb. The day before the battle of Fair Oaks, was sick with chills and fever all night, but went with his company the next morning to build corduroy roads. At the commencement of the engagement fell into line with his regiment, and continued fighting until after five o'clock in the afternoon. He and his brother John were

behind a stump firing into our tents, at that time filled with rebels busy examining the contents of the boys' knapsacks, and intent on plunder generally At length a bullet struck his brother in the shoulder, making a dangerous wound; another ball struck James musket as he raised it for a parting salute, and took off the hammer, just missing his forehead. Dropping his gun, he seized his brother in his arms and carried him to a big tree and eased him of his accoutrements, etc. The balls flying thicker and faster, he again picked him up and carried him nearly a mile, to Savage's Station, a place of safety. From there to Newport News, where he held his brother for ten days and nights, with scarcely a moment's rest or sleep. At the end of three weeks removed to Camden street hospital, Baltimore, Md., where James was sick ten months with fever and pleurisy. After he was able to be out on the street, was accidentally shot in the right foot by a patrol who was pursuing another soldier who was trying to escape. Was discharged on account of sickness and disability, August 28, 1863. In 1869 resided at Athol, Mass.; stone mason.

JOHN FOSTER MERRILL was born at Greenfield, Mass., November 22, 1840; enlisted in Company H, upon the first call for troops, in April, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, the ball striking him in the right side of the neck and passing down through the lungs. He was partly lying down at the time. The ball was cut out of the small of his back, and ten days after being wounded, a piece of his coat was taken from the wound. He was first carried to Newport News, where he remained four weeks; thence to Baltimore, where he remained until discharged; the first three months could not lie down, as he could not breathe unless sitting up. For three years after, could do no work of any kind. In 1869 he thus writes: "I owe my life to the care of my brother, James L. Merrill, as I should have been taken prisoner but for him. He injured himself in his exertions to get me off the field, by re-opening an old hurt in his side. I could not have had his care but for the kindness of Captain Miller, who gave him permission to assist me." In 1869 his address was Zoar, Mass., where he was engaged in farming.

JOHN MORRISEY, farmer, was born in Ireland; enlisted

June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one: re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K: discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

EMORY C. MORTON, mechanic, was born at Shelburne, Mass.: enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability April 16, 1863.

FREDERICK ORDELLOW MORTON was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass., September 8, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; was detached with forty-one others from Chesapeake general hospital, near Fortress Monroe, Va., January 4, 1862, by Major-General Dix, to garrison Craney Island, which at the time was used as head-quarters of the contraband department of Virginia and Carolina. The detachment was under the immediate command of Captain O. Brown, formerly assistant-surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts. About the 1st of March, 1862, was placed as overseer on confiscated farms in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Virginia, where he remained most of the time until October, 1863, when he received a kick from a horse which broke his knee-pan. Taken to Balfour United States general hospital at Portsmouth, Va., until the expiration of his term of service, when he was discharged by order of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, June 21, 1864. In 1869 was a lock polisher at South Norwalk, Conn.

DWIGHT F MONROE, boot-maker, was born at Spencer, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four: wounded in leg at Fair Oaks; discharged for disability December 14, 1862. In 1875 resided in North Brookfield, Mass.

WAGONER JOHN J MURPHY was born in Ireland, June 21, 1823; enlisted June 21, 1861: re-enlisted January 20, 1864, and received four hundred and seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Buckland, Mass; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; transferred June 21, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K: discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided at Shelburne, Mass.: working for the Cutlery Company.

SERGEANT MICHAEL MURPHY was born in Ireland, January 12, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal May 1, 1863; re-enlisted February 22, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Buckland, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B; promoted sergeant September 16, 1864; transferred June 19, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service. In 1873 resided at Bay State, Northampton, Mass.; employed at cutlery works.

THOMAS MURPHY, cigar-maker, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided in Chicago.

JAMES NELSON was born at Franklin, Delaware County, N Y., December 5, 1838; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability caused by exposure in the service, February 13, 1863; killed by the falling of a limb from a tree at Buckland, Mass., January 23, 1865.

SERGEANT SILAS NIMS was born May 8, 1823; enlisted June 21, 1861. Sergeant Nims was an excellent soldier, but not of strong constitution, and about the middle of March, 1862, was taken ill of consumption. He received his discharge March 28, and reached his home in Shelburne Falls, Mass., the first day of April, very low with the disease. His death occurred July 28, 1862, and was undoubtedly hastened by hearing of the loss of many of his comrades of Company H, in the terrible days of Fair Oaks and Malvern. His remains are interred at Shelburne Falls.

CULLEN C. PACKARD was born at Cummington, Mass., October 2, 1839, removing to Shelburne Falls, October, 1851, and was employed in store and dentist's office until he enlisted as a recruit in the Tenth, August 14, 1862; joined the Regiment just before the battle of Antietam. After serving in the ranks a few months, was appointed adjutant's clerk, and continued in that capacity until the muster-out of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 had been for eight years a photographer in Kalamazoo, Mich.

HENRY PARSONS was born at Goshen, Mass., May 2, 1825; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded in right arm at

Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864; lived in Ashfield in 1873.

CHARLES F POWERS was born at Greenfield, Mass., July 19, 1842; enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863, by gun-shot wound in head, the ball striking in front and coming out at the back side; transferred February 16, 1864, to Veteran Reserve corps; discharged at expiration of service, June 23, 1864. In 1869 was a farmer, and resided at Heath, Mass.

LUCIUS M. PROUTY was born at North Brookfield, June 17, 1832; enlisted June 14, 1861; discharged for disability November 26, 1862. In 1869 resided at North Brookfield, Mass.; occupation, sole-leather cutter

ALFRED LYMAN PUTNEY was born at Ashfield, Mass., July 12, 1841; enlisted September 12, 1861; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged September 12, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; physician and surgeon.

NAHUM SMITH PUTNEY was born at Ashfield, Mass, June 25, 1839; enlisted in Company H in May. 1861; killed at battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1861, by a solid shot; although horribly mangled, he was brave to the last. He did not utter a complaint or a lamentation. He said, "Tell my captain I died like a true soldier; tell my mother the same—tell her I died in peace, and I hope to meet her and all the rest in heaven."

JOHN RAWSON, gas-fitter, was born at Buffalo, N. Y; enlisted August 20, 1862; age, twenty-four; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. RHOADES, gas-fitter, was born at Saugus, Mass.; enlisted August 20, 1862; age, twenty; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

JACOB RIEDEL, mechanic, was born in Prussia; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; killed at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863.

CHARLES RUSSELL, machinist, was born at Rutland, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-one; re-enlisted Feb-

ruary 20, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Shelburne, Mass.; had finger shot off in Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B. Died of wounds at Winchester, Va., October 7, 1864.

CHARLES W RUSSELL, farmer, was born at New Bedford, Mass.; enlisted August 15, 1862; age, eighteen; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

ANDREW SAUER was born at Saxon, in Germany, February 14, 1841; enlisted June 14, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; mechanic.

SERGEANT HENRY CLAPP SEVERANCE, mechanic, was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass, March 14, 1840; enlisted June 10, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. His captain, the lamented Miller, thus says of him: "Brave, generous, kind, yet firm and reliable, died the death of a hero, and I can but regret that he was not spared to return to his relatives and friends, to become, as he most assuredly would, one of the best, and most useful citizens of Shelburne Falls. He was the first of my men to die upon that terrible field.

JOHN SHEEHAN enlisted February 29, 1864; age, twenty-eight: transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B. Transferred June 19, 1865, to Twentieth regiment Company C. Discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. Post-office address, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

ALEXANDER C. SHELDON, farmer, was born at Gill, Mass.; enlisted September 2, 1862; age, twenty-three; discharged for disability December 7, 1863.

NATHAN W SMITH was born at New Salem, Mass., September 7, 1843; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1869 resided at Greenfield, Mass.; farmer.

LEANDER A. SNOW, farmer, was born at Colerain, Mass., November 1, 1843; enlisted June 10, 1861; transferred August 4, 1862, to United States service as hospital steward; served at the United States general hospital, Ports-

mouth Grove, Va., until December, when he was ordered to report to Sergeon L. H. Holden, at United States army, Cincinnati O. Mr. Snow's appointment as hospital steward, was the first instance of promotion from the ranks of the volunteer service to the non-commissioned staff of the regular army; he served in the field, in the military division of the Mississippi; was appointed captain and aid-de-camp, by Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, discharged from United States service, August 11, 1865; during the Atlanta campaign was acting medical purveyor, "Army of the Ohio." In September, 1873, was an attorney at law at Tazewell, Tenn.

HERMAN AUGUSTUS SPOONER was born at Wendell, Mass., September 14, 1839. At the breaking out of the war, he resided at Heath, Mass., and was the only surviving son of N. W Spooner. His parents tried in vain to persuade him not to enlist. He said a great number had got to go, and he might as well go as the rest; at all events, he desired to enlist when he could voluntarily. He was sick with the measles when the Regiment reached Washington, and was in poor health for several months after. He told one of his comrades, as the Regiment was ordered into battle at Fair Oaks, that he should not come out alive, but should do his duty to the last. He was one of the first to fall, shot through the head and instantly killed.

ADOLPH STEMPEL, mechanic, was born in Prussia; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, forty; discharged for disability July 18, 1862. After the war, returned to Germany.

ELLIOTT O. STEVENS, mechanic, was born at Winsted, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-three; discharged for disability December 31, 1862.

CHARLES W STONE, farmer, was born in New York State; enlisted in Company I, September 9, 1861; transferred May 12, 1863, to Company H; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged at expiration of service, September 12, 1864.

GEORGE F STRATTON, farmer, was born at Berry, Vt.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, was wounded in shoulder and taken to David's Island hospital, N. Y., where he died June 12, 1862.

CORPORAL HORACE V TAYLOR was born at Ashfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-seven; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 his address was 86 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

ALBERT TOLMAN was born at Troy, N. H, October 24, 1829; enlisted August 12, 1862; was never sick a day, and participated in every battle in which the Regiment was engaged, and escaped without a scratch; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; machinist.

GEORGE E. UPTON, mechanic, was born at Charlemont, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability October 28, 1861.

HENRY C. UTLEY, mechanic, was born in England; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-two; mortally wounded at Battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; a musket ball passed into his head behind the ear, lodging in the top of his skull. He came off the field alone, Saturday night, with his terrible wound. The next morning he was seen to approach the hospital, take hold of a comrade and make a noise, but was unable to speak. He was taken into the hospital, his wound dressed, after which he was sent to Washington hospital, but was not able to tell his name or regiment. He died, delirious, June 5. An envelope was found in his pocket, bearing his name and established his identity.

ELIAS E. VEBER was born at Charlemont, Mass., May 15, 1842; enlisted September 12, 1861: wounded in hand at battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged for disability October 18, 1862; re-enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth regiment, December 25, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Charlemont, Mass.; wounded in breast, the ball coming out at the back, at the battle of Piedmont, Va., and was a prisoner four months; transferred June 24, 1865, to Twenty-fourth regiment, Company A; discharged, by reason of wounds, July 24, 1865. In 1869 was a farmer, and resided at Northfield, Mass.

CORPORAL GEORGE ALANSON VEBER was born at Charlemont, Mass., October 3, 1831; enlisted June 14, 1861; killed

by rifle ball, through his heart, May 31, 1862, at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

DAVID M. VINCENT enlisted June 21, 1871; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability November 22, 1861.

FIRST-SERGEANT MICAJAH H. VINCENT was born at Hawley, Mass., November 7, 1830; enlisted September 12, 1861; promoted corporal June 1, 1862; wounded in bowels July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, and taken prisoner; taken to Libby prison, where, after twenty days' confinement, was paroled; promoted sergeant November 1, 1862; first-sergeant March 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Ashfield, Mass.; captured at Spottsylvania, Va., and was a prisoner four months in Andersonville, Ga., and three months in Florence, S. C.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, as sergeant of Company B; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, as first-sergeant of Company C; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In 1869 resided at Hammonton, N. J.; engaged in fruit farming.

WILLIAM T VINCENT, farmer, was born at Ashfield, Mass; enlisted September 12, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged December 23, 1862, for disability.

GEORGE O. WARNER enlisted at Medford, July 24, 1861, but was discharged for disability August 23, 1861.

JAMES M. WARNER, farmer, was born at Savoy, Mass.; enlisted August 14, 1862; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability December 19, 1862.

ALONZO HARRISON WARREN was born at Conway, Mass., January 1, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864; was not wounded or sick during his three years' service. In 1869 was a farmer at South Ashfield, Mass.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS, farmer, was born at Charlemont, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in mouth at Malvern Hill; died of wounds, July 17, 1862, at Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM E. WILLIS, farmer, was born at Ashfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, nineteen; died of disease June 23, 1862, at White House, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILSON was born at Shelburne, Mass., August 23, 1837; enlisted June 10, 1861; wounded at battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, the ball passing through his cap and grazing his forehead, afterward striking John D. Allis in the leg, causing a fatal wound; discharged October 29, 1862, by reason of lung disease and chronic diarrhea. In 1873 resided at Shelburne Falls; packing and shipping clerk in cotton yarn manufactory.

CORPORAL JAMES E. WILSON was born at Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., July 1, 1837; enlisted June 10. 1861; promoted corporal November 6, 1862; participated in all the battles of the Tenth, except Malvern, being detailed as baggage guard at that time; never sick enough to go to a hospital, and never rode in an ambulance or government wagon; was with the regiment every day, from its organization until it went into winter-quarters, at Brandy Station, Va., December, 1863, at which time he had a ten days' furlough, and enjoyed the privilege of sleeping in a bed for the first time in thirty months. In Grant's Wilderness campaign he was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12, 1864, and remained in the rebel lines about two hours. There were several of our boys captured at the time; they were contending for a rifle-pit in possession of the rebels. The regiment on the right temporarily gave way, and our boys were forced to surrender to superior numbers. Reluctantly getting over the pit, into the Johnnies' clutches, they were told to go to the rear, which all did except Wilson. There was a terrible musketry fire at this time, and nothing could seemingly live above ground. Wilson crouched down in the pit beside the rebels, but they drove him out, and he took refuge behind a stump, a couple of rods in their rear. Here he stayed two hours, and in that time had the satisfaction of seeing three lines of battle creep and crawl past and over him into the pit to die for the "lost cause." At the expiration of the two hours the pit was completely filled with dead rebels. A flag of truce was raised, the firing from our side ceased, and Wilson bounded up from the old stump, ran back across the dead rebels in the pit, and reached our lines in safety. He never

was wounded, but had a button shot off his cap and a bullet put through his coat-sleeve and haversack: mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1869 Wilson resided at Indianapolis, Ind.; by occupation a machinist.

SERGEANT OTIS B. WOOD was born at Canaan, Conn., January 8, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; corporal November 13, 1862; sergeant May 1, 1863; wounded in shoulder at Salem Hights, May 4, 1863; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents bounty from town of Hawley, Mass.; transferred June 19, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company B, where he was promoted, April 18, 1865, to first-sergeant; June 19, 1865, was transferred to Twentieth regiment, and promoted first-lieutenant to date from June 1, 1865; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In 1873 resided at Turner's Falls, Mass.; painter.

SERGEANT ELIPHAZ WOODWARD was born at Buckland, Mass, June 2, 1820; enlisted June 17, 1861; mustered into service as corporal, June 21, 1861; came out of the battle of Fair Oaks in command of Company H; promoted sergeant June 1, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks by buckshot in knee, and at Malvern in thigh, and he extracted the ball both times with his jackknife; was sick when he left the Peninsula, and was taken to a hospital, where he says he took more calomel than his legs would carry; after being reduced down to one hundred and fifteen pounds, he was transferred, September 16, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve corps, where he served out his term of enlistment as commissary sergeant, not being able to perform the duty of an orderly. In 1869 resided at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; by occupation a stone mason.

MARCUS M. WOODWARD, stone mason, was born at Buckland, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861: age, twenty; wounded in leg at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; discharged for disability caused from wounds, March 10, 1863. In 1873 was said to reside at Florence, Mass.

CHAPTER XXIII.

COMPANY I—WEST SPRINGFIELD AND HOLYOKE COMPANY.

COMPANY I was formed by joining the recruits from West Springfield and Holyoke. Each town had ambitiously started a company, and each had recruited nearly fifty men, when the Tenth Regiment was accepted for the war.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22, 1861.—A rousing public meeting was held in West Springfield, at the Town Hall, in pursuance of a notice from the pulpit on Sunday. Col. Edward Parsons was chairman, and H. Dickinson, secretary. It was unanimously voted to call a legal town meeting, to give the town an opportunity to show her devotion to the great cause of constitutional liberty. About fifty recruits were at once obtained, and commenced drilling twice daily, in Suffield hall.

TUESDAY, April 30.—West Springfield voted, in town meeting, to present each man enlisting from the town with a revolver. William Melcher, J. O. Moseley, Reuben Champion, Aaron Bagg, Julius Day, Edward Parsons, and Henry Dickinson, were chosen a finance committee.

MONDAY, May 6.—The company having been attached to the Tenth Militia Regiment, assembled at Holyoke and elected the following officers: Captain, John H. Clifford, of Holyoke; first-lieutenant, Joseph K. Newell, of Springfield; second-lieutenant, James P. Brooks, of Holyoke; third-lieutenant, Joseph H. Bennett, of West Springfield; fourth-lieutenant, John H. Halsted, of Holyoke.

The towns of West Springfield and Holyoke presented each officer with sword and equipments complete, and every man with a neat, serviceable gray uniform with blue trim-

mings, an exact counterpart of that worn by the City Guard, and made of the best material money could procure; and the ladies of the two towns busied themselves making flannel shirts and drawers, for the comfort of the men in camp.

FRIDAY, June 14.—The company rendezvoused on Hampden Park, and a week later was sworn into the United States service for three years or the war.

SUNDAY, June 23, they marched from their quarters on Hampden Park to the First Congregational church in West Springfield, and listened to an impressive sermon by Rev. Mr. Powers, a gentleman who had evinced the utmost interest in the formation and equipment of the company. The interior of the church was appropriately draped with the national colors, and the soldiers occupied the central pews. The preacher chose no text, but simply labored to prove these two propositions: first, that a Christian may rightfully be a soldier; and second, that war was inevitable. Having done this effectually, he was prepared to say, "In God's name let the cannon speak, cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." He counseled the soldiers to be true to the right; to spurn the tricks of that great secessionist, the devil; to remember that camp life was often more destructive, morally and physically, than war; to reflect credit on those they left behind, and to do their whole duty. Having done this, he bade them Godspeed, and promised them all necessary sympathy and material aid. At the close of the exercises each soldier was presented with a Testament and a small package of useful articles, and allowed to depart before the withdrawal of the congregation.

Company I marched to the war with the Tenth Regiment, and was one of the best and most reliable companies in that organization; for a long time, in the latter portion of the Regiment's service, held the first post of honor on the right of the line.

It was indebted during the whole period of its enlistment to the patriotic citizens of West Springfield and Holyoke,

for favors without number. To Mr. J O. Moseley and Edward Southworth of West Springfield, and Messrs. James M. Burns and A. C. Slater, Mrs. William G. Porter, and Mrs. E. M. Paige, secretary of Soldiers' Aid Society of Holyoke, they were particularly indebted. November 21, 1861, arrived from home boxes filled with blankets, comfortables, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., without number, and a first-class Thanksgiving dinner, all prepared and ready for the table. To A. L. Sturtevant of Washington, the company were indebted for many favors.

In the late fall of 1862, the company raised one hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty four cents, by subscription among themselves, and built comfortable barracks for winter in one building, divided into six compartments, each holding sixteen men.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY I.

CHARLES E. ALLEN, farmer. was born at West Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

PATRICK ASHE was born at Dingle, Kerry County, Ireland, March 13, 1844; enlisted September 6, 1861; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, June 20, 1864; slightly wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 29, 1864; discharged at Berryville, Va., September 9, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Mittineaque, Mass.; laborer.

HENRY B. ASHLEY, machinist, was born at West Springfield, Mass.; enlisted July 29, 1862; age, thirty-four; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.

WILLIAM H. ATKINS, farmer, was born at West Granville, Mass. Wishing to enroll himself among the defenders of the country, he came on to Washington, and out to Camp Brightwood, alone, to join Company I; in which several of his friends had previously enlisted. He went on foot from Granville to Springfield, and paid his own expenses on to Washington, saying but few words of farewell; indeed, so

quietly did he set about this duty of serving his country, that few knew of his going. He was examined, accepted and mustered into the service by Captain Newell, December 10, 1861, and proved an efficient and valuable addition to the ranks; he was a young man of excellent habits and principles, ever prompt to duty and of unflinching courage: at Malvern Hill, he received fatal injuries. The following letter from him to Captain Newell, his commanding officer, will best portray his character, and give the reader of these pages a knowledge of those trials and sufferings, undergone by many of our brave boys, on those fearful days.

SIXTH AND MASTER STREETS U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Philadelphia, August 1, 1862.

Dear Captain:—I have finally arrived at a home of safety, after a long imprisonment in Richmond. Lieutenant Gilmore was at my side when I was shot, and I told him that I thought I could get to the rear alone. I made slow progress, as my leg was broken. After a while I was helped along, and was carried and left by the side of the road, in expectation that our ambulances would be along and pick me up. None came, and I lay on the bank that night; when I awoke in the morning, a man had died in reach of me, his eyes unshut. It commenced to rain, quite hard; I could get no one to assist me, and I could not stay in such a place, where the dead (there were three or four near me) made such an impression on my mind I hobbled away, on my hands and one leg, to a wheat field, when I covered myself up with straw, and cared but little what became of me. Secesh came along pretty soon, said I would be taken in after a while, but I spent another night out of doors, and was then carried in. I was joyfully surprised to see Dr. Jewett, of the Tenth. He assisted a rebel surgeon to amputate my leg. The next day after, I was taken to Richmond, in one of the government wagons, and soon introduced to the luxuries of the famous Richmond tobacco warehouses. We had plenty of good water and air, but little medicine, or rags to dress our wounds; I cannot describe our sufferings. Half rations of good bread and boiled meat were given us, with no salt. I wish, captain, that you would send any letters, that you may have for me, and give me a list of the killed and wounded in the Regiment, as I have heard only partially. I suppose Major Miller was wounded severely. If you think best, I wish you would send me my descriptive list. *I have written this on my back, which will account for its funny appearance.*

Yours Truly, WILLIAM H. ATKINS.

Poor fellow, his sufferings were not yet over; *almost* home, among friends and relatives, another operation was deemed

necessary, under which his already worn-out frame could not recover, and almost simultaneously with this letter came the official notice of his death, in the hospital at Philadelphia. He died of secondary hemorrhage, August 12, 1862, deeply regretted by his comrades in arms.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, mechanic, was born at South Witham, England; enlisted September 9, 1861; age, twenty-five; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment. discharged at expiration of service, September 10, 1864.

CHARLES HENRY BAGG was born at West Springfield, Mass., April 27, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability December 2, 1861. In 1875 resided in West Springfield, and was in employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The case of young Bagg was so peculiar as to make it worthy of mention. Soon after the arrival at Brightwood, Bagg was suddenly taken speechless, and for weeks and months, could only articulate by whispers. The non-commissioned officers said it was only simulated; they believed he could talk as well as ever, if he only wanted to. They were given permission to try him in every manner possible, to catch him in some way, by sticking pins into him, by coming upon him suddenly, etc. All their efforts to make him talk proved futile, and after a thorough examination by the doctors, who looked wise, and ejaculated yards of Latin, he was pronounced incurable and discharged. In conversations with his captain, one of the principal surgeons asserted that one year was the fullest length of time he could live, etc. Strange to relate, Bagg no sooner struck the parental threshold, than his voice came back to him, and he has had no relapses since.

CORPORAL JAMES A. BALDWIN, paper-maker, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty, died of wounds after the battle of Wilderness, June 13, 1864. Corporal Baldwin was a good-natured, jovial soldier, and relieved many tedious and weary hours by his jokes and witty remarks. He was missed around the camp-fire.

ALBERT BARNES, mechanic, was born at Palmer, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability September 11, 1861. In 1872 he was painting in Springfield, Mass. When last seen by the writer, he was endeavoring to negotiate a loan of twenty-five cents.

JOHN BARRY, manufacturer, was born at Greenbush, N. Y.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in leg at Fair Oaks; killed in battle of Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863.

CORPORAL HIBBARD K. BEAN, mechanic, was born at Lisbon, N. H.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-six; corporal, December 14, 1861; killed in battle of Fair Oaks, by musket ball, through breast, May 31, 1862. He left a wife and children in West Springfield, to mourn his loss.

CORPORAL ROBERT BEST, JR., mechanic, was born at Durham, England; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty; wounded in hand at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; wounded, and a prisoner, battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 18, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., September, 1864.

HUBERT J. BOYINGTON, mechanic, was born at Southwick, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-seven; was not of robust constitution, and a considerable period of his enlistment was spent in hospital; when his health permitted, was a good soldier. He was killed in the charge of the Regiment at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863.

ALVIN F BRADFORD, mechanic, was born at Florida, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, thirty-four; discharged for disability March 30, 1862.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, farmer, was born at Kingston, N. Y.; enlisted February 12, 1862; age, eighteen; discharged for disability January 3, 1863.

SYLVANUS H. BRADY, printer, was born at Oswego, N. Y.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, thirty-five; had previously been in the United States service, as wagon-master, on the plains, before the war, and served in the same capacity, during his connection with the Tenth; discharged for disability October 4, 1861. In 1875 was in Holyoke, Mass.

EDWARD BRICK, laborer, was born in Traler, Ireland; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded by chance shot in the woods the night before Malvern Hill battle, and discharged for disability, October, 1862.

MAURICE BRICK, laborer, was born in Traler, Ireland;

enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty; deserted in Maryland campaign, September 9, 1862; captured at his home in Massachusetts, and taken to Boston for trial; enlisted in Eleventh Regulars to escape trial, where he was made a corporal, and again deserted.

SERGEANT JAMES P BROOKS, moulder, was born at Newmarket, N. H.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-three. Company I, like most of the other militia organizations, had four lieutenants, when they rendezvoused at Springfield. Brooks was second lieutenant, in the militia formation, and naturally expected to hold the same position, when mustered in. By some arrangement, never explained, Mr. Bennett, the third-lieutenant, was selected for muster as second-lieutenant, thus reducing Brooks to the ranks. Brooks immediately took off his sash and sword, shouldered a musket, and took the oath as a private soldier, without flinching, at the same time saying: "I enlisted to fight, *not* for office." His friends at Holyoke, admiring his soldierly pluck, purchased a magnificent gold watch and chain, and presented them to him as a token of respect for his conduct. The watch was inscribed with the words, as an inscription, remarked by Mr. Brooks, when he took off his sword. The story coming to the ear of Colonel Briggs, he appointed Sergeant Brooks as color-bearer of the Regiment, the post of honor. Soon after he was transferred, by order of Governor Andrew, to recruiting service in Massachusetts, and was commissioned as second-lieutenant in Sixth New Hampshire regiment; promoted to captain; wounded, and discharged; re-enlisted April 6, 1864, as a veteran, in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, receiving three hundred and twenty-five dollars from the city of Boston. Died at Alexandria, Va, July 14, 1864.

THOMAS BROWN, baker, was born in Scotland; enlisted February 22, 1862; age, thirty-two; after battle of Antietam, when the Tenth was on a march to Williamsport, Md., to attack the enemy, the Regiment was lying along the roadside, awaiting orders; some frightened horses came furiously running down the road, and one of them drove the calk of his shoe into the skull of poor Tom Brown. He was taken to the nearest house, and the doctors pronounced his injuries fatal. A piece of his skull was taken out, and

he was sent to Chester (Pennsylvania) hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to do light work. In 1864 he resided in Pittsfield, Mass., able to do a very little work. His discharge from the army was dated September 13, 1862.

SMITH A. BUGBEE was born in West Stafford, Conn., February 15, 1839; enlisted May, 1861, and mustered into the United States service, June 21, 1861; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, by musket ball through left lung, and was taken to Christian street hospital, Philadelphia; arrived at hospital June 8; discharged on account of wound, September 30, 1862. In 1875 resided at Holyoke, Mass.

JAMES W BURR, paper-maker, was born at Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861: age, twenty-three; died of typhoid fever at Brightwood, D. C., September 10, 1861, leaving a wife and one child; funeral services were held on the camp ground Sunday afternoon, September 11, the whole Regiment participating, after which the body was sent to the city, where it was embalmed and sent home to his friends in Holyoke.

CORPORAL FRANCIS HENRY CAHILL, weaver, was born at New York city, July 1842; enlisted June 14, 1861; slightly wounded in both legs at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. Frank was a good soldier. In 1875 he resided in Springfield, Mass.

ANTHONY CAIN, paper-maker, was born in Ireland: enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, and died at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1863.

CORPORAL MARTIN V CARD was born at New Ashford, Berkshire County, Mass., August 12, 1841; enlisted June 14, 1861; corporal April 9, 1862: wounded at battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864, by minie ball in ankle: mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864. In 1869 resided at North Adams, Mass.; by occupation a cotton spinner.

JOHN E. CASEY, plumber, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861: age, eighteen; wounded at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; killed at battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

ENOCH CLARK was born at Pittsfield, Mass., December 5, 1821; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded in head at battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 resided at Hinsdale, Mass.; occupation, machinist.

CHARLES W COCHRANE was born at Barhead, near Glasgow, Scotland, February 26, 1826; enlisted June 14, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received four hundred and nine dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Holyoke; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A; discharged June 17, 1865, by order of war department. In 1875 died at Holyoke, Mass. Charles was a good soldier.

GEORGE CONNER, teamster, was born at Charlton, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-eight. Conner was a good-natured, jovial fellow, full of wit and humor. Fair Oaks was a bad day for Conner. A rebel bullet, mischief-bent, entered his abdomen and came out at his back. "Must die," said the doctor; "Can't," says Conner; and die he didn't, but he was never able to wear his belt again. After months of pain he returned to his Regiment, where he was allowed to do light work about the cook-house. and duties not requiring much physical labor; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1870 was said to be in the oil regions, Pennsylvania.

FIRST-SERGEANT HENRY M. CONVERSE was born at Chester, Mass., August 25, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal March 8, 1862; sergeant August 15, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, by piece of shell striking his canteen and bruising his side; in hospital at Fredericksburg from that time until June 3; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 had a printing office at Easthampton, Mass.

AUSTIN S. COOK was born at Amherst, Mass., February 14, 1844; enlisted April 22, 1861, the eighth recruit from Springfield for the war; transferred to Battery G, Second United States artillery, November 11, 1862; served in the artillery three years and was never wounded. In 1869 worked on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad.

MICHAEL B. CORKERY was born at Glengariffe, County

Cork, Ireland, February 12, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; severely wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; discharged July 29, 1864, at expiration of term of service. In 1869 resided at Mittineaque, West Springfield, Mass.; occupation, cotton-spinner.

FREDERICK H. CROCKETT, merchant, was born at Middletown, Conn.; enlisted October 14, 1862; age, twenty-seven; severely wounded in hand, at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; discharged for disability, August 14, 1863.

LUTHER THURBER CROMWELL was born at Preston, Ct., April 21, 1828; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability January 1, 1863. In 1875 resided at Fall River, Mass.

DANIEL CRONIN, mechanic, was born in Ireland; enlisted January 11, 1864; age, twenty; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Holyoke; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

JAMES N. DAILEY, carpenter, was born at Boston, Mass; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, thirty-seven; discharged for disability March 1, 1862.

EDWARD DEADY, laborer, was born in Ireland; enlisted December 10, 1863; and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Worcester, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865.

CHARLES H. DECIE, weaver, was born at Cork, Ireland; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded in head at Malvern, and sent to Eckington hospital, Washington, D. C.; severely wounded in leg at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; slightly wounded in hand at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864.

JOHN A. DECKER, paper-maker, was born at Ancram, N. Y; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability January 15, 1862.

RICHARD DESMOND, shoe-maker, was born at Bander, Ireland; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

GEORGE W DORY, farmer, was born at West Haven, Conn.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; re-enlisted in Battery G, Second United States artillery, November 8, 1862; served through the war. In 1872 resided at Fair Haven, Conn.; in the oyster trade.

WILLIAM H. EATON, mechanic, was born at Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability October 8, 1861. In 1872 resided at Holyoke, Mass.

WILLIAM B. EDWARDS was born at North Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1835; enlisted September 6, 1861; wounded in ankle at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and discharged for disability August 6, 1862. In May, 1872, resided at Deep River, Conn.; occupation, cotton spinner.

WILLIAM H. ESTES, painter, was born at Chicopee, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, twenty Estes was a good soldier, shirking no responsibility, and failing of no duty. At the last stand of the Regiment at Fair Oaks, he was killed near the Williamsburg road, and buried where he fell.

JOHN FALVEY, laborer, was born at Cork, Ireland; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen. Falvey was a quiet, peaceable young Irishman of good habits. When the allotment commission visited the Regiment, he made over to the State treasury at Boston, all of his pay with the exception of *one dollar a month.* The balance was to remain on interest until the expiration of his service. Upon the arrival of the Regiment at Warwick Court-house, Va., he was taken ill of fever, and died May 1, 1862. He was buried near the center of the village. He had no friends or relatives in this country.

HENRY S. FERRY, broom-maker, was born at Easthampton, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability November 14, 1862.

PATRICK FLANAGAN was born in Ireland; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-five; deserted at Medford, Mass., July 17, 1861. Nothing was heard from Mr. Flanagan until after the battle of Fair Oaks; the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment marched past where the Tenth were encamped, and some of the boys recognized him in the ranks

of that regiment. He was discharged from the Sixteenth, August 12, 1863, for disability.

CASSANDER FRISBIE, mechanic, was born at New York city; was one of the first to enlist in Company I from West Springfield; mustered into service June 21, 1861; age, twenty-two; died at McKim's hospital, Baltimore, of typhoid fever, July 12, 1862.

SERGEANT JOHN H. HALSTED, spinner, was born at Ramapo, N. Y; was fourth-lieutenant of the company when it belonged to the State militia, but was mustered in as sergeant June 21, 1861: age, twenty-six; discharged for disability August 17, 1862.

CORPORAL GEORGE S. HARGER was born at West Granville, Mass., September 1, 1840; enlisted at West Springfield, April 26, 1861. Wounded in right shoulder at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. His rifle was shattered, and he was knocked down, and came near being captured. In this engagement he says he made four thousand rebels run—after him. Was again badly wounded in thigh at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 18, 1864, and was reported as mortally wounded. After lying all day under a heavy fire from both armies, and covered with dirt thrown from sunrise to dark, was taken up, and laid down in rear of the rebel guns, where he remained two days and nights more, before being removed from the field. Was held in durance vile, and prisons viler, at Orange Court-house, Gordonsville, and Travilion Station and Richmond. Was inmate of six different prisons; paroled and sent down the James river, February 18, 1865. An hour after the boat had landed her prisoners to be exchanged, and was steaming up the river, she was blown to atoms by one of their own torpedoes. June 24, 1864, he was re-captured by Phil Sheridan, but his wounds were so severe he could not be removed, and had to be left in the hands of the rebels. It was hard to see the blue coats, and stars and stripes, move out of sight, as he then thought, forever. Many times he had seen the prisons emptied of all the prisoners but himself, his wounds not allowing him to walk to the boat. At last a sturdy Western cavalryman assisted him, carrying him in his arms the greater part of the distance. He was reduced in flesh from one hundred and seventy-two pounds when captured, to ninety pounds when exchanged, and for clothing he was

covered with big mats or rags, and for shoes had pieces of a bloody blanket tied around his feet. In describing the event, he says that when he was landed at Butler's Dutch Gap canal, he appreciated as never before the starry emblem of his country. It said to him, in tones distinct as ever greeted mortal ears, "Here is food, clothing, friends, money, everything a weary wounded soldier could ask for." Most of his companions in arms believed him dead; and when he arrived in Springfield, on crutches, weak and emaciated, he was hailed as one risen from the grave. Since the war he has resided in Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, and New York State. In 1875 resided at East Chatham, N Y., and engaged in buying, and shipping hay and straw to Boston and New York. He is now tough and hearty, and outwardly shows no signs of his hardships while in the service.

CHARLES S. HARRIS, JR., farmer, was born at Vernon, Vt., September 2, 1841; enlisted March 1, 1862; was a good soldier, and was especially noticed for courage and gallantry at Fair Oaks; died at general hospital, Newport News, Va., September 17, 1862, of chronic diarrhea.

CHARLES L. HARTWELL, farmer, was born at Conway, Mass.; enlisted September 11, 1861; age, eighteen; severely wounded in arm, at Fair Oaks; severely wounded in breast, at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; slightly wounded in head, at Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment; discharged September 11, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1871 resided at Springfield, Mass.

JAMES HAYES was born at Stockton, England; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, nineteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received four hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Agawam, Mass.; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A, June 21, 1864; transferred to Twentieth regiment, Company C, June 21, 1865; discharged July 27, 1865, at expiration of service.

JEROME HAYWARD was born at Washington, Mass., July 18, 1819; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. Died at Holyoke, Mass., January 27, 1869. His remains are interred in the West Springfield cemetery.

CORPORAL MICHAEL F HEALY was born in Ireland, in 1844; was one of the first to enlist from West Springfield, in April, 1861; was an excellent soldier: his gun and equipments always clean and bright; promoted corporal June 19, 1862: he was severely wounded in hand at battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; the bullet severed cords and sinews, making an ugly wound; he was first taken to Seminary hospital, and then transferred to College hospital, and was discharged for disability March 4, 1863; re-enlisted December 14, 1864, in Company K, Thirty-seventh regiment, and received one hundred dollars bounty from town of Needham, Mass.; transferred June 21, 1865, to Company K, Twentieth regiment; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In 1875 was a carriage-painter, at North Adams, Mass.

CORPORAL ALBERT F HENRY, clerk, was born at Troy, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty: unable to stand the exposures of camp life, he was discharged for disability December 14, 1861.

CHARLES E. HOVEY, envelope-maker, was born at North Oxford, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; slightly wounded in neck at Fair Oaks; was a good soldier, and served faithfully, until he met his untimely fate at Salem Hights, Va., where he was killed, May 3, 1863.

PETER HUOT, laborer, was born at Quebec, Canada; enlisted December 10, 1863; age, thirty-four; received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Holyoke; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A; transferred June 10, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged, at expiration of service, July 16, 1865.

CORPORAL JAMES HENRY HYDE was born at South Lee, Mass., March 18, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out, at expiration of term of service, July 1, 1864; was an excellent soldier. In 1869 resided at Mittineaque, West Springfield, Mass.; engaged in paper-making.

SERGEANT PHILIP HYDE was born at South Lee, Mass., May 6, 1843; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal March 1, 1862; wounded, and nearly lost sight of left eye, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; promoted sergeant Sep-

tember 8, 1862; severely wounded in left knee at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863: at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., was bitten seven times by a snake; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1869 resided at South Hadley Falls, Mass.: paper-maker.

CORPORAL WILLIAM S. JONES, carpenter, was born at South Trenton, N. Y; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-nine; wounded in foot at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. Jones always faithfully and promptly performed all duties required of him. In 1875 was editor of a paper at Scranton, Penn.

DWIGHT OGDEN JUDD was born at Huntsburg, O., December 15, 1843: enlisted May, 1861, in the Tenth; slightly wounded in left breast by spent ball at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Badly wounded in right groin, and thigh-bone broken by musket ball at Salem Hights, Va., May 4, 1863; rejoined the Regiment at Warrenton, Va., September 4, 1863; detailed on division provost-guard, September 25, 1863, and sent to Sandusky, O., on duty with the guard, January 3, 1864; rejoined his Regiment at Brandy Station, Va., April 12, 1864; wounded in left hand, losing little finger, by musket ball at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; rejoined the Regiment at Cold Harbor, in June, 1864; with these exceptions never absent from the Regiment. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.

JAMES M. JUSTIN was born at West Granville, Mass., February 4, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; severely wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, in right hip, ball passing through and lodging in left side; was discharged from the Tenth, and promoted to a captaincy in Company E of the Forty-sixth nine months militia regiment, October 15, 1862; discharged at expiration of service, July 29, 1863. In 1873 was a car repairer for the Boston and Albany Railroad, and resided at Hinsdale, Mass. He draws a pension from government on account of his wounds.

JOHN H. KELLY, silver-plater, was born at Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., October 9, 1839; enlisted May 31, 1861; was taken sick on board boat, from Yorktown to Alexandria, and carried to David's Island hospital, September 6, 1862; from there he was discharged for disability November 28, 1862; served in quartermaster's department,

three months, from September 1, 1864. In July, 1872, resided at Newark, N. J.; fruit and produce dealer.

JOSEPH KELLY, machinist, was born in Ireland, (Donegal County); enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; had foot badly jammed by a caisson, at the time McClellan changed base to the James River: slightly wounded in arm, in Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1872 was said to reside at Holyoke, Mass.

JAMES KILROY, farmer, was born at Boston, Mass.; enlisted September 7, 1861: age, eighteen; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Leverett, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company K; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company K; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. Afterward served in the regular army

EDWARD S. KNEELAND, farmer, was born at Northampton, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861, and detailed for duty as teamster; when the wagon train was turned over to the quartermaster's department, Kneeland went with his wagon and did not return to the Regiment, and being properly an enlisted man, he was entered on the roster of the Regiment as a deserter, January 16, 1862. August 20, 1862, enlisted in Company F, First Massachusetts cavalry; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Northampton; discharged at expiration of service, June 26, 1865.

HENRY KNIGHTS, cotton operative, was born at Petworth, Sussex, England; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-eight; wounded in hand at Gettysburg; mustered out at expiration of term, July 1, 1864; re-enlisted September 3, 1864, in Second heavy artillery, and received one hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-nine cents bounty from town of Chicopee, Mass.; discharged at expiration of term, June 26, 1865.

WILBUR F. LAMB, manufacturer, was born at Newburyport, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; deserted at Fredericksburg, Va., December 19, 1862.

JOHN LAUDER was born in Scotland; enlisted August 14,

1861; age, twenty-five; was a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow, and at the first opportunity deserted from Camp Brightwood, D. C., December 1, 1861.

OTIS H. LITTLEJOHN enlisted August 9, 1862; age, nineteen: died at Falmouth, Va., February 3, 1863.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, weaver, was born at Stockport, England; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, twenty-seven; wounded in ankle at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

GEORGE LOOMIS, farmer, was born at West Springfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability December 8, 1863.

WILLIAM M. NEWSON was born at Geneva, N. Y., November 4, 1832: enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in knee in front of Petersburg, Va., a few days before the Regiment was discharged: mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In August, 1872, he was in the carriage business at Tiffin, O.

FRANK O. NEWTON, farmer, was born at Bernardston, Mass.; enlisted August 29, 1862; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability January 1, 1863.

CORPORAL DAVID BROWN NYE was born at Boscawen, N. H., July 22, 1843: enlisted May 31, 1861; corporal April 17, 1863; wounded in left thigh at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863: mustered out at expiration of term, July 1, 1864. In 1869 resided at Northboro, Mass.; farmer.

ABNER DAY OTIS was born at Franklin, Conn., February, 1843: enlisted May 31, 1861. Otis was a good soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty. He was taken sick in July, while the regiment was in Pennsylvania, but kept along with his company until they arrived at Warrenton, when, on the 6th of August, he went to the regimental hospital, and on the 15th he was sent to Washington with the rest of the sick belonging to the Sixth corps. He died at the Armory Square hospital, at Washington, of typhoid fever, September 17, 1863.

CORPORAL HENRY A. PAGE, merchant, was born at Box-

borough, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability March 1, 1862.

SERGEANT OSMYN B. PAULL, carpenter, was born at Shutesbury, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; wounded in left leg at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; was carried to hospital, and taken prisoner the following day, Wednesday; Sunday, the 6th, was taken to Richmond and kept until the 22d, when he was exchanged and embarked from City Point to Fortress Monroe, where he was placed in the Mill Creek hospital near the Fortress, until his wounds healed, and then returned to his Regiment; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 18, 1864; he had only returned the day before from home, where he had been on a furlough. He was a brave and gallant soldier, one of the best of non-commissioned officers.

GUSTAVUS W. PEABODY was born at West Springfield, Mass., June 6, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1863; wounded at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863, in right arm near the shoulder, and was transferred to One Hundred and Fourteenth company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve corps; discharged at expiration of term of service, June 21, 1864. In 1873 was a merchant at 348 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FIRST-SERGEANT AMOS PETTIS, JR., was born at Eaton, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty; detailed on recruiting service in Massachusetts, January 17, 1862, and was absent several months. Pettis was a true specimen of the fearless soldier, brave to a fault, shrinking from no duty, however perilous. He fell at his post on the right of the Regiment, May 3, 1863, at the fearful charge at Salem Hights, when Company I lost nearly half its number.

RICHARD M. POWERS, JR., was born at Greenfield, Mass., November 29, 1840; enlisted September 12, 1861; discharged for disability October 6, 1862. In August, 1869, resided at North Brookfield, Mass.; a farmer by occupation.

CORPORAL STEPHEN W READ, blacksmith, was born at Buffalo, N Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; severely wounded in leg at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Holyoke;

severely wounded in Wilderness, May, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A, when he was promoted to sergeant; transferred June 20, 1865, to Twentieth regiment, Company C; discharged July 16, 1865, at expiration of service.

DAVID RILEY, cotton operative, was born at Cork, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded in hand at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864, at expiration of term of service. In 1875 resided at Mittineaque, West Springfield, Mass.; saloon-keeper.

PATRICK RUSSELL, glass-blower, was born at Kerry, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen. Patrick had all the peculiarities and eccentricities of a true Irishman. Whether in Washington or Virginia, on a march or in camp, he always came across a "cousin from the same county in Ireland," to furnish him with food and little extras to help him along. He was captured by the enemy while doing duty as "safeguard" in Virginia, and for a long time was imprisoned at Andersonville. Upon his arrival home, after his release, his acquaintances were surprised to find him looking fat and hearty, in great contrast to the great mass of our returned prisoners. *Confidentially* he imparted the secret that he found a cousin in the rebel guard, who took good care that he did not suffer for want of food, when there was any to be had. He was last seen, since the war, by some one of the old Regiment, with a detachment of the regular army going on board a transport in New York harbor, bound for California.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, blacksmith, was born at Ludlow, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-one; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Agawam, Mass.; transferred to Thirty-seventh regiment, Company A, June 20, 1864; discharged for disability May 26, 1865.

AUGUSTUS SEIFERT, weaver, was born in Saxony, Germany; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; was sunstruck on the march from Kalorama to Brightwood, and was unable to do much duty afterwards; discharged for disability December 27, 1861.

DANIEL D. SHEA was born at Chicopee, Mass.; enlisted

May 31, 1861; age, nineteen: killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and was buried Monday, June 2, near where he fell. June 12, his brother, Michael Shea, of Holyoke, telegraphed Captain Newell to have Daniel's remains sent home, if possible. The request could not be complied with, as but very few bodies were sent home, and then only in care of persons sent on especially for the purpose, from home.

PETER SHEA was born in Maine, July 24, 1843; enlisted May 12, 1861; re-enlisted March 15, 1864, in the First regiment Veteran Reserves; promoted sergeant, August 14, 1864. In September, 1869, resided at Chicopee, Mass.; occupation, gas-fitter.

CORPORAL ALEXANDER C. SMITH was born at Catskill, N. Y., July 19, 1840; enlisted June 21, 1861; leg broken below knee, by rifle ball, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged for disability October 20, 1862. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.

CORPORAL ALGERNON SIDNEY SMITH was born at West Springfield, Mass., November 20, 1833; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term, July 1, 1864. In 1875 was a farmer, residing at West Springfield, Mass.

EDWARD PAYSON SMITH was born at South Hadley Falls, Mass., December 22, 1837; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in arm at Spottsylvania, Va.; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864; afterward served at City Point, Va., in the Sixty-first Massachusetts infantry and attached to the engineer corps. In 1869 resided at Feeding Hills, Mass.; engaged in the cigar business.

CORPORAL HANNIEL P SMITH was born at Meredith, N. H., October 18, 1839; enlisted June 14, 1861; wounded in shoulder at Fair Oaks, and in hand, at Spottsylvania, Va.; mustered out at expiration of service, July 4, 1864. In 1869 resided at Meredith Village, N. H.; by profession a dentist.

LUTHER SMITH, mechanic, was born at Shelburne, Mass.; enlisted September 7, 1861; age, nineteen; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh regiment, and discharged September 7, 1864, at expiration of service.

SIMEON P. SMITH was born at Meredith, N. H., May 2, 1841: enlisted June 14, 1861; although exempted from military duty, by defective hearing, no persuasion could restrain him from enlisting; he was a good soldier, and failed in no duty imposed upon him. He met his death at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863.

WILLIAM E. SMITH was born at Pittsfield, Mass.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, forty-one; discharged on account of disability October 19, 1861. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.

WILLIAM H. SMITH was born at West Springfield, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; wounded in arm at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; re-enlisted in Battery G, Second United States artillery, November 8, 1862; went to California with his battery, after the war.

WILLIAM S. SMITH was born at Fitchburg, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; deserted November 24, 1861, at Brightwood, D. C.

JOHN E. SNOW, mechanic, was born at South Hadley, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability February 6, 1863.

JOHN C. SQUIRES, moulder, was born at Bloomfield, Penn.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, nineteen, died at Washington, D. C., September 13, 1861. He was buried at the west end of the camp-ground at Brightwood.

ROBERT I. STEWART, mechanic, was born at Colerain, Ireland; enlisted June 14 1861; age, twenty-one; killed by rifle-ball, through forehead, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

JERRY SULLIVAN, farmer, was born at Roxbury, Mass.; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, nineteen; died at City hospital, Washington, D. C., September 24, 1861.

JOHN SULLIVAN, cotton operative, was born in Ireland; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, cotton operative, was born in Ire-

land; enlisted June 14, 1861; age, eighteen; discharged for disability August 19, 1861.

WILLIAM M. TANNER, teamster, was born at Greenfield, Mass.; enlisted July 24, 1861; age, thirty-three; was detailed as teamster, and when his wagon was ordered to be turned over to the quartermaster's department at Washington, he went with it, and did not return to his regiment.

JOHN TOBIN, JR., machinist, was born in London, England; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, nineteen; deserted from hospital at Washington, D. C., January 16, 1862. In 1872 resided at Northampton, Mass.

CORPORAL CHARLES F. TOWER was born at Florida, Mass., August 10, 1837; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal July, 1861; wounded severely at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged by reason of wounds, August 8, 1863. In 1875 resided at North Adams, Mass.

SERGEANT ANDRE NAPOLEON TRUDEAU was born at Longuereil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, January 22, 1841; enlisted June 21, 1861; corporal June 1, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Malvern, and Salem Hights; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, by a solid shot, and knocked senseless; this kept him in hospital until July 31, 1864, when he was discharged and came home. Trudeau was an excellent soldier, and with the latter exception never was absent from his company from the time of his enlistment. He was promoted to sergeant, May 5, 1863. In 1875 he resided at Springfield, Mass.; jeweler.

JOSEPH UNGERER, miller, was born at West Point, N. Y; his father was an old veteran of Waterloo; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two. Possessing a strong, vigorous constitution, Ungerer was a fine specimen of the private soldier, discouraged by no hardships or privations, always doing his duty pleasantly and promptly. On some of the coldest nights at Brightwood, when his company was doing grand guard duty, he would throw himself down under a tree, and without covering of any kind, sleep for hours as quietly and peacefully as on the softest down, unmindful of cold or storm. At Rappahannock Station, Va., he received fatal wounds, which terminated his life December 10, 1863. His body lies buried in the cemetery at West Springfield,

under the shadow of the monument erected by his surviving comrades in memory of their dead.

VIRGIL LYMAN VAILLE was born at New Marlboro, Mass., August 12, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861. The case of Vaille is peculiar. When the army was marching up the Potomac in pursuit of Lee, just before the battle of Antietam, Vaille was left with several others who were unable to keep up with the fast-moving column. He went into the Harewood hospital at Washington, D. C. September 20, 1862, he left the hospital, saying he was going to find something to eat, and from that time to this, more than thirteen years, he has never been heard from. He left the hospital in company with Leander Willey, a comrade of Company I. Willey says Vaille left him, saying he was going to desert, and not go home until the war was over. He has a wife and two sons living in Tolland, Mass. Whether Vaille was taken sick, and died somewhere, unable to give his name, or whether he still perambulates this mundane sphere, are hid in darkness. His family can get no pension or aid, as they cannot establish proof of his death. The whole case is one of inexplicable mystery, which time has thus far failed to unravel.

SERGEANT JOHN R. WALKER, machinist, was born at New York city; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-seven; wounded in thigh at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and died August 27, 1864. His remains lie buried in the cemetery, at Springfield, Mass.

FIRST-SERGEANT ANSEL H. WARD was born at Goshen, Mass., November 7, 1837; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864. Since his return, has represented the town of his residence (West Springfield) in the State Legislature. In 1875 resided in Mittineaque (West Springfield); by occupation, a house-painter.

LEANDER F. WILLEY, butcher, was born at Chicopee, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability November 14, 1862; re-enlisted January 27, 1864, in Fourth cavalry, Company G, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield, Mass.; discharged, at expiration of service, November 14, 1865.

WAGONER JAMES M. WOLCOTT was born at East Windsor, Conn.; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-eight; mustered out of service July 1, 1864. Killed on the railroad since the war.

JOSEPH ALBERT WINN, gunsmith, was born at Chicopee, Mass; enlisted June 21, 1861; age, twenty-three; detailed on Western gun-boat service, February 16, 1862; re-enlisted in Thirty-fourth regiment, Company D, and promoted first-sergeant; severely wounded in side, and lost an arm at Winchester, and discharged on account of wounds, February 13, 1865.

WILLIAM RILEY WORTHINGTON was born at Putney, Vt., November 3, 1836; enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded in right hand at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 6, 1864. In 1869 resided at North Bennington, Vt.; overseer in cotton mill card-room.

In the cemetery at West Springfield, Company I, by the aid of the citizens of the town, have erected a monument to the memory of their comrades who were killed or died in the service. It is of Portland freestone, and was designed and executed by Crabtree & Short, of Springfield, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The lot on which it stands and the money for the monument were given by the citizens of West Springfield, where the larger part of the company was enlisted. The base is five feet square, and the shaft twenty feet and one inch high. On the front is the coat of arms of the United States, surmounted by the American eagle in full relief. On each corner are crossed muskets, and a shield. The front, under the coat of arms, bears the inscription: "This monument is erected to the memory of those members of Company I, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell in the service of their country during the great rebellion." The other three sides bear the names of battles where the Regiment was engaged, which are as follows: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, First Fredericksburg, St. Mary's Hights, Salem Hights, Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rap-

pahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg. Above these, on the three remaining sides, are the names of the soldiers in whose memory the monument was erected. They are as follows:

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant William Arthur Ashley, May 5, 1864.
Sergeant Amos Pettis, Jr., May 3, 1863.
Sergeant Osmyn B. Paull, May 18, 1864.
Sergeant John R. Walker, August 27, 1864.
Corporal Hibbard K. Bean, May 31, 1862.
Corporal James Baldwin, June 13, 1864.
Private William H. Estes, May 31, 1862.
Private Daniel D. Shea, May 31, 1862.
Private Robert J. Stewart, May 31, 1862.
Private William H. Atkins, August 12, 1862.
Private John Barry, May 3, 1863.
Private Hubert J. Boyington, May 3, 1863.
Private Anthony Cain, May 15, 1863.
Private Charles E Hovey, May 3, 1863.
Private Simeon P. Smith, November 7, 1863.
Private Joseph Ungerer, December 10, 1863.
Private John E. Casey, May 5, 1864.
Private Daniel Cronin, September 9, 1864.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corporal Robert Best, Jr., September 2, 1864.
Private Jerry Sullivan, September 2, 1861.
Private James W. Burr, September 10, 1861.
Private John C. Squires, September 13, 1861.
Private John Falvey, May 1, 1862.
Private Cassander Frisbie, July 12, 1862.
Private Charles S. Harris, Jr., September 17, 1862.
Private Otis H. Littlejohn, February 5, 1863.
Private Abner D. Otis, September 16, 1863.

CHAPTER XXIV

COMPANY K—WESTFIELD COMPANY.

AT WESTFIELD, a public meeting was called Saturday evening, April 20, 1861, to take measures for the enrollment of a volunteer corps, and raise money for their equipment. The Town hall was crammed with eager and patriotic citizens, anxious to lend their aid in the hour of the country's danger. Hiram Harrison was chosen president, J. M. Ely, Thomas Kneil and Joseph Arnold, were chosen vice presidents, and Samuel Dow, secretary. Mr. Harrison, on taking the chair, made a sound, sensible, patriotic speech, pledging his "life, fortune, and sacred honor," if necessary, for the protection of the stars and stripes. Thomas Kneil was called for, and he responded in an eloquent and stirring appeal to the young men of the town; pointing out to them their duty in the protection of the flag, which had been disgraced, and urged upon those present, the necessity of prompt and immediate action, that the traitorous rebels might be forced back to their *native hell.* Postmaster Noble answered to a call, and defined his position. He was with the spirit of the meeting, heart and hand. He pledged himself to do all in his power to encourage recruiting, and help forward the good work. Justin M. Ely, Lester Holcomb, and James Noble, all made appropriate speeches, while the volunteers were registering themselves, and were loudly applauded. M. B. Whitney suggested some action taken to raise money for the occasion. He thought it should be a matter of history, and that future generations should know how much was done. On motion of Henry Fuller, Esq., a committee of finance, consisting of Hiram

Harrison, Thomas Kneil, Henry Fuller, James Noble, Samuel Fowler, M. B. Whitney, and Cutler Laflin, were appointed to collect subscriptions, and they were instructed to notify the selectmen to call a meeting the following Monday, to see what action the town would take in the matter. H. B. Lewis stated that the ladies of Westfield had made arrangements to present the company with a beautiful flag.

L. B. Walkley, A. Campbell and R. Noble were appointed recruiting officers, to secure good, able-bodied men to enter the service. Forty-six names were registered as volunteers, during the evening.

At the town meeting, Monday, April 29, it was voted to raise ten thousand dollars to aid in equipping the company of volunteers, and in the support of their families.

The town finance committee to take charge of the funds raised by the town for equipping and paying the volunteers, was organized as follows:—President, Cutler Laflin; chairman, R. Noble; secretary, Samuel Fowler.

The company of volunteers having a full complement of men on Saturday, May 4, organized by choice of the following officers:—Captain, Lucius B. Walkley; First-lieutenant, Pliny Wood; Second-lieutenant, David M. Chase; Third-lieutenant, Edwin T Johnson; Fourth-lieutenant, Albion W Lewis.

TUESDAY, May 14.—The Rough and Ready engine company gave, at the Foster House, a complimentary supper to their members who enlisted for the war. Speeches were made by Postmaster Noble, Lieutenant Chase and Johnson, and several other gentlemen present.

The *Westfield News Letter*, of June 5, contained an urgent appeal to the ladies of Westfield, to meet at the chapel of Dr. Davis' Church, every week-day, from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 6 P. M., to make shirts, drawers and other necessary articles for the soldiers.

The company left Westfield, to join the Tenth Regiment, Friday morning, June 14, escorted by the Rough and Ready engine company, and a cavalcade of horsemen, commanded

by Colonel Asa Barr. Nearly two thousand persons assembled on the green, to witness their departure.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 22.—Company K were permitted to return to Westfield to spend the Sabbath with friends at home, and the day was celebrated as a holiday throughout the village. The fact had become generally known that a number of Captain Walkley's personal friends had procured for him an elegant sword, which was to be presented in the afternoon; consequently, everybody turned out to witness the ceremony. The presentation was appointed at four o'clock, and at that hour the green was alive with men, women and children, eager to witness the event of the day. After a dress parade, the sword was presented by M. B. Whitney, Esq., with an appropriate speech, which was briefly and pertinently replied to by the captain.

MONDAY FORENOON, June 24.—Captain Walkley gave his company a collation at his house, previous to their return to the resumption of camp life at Hampden Park.

Mr. Alonzo Whitney and Mr. Dudley N. Lane each gave fifty-five dollars, and the employees of the Hampden cigar company, fifty-two dollars, to the Westfield volunteers from that shop.

When the Regiment was mustered into the United States service, June 21, there was a change made in the lieutenants, which was unsatisfactory to a large portion of the company, and to the citizens of Westfield, who called an indignation meeting and addressed a remonstrance to Governor Andrew on the subject. The matter was amicably arranged in the company, by the withdrawal of both parties interested. In reply to the remonstrance from the citizens, the Governor addressed the following letter to the committee:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, June 26, 1861.

Mr. J. M. Ely, President at a Public Meeting in Westfield,

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to have just received from you, a copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of

Westfield, objecting to certain legislation of this Commonwealth, which relates to the appointment of military officers, and also objecting to the substitution of some officers, (not named,) for some others, (also not named,) in the Westfield Company.

Your citizens, however, are under a mistake in ascribing the power of appointment of officers of the volunteer regiment by the governor, to the authority of the statutes of our Commonwealth. These regiments are not militia. If they were, then by our constitution the officers must be elected, not appointed. But they are volunteers, specially enlisting themselves under the authority of the United States, for particular service; into which service they cannot be received save by conforming to the terms of enlistment prescribed by the United States government. One of these terms, as contained in general order No. 15 of the war department of the United States, is that the commissioned officers, except the chaplain of each volunteer regiment, shall be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it; and I am held by the war department, by my own conscience, and by public opinion, to rigid accountability for the manner in which I use the grave and important power. Every officer not capable of his duty is charged to my account, not to that of his company or regiment. Nor can I avoid the responsibility thus imposed, if I would. I, therefore, yield to the necessity of my position, and endeavor, to the best of my limited capacity, to perform its duties.

My method is, after the colonel of a regiment is designated, to require him to confer with the captains, (who are in the first instance agreed upon in conference with the colonel, and if practicable the lieutenant-colonel,) and after such conference, having reference also to the recommendations received and filed at this department, and to all extraneous information that can be gathered concerning the candidates, to nominate to me or arrange with me the list of staff officers and lieutenants.

In the case of the Tenth Regiment, the remoteness of which from the capital is considerable, it being organized from the four western counties, I took great pains, as did also the officers of my staff, to study the recommendations, and I have to remark that before any appointment as subalterns was made, I received a list from Colonel Briggs, with his certificate, from which the following is an extract: "I recommend the persons above named for the respective offices designated, having, so far as the company officers

are concerned, acted upon the advice and recommendation of the commanders of companies."

On inquiry, I have been informed that the objection felt by gentlemen in Westfield is limited to the instance of a first-lieutenant. I can only reply further to your communication, that in conferring the appointment in question, I understand it was deemed the best possible by the colonel of the Regiment and the captains of the companies.

Knowing personally, as I do, that militia elections frequently turn in favor of inferior officers, and feeling a purpose which nothing can control, to commit the lives of my fellow-citizens and the honor of Massachusetts into the hands of only such officers as, according to the light which is afforded to me, I believe to be the most competent within my reach, I should never hesitate, whereever I have the power of appointing, to take the best man at my command, even from the ranks, to lead a division, if that were needful. But I can not myself affect to know personally all men, and therefore I act in view of the weight of evidence, and I hold that the colonel and the captains—all other things being equal—are more likely to judge correctly of the qualifications of individuals, than those whose personal safety and honor is less immediately concerned. I therefore pay great heed to their recommendations.

I regret that the good people you represent should find any act of mine unworthy of their approbation; but I also regret that instead of making a direct and personal representation to myself, and assuming that I would readily correct, if possible, any error, if any were made, they resorted to the form of a public meeting expressive of discontent; since that method, in cases of this description, is not so well adapted to the end of correction of errors, and tends to injure the military service.

I trust, however, that on closer examination the acts which are not approved by them, will be found correct, or at least founded on a proper basis of advice and information, and that the citizens of Westfield, whom I know to be zealous only for the welfare and the rights of all, and whose very criticisms I regard as good for the common cause, will hereafter speak to me directly by word or letter, promptly and clearly, whenever any of their views or wishes require expression. I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

November 15, 1861, a box containing thirteen comfortables, three blankets, forty-five pairs stockings, thirty towels, twelve sheets, eleven pairs pillow-cases, three pillows, eight dozen handkerchiefs, eight tumblers of jelly, besides pins, matches and other useful articles, was received from friends of the company at home. The private packages were distributed as directed, and the balance divided by lot.

Company K served its full term of enlistment with the Tenth, participating in its marches and battles, and sharing its sacrifices. After the muster-out at Springfield, Saturday, June 25, 1864, the remnant, under command of Captain Johnson, who had been promoted to his position by meritorious and continued service, took the evening train for Westfield. Arriving there they were met by the Rough and Ready fire company, who, three years before, had escorted them to the place of rendezvous, and marched to the Woronoco House, where an excellent supper was provided. The village bells were rung, and hundreds of the citizens assembled to welcome the veterans home.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY K.

THOMAS ABRAMS, shoe-maker, was born at Dunham, Canada; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, thirty-six; discharged for disability December 12, 1862. In 1875 resided at West Brookfield, Mass.

HENRY ANTHONY, cigar-maker, was born at Bremen, Germany; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-six; discharged for disability March 1, 1862. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.

GEORGE A. ATKINS, painter, was born at Hartford, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-nine; deserted from Blackwell's island, New York hospital, January 1, 1862. In 1875 resided in Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE FREDERICK AUFORT was born at Bremen, Germany, October 8, 1822; enlisted April 22, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1873 resided at New Haven, Conn.

JAMES E. BACON was born at Worcester, Mass., May 2, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864; afterward enlisted in Second Massachusetts cavalry, and served until close of the war. In 1875 resided at New Braintree, Mass.; farmer.

HENRY M. BARDEN, cigar-maker, was born at Southwick, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-seven; discharged for disability October 11, 1862.

CORPORAL MARSHALL BARDEN, cooper, was born at Southwick, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-seven; mortally wounded in chest at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and died June 12, 1862, at David's Island, New York hospital.

HENRY C. BATES was born at Gill, Franklin County, Mass., March 19, 1842; enlisted May 31, 1861; severely wounded in thigh at Salem Hights, May 3, 1863, and sent to Mount Pleasant hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained four months; then transferred to the Twenty-fourth Invalid corps, where he served the remainder of his enlistment, guarding rebel prisoners, etc. In 1875, post-office address Chicopee, Mass.

STEPHEN BATES, hostler, was born at Manitou, N. Y; enlisted September 5, 1861; age, seventeen; discharged for disability March 30, 1862.

CORPORAL JOHN J. BEAUMONT was born at Lepton, England, February 19, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; severely wounded in head at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Worcester, Mass.; fancy dry-goods dealer.

OSCAR R. BEMIS, shoe-maker, was born at Spencer, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-eight; discharged for disability September 30, 1861.

SILAS BERCUME, shoe-maker, was born at Three Rivers, Canada; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; discharged for disability July 29, 1862. In 1875 resided at Warren, Mass.

WAGONER LEVI D. BOYNES, teamster, was born at Holden, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Springfield, Mass.; running on a freight train.

GEORGE BROOKS, cigar-maker, was born at Hartford, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged for disability December 17, 1861; died in Westfield previous to 1875.

AMASA BEMIS BULLARD was born at Spencer, Mass., March 7, 1839; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1872 resided at Holliston, Mass.; by occupation a boot-cutter.

THOMAS CARNEY, farmer, was born at Fathord, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; died at Columbia College hospital, August 31, 1861, of typhoid fever. Carney came from Spencer, Mass., was a good soldier. His was one of the first deaths in the company, and his loss was regretted by his comrades. He left a widow and three children residing in Spencer.

LEWIS C. CARTER was born at Montreal, Canada, May 4, 1839; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Great Barrington, Mass.; harness-maker.

HIRAM K. CASWELL was born at Hardwick, Mass., June 1, 1833; enlisted May 31, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Westfield; transferred June 21, 1864, to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; transferred June 21, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth Massachusetts infantry; wounded in side by shell, on the Weldon railroad, the morning of the grand assault, three days before Lee surrendered; mustered out at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In 1875 resided in Dana, Mass.; employed on railroad.

SILAS T CHAMBERLAIN, shoe-maker, was born at Thetford, Vt.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-eight; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. When last heard from was in Boston.

GEORGE E. CLARK was born at Millbury, Mass., February 5, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; discharged for disability November 24, 1862; enlisted in Second Connecticut heavy artillery, January 4, 1864; wounded October 17, 1864, and transferred to Company E, Third regiment, Veteran Reserve corps; discharged September 4, 1865. In 1869 resided at Winchester, Mass.; shoe-maker.

MUSICIAN WILLIS W CLARK, salesman, enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; discharged December 5, 1862, for disability. In 1875 resided in Hartford, Conn.

JOSEPH CLEMENCE was born at Westfield, Mass., February 26, 1835; enlisted May 31, 1861; transferred March 16, 1864, to Company K, Sixth Veteran Reserve corps. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.; by occupation a painter.

ANSON I. COLLIER was born at Rutland, Mass., September 27, 1836; enlisted June 21, 1861; wounded in leg at Malvern Hill, Va, July 1, 1862; severely wounded in both arms at St. Mary's Hights, Va, May 3, 1863; transferred by reason of disability from wounds, September 12, 1863, to Company A, Veteran Reserve corps; re-enlisted in Veteran Reserve corps, May, 1864, and served until discharged, November 21, 1865. In 1869 was a farmer, at Spencer, Mass.

WILLIAM CONWAY, shoe-maker, was born at Sutton, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, eighteen; died August 4, 1862, of disease, at Philadelphia, Penn.

ALBERT H. COOK was born at Westfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; re-enlisted December 22, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Westfield; transferred June 20, 1864, to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; transferred June 21, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth Massachusetts infantry; mustered out at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. In 1875 resided at Westfield, Mass.; farmer.

JOHN COONEY, shoe-maker, was born at Galway, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; discharged for disability January 13, 1863.

HENRY L. COPELEY, whip-maker, was born at Suffield, Conn.: enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-nine; transferred November 26, 1861, to Navy.

HIRAM H. COPELEY was born at West Suffield, Conn., August 16, 1842; enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged for disability July 27, 1862; enlisted February 9, 1865, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts infantry, and received ninety dollars and sixty-six cents bounty from town of Westfield; served in North Carolina; mustered out July 26, 1865, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.

ISAIAH CROSBY, machinist, was born at Brewster, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-one; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

LAWRENCE DAY, hostler, (nicknamed by his comrades, "Mahogany,") was born at East Hartford, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; killed at battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

JAMES DINNEEN, laborer, was born at Youghal, County of Cork, Ireland, November 6, 1840; enlisted April 14, 1861; shot dead at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; left a widowed mother.

SHERMAN J FOWLER was born at New Haven, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 drove hack at Hartford, Conn.

CORPORAL HIRAM FREED was born at Sellersville, Penn., January 22, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability November 29, 1862. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.; cigar manufacturer.

GEORGE F. FURROW, whip-maker, was born in Westfield, Mass., February 11, 1844; enlisted May 31, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Westfield; transferred June 20, 1864, to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; discharged December 6, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.

HENRY H. FURROW was born in Westfield, Mass., April 12, 1832; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for loss of right thumb, June 25, 1862; after discharge served in the Thirteenth Veteran Reserve corps at Concord, N. H. In 1875 resided at Westfield, Mass.; whip-maker.

SERGEANT JOSEPH GADDES, cigar-maker, was born at Portsmouth, N. H.: enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; wounded at Malvern; died in Fredericksburg, June 1, 1864, of wounds received in Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

JAMES GAYLORD, cigar-maker, was born at Westfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; discharged for disability April 17, 1862; was killed at Winchester, Va., October 13, 1864, while serving as sergeant in Company G, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts infantry. He enlisted in the Thirty-fourth, July 31, 1862.

THOMAS GAYNOR, shoe-maker, was born at Dublin, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability July 25, 1862; died in Michigan, since the war.

JOHN N. GINN was born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 18, 1842; enlisted March 18, 1862; transferred to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry, June 20, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, March 18, 1865. In 1875 resided at No. 8 Vine street, Worcester, Mass.; working for Boston and Albany Railroad.

MANUEL GONZALES, cigar-maker, was born at Gigon, Spain; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; transferred to Battery G, Second United States artillery, November 9, 1862.

HORACE HATCH GORHAM was born at Russell, Mass., September 19, 1834; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in leg at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and in left thigh at Wilderness, May 9, 1864; the latter wound crippled him for life; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Huntington, Mass.; working at farming.

JOHN GRAHAM, shoe-maker, was born at Millbury, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-five; transferred August 25, 1863, to Signal corps. In 1875 resided at Rochdale, Leicester, Mass.

EDWIN T GRIFFIN, farmer, was born at Windsor, Conn.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

CARL HOCH was born at Hesson, Germany, April 6, 1830; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability April 17, 1862; enlisted July 31, 1862, in Company G, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts infantry, and served as sergeant until mustered out, June 16, 1865. Died in Westfield, Mass., September 8, 1870.

JOHN HUBBARD, cigar-maker, was born at Mason, N. H.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; discharged September 29, 1862, to be commissioned second-lieutenant in Tenth New Hampshire infantry.

CORPORAL ALEXANDER W HUNTER was born in Germany, April 23, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; promoted corporal in 1863: mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Waukegan, Ill.; cigar manufacturer and dealer in tobacco.

THOMAS JARROLD, cigar-maker, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, England, April 27, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded at Malvern, July 1, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.

HENRY G. JONES, joiner, was born at South Charlestown, N. H., January 16, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability July 15, 1862. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.; photographer.

JOHN W JONES was born in Wales; enlisted September 5, 1861; age, twenty-two; killed in Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

CARL KALFEUR, cigar-maker, was born at Minden, Germany; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-seven; died of disease and was buried at the camp at Smoky Hill, Va., December 9, 1862.

PATRICK H. KELLY was born at County Longford, Ireland, June 24, 1833; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out

at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Spencer, Mass.; engaged in running a stationary engine.

CORPORAL CHARLES L. KNIGHT was born at Charlton, Mass., 1842; enlisted June 21, 1861; promoted corporal July 3, 1862; slightly wounded at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred Veteran Reserve corps and mustered out June 20, 1864, at expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Westfield, Mass.; house painter.

JAMES B. LAY, farmer, was born at Westfield, Mass.; enlisted November 20, 1861; age, eighteen; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Company K was deployed as skirmishers in front of the Tenth, and when the rebel-line was advancing for a charge the skirmishers were ordered to fall back on the Regiment; while executing this movement, Lay was shot; a ball struck him in the right hip, passing through his body. He turned partly around, and stepped off three or four paces, when a second shot passed through his shoulder-blade and lungs, and out at the breast at his right side. He was carried to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, but he survived only an hour and three quarters, being unconscious until he died.

CORPORAL WILLIAM G. LAY was born at Westfield, Mass., January 27, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; severely wounded in leg at Salem Hights, Va., May 3, 1863; slightly wounded in head at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.; occupation, painter.

CORPORAL EDWARD TALBOT LEWIS was born at Northampton, Mass., July 25, 1837; enlisted May 31, 1861; promoted corporal soon after his enlistment, and discharged for disability August 8, 1861; enlisted again December 25, 1861, in the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiment, and received the appointment as sergeant; February 9, 1863, commissioned as first-lieutenant in the Fourth Louisiana Native Guards, afterwards known as the Fourth regiment infantry Corps d'Afrique, and later as the Seventy-sixth United States colored infantry. Upon recommendation of his colonel, was examined at New Orleans, La., and commissioned as captain, February 1, 1864: held this position until he was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, June 17, 1865, and returned home to his

friends in Westfield. In the Thirty-first and Seventy-sixth he served in the department of the Gulf, Nineteenth army corps. In December, 1866, again returned to New Orleans, and received from Major-General J. A. Mower, appointment as assistant sub-assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; this was confirmed by Major-General O. O. Howard, at Washington, D. C.; held this appointment until June, 1867, when, his health again failing, tendered his resignation and was relieved; went to St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebraska, and on the line of Union Pacific railroad, and from there to the Central Pacific railroad, where at present (June 6, 1869) he is employed as car inspector and repairer. Post-office address, Carlin, Nev.

JOHN D. LITTLEFIELD, cigar-maker, was born at Preble, N. Y.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; died of typhoid fever, October 11, 1861. His remains were embalmed and sent home to his friends. He left a wife and child at Poquonock, Conn. His parents resided in Ohio.

FIRST-SERGEANT WILLIAM H. LOOMIS was born at West Springfield, Mass., April 17, 1842; enlisted May 31, 1861; promoted corporal August 24, 1861; first-sergeant April 15, 1863; wounded slightly in left arm at Cold Harbor, June 8, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service; was absent only ten days from the Regiment during term of enlistment. In 1875 was a dentist at Rockville, Conn.

MURRAY LOVETT, shoe-maker, was born at Amherst, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; died of disease, June 4, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.

CHARLES H. LUTHER, farmer, was born at Troy, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three. Was with the company until after battle of Fredericksburg, and then transferred to Veteran Reserve corps.

THOMAS LYONS, shoe-maker, was born at Limerick, Ireland; enlisted May 31, 1862; age, twenty. Discharged to enlist in Battery G, Second United States artillery, November 9, 1862.

ANDREW MARSELL was born in Montreal, Canada, No-

vember 3, 1841; enlisted May 31, 1861. Wounded in right thigh at battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. Resided since the war in Springfield, Mass., following the trade of blacksmith. Died previous to 1875.

WILLIAM W MASON was born at Leeds, England, December 16, 1823; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Spencer, Mass.; mechanic.

THOMAS MCCLOSKEY, shoe-maker, was born at Charlestown, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-nine; deserted while on picket duty at three o'clock, A. M., September 17, 1861, near Brightwood, D. C. Afterwards enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and served through the peninsular campaign.

EPHRAIM T MOORE, whip-maker, was born at Stockbridge, Mass; enlisted May 31, 1861: age, twenty-seven; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Westfield, Mass.; was home on furlough in February, 1864: killed May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va. He left a wife and child, (a daughter,) a father and mother and three sisters, to mourn his loss.

THOMAS MOORE, shoe-maker, was born at Stockport, England; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-four; slightly wounded in leg and shoulder at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 was said to reside in Wisconsin.

WILLIAM J. MORSE was born at London, England, September 30, 1833; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided at Westfield, Mass.; whip-maker.

JOHN NEFF, farmer, was born in Germany; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Westfield; mortally wounded in Wilderness, May 9, 1864, and died June 1, 1864.

ALBERT N. C. NEWHOUSE, cigar-maker, was born at Bre-

men, Germany; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-one; wounded at Malvern Hill; wounded in Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided in New York city.

CORPORAL JAMES M. NOBLE was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1834; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and was discharged December 27, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted in the Regiment, March 15, 1865; wounded in arm in Wilderness, May, 1864, and was transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry. In 1875 resided in Westfield; whip-maker.

SERGEANT JOSEPH ALONZO PEEBLES, whip-maker, was born at Three Rivers, Palmer, Mass., August, 1838; enlisted May 31, 1861: mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. Died at Westfield, Mass., in 1866, and is buried in the old Palmer (Mass) burying-ground.

HENRY E. PERKINS was born at Westfield, Mass., May 23, 1837: enlisted April 28, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars from town of Westfield, Mass.; captured at Spottsylvania and was in Andersonville prison six months and twenty-two days: transferred June 20, 1864, to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; transferred June 20, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth Massachusetts infantry; discharged July 16, 1865, expiration of term of service. In 1875 resided at Westfield; employed in distillery.

SERGEANT MARK H. PLAISTED was born at South Berwick, Me.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-four; deserted from Blackwell's Island hospital, New York, September, 1862.

CORPORAL HORACE E. PROUTY was born at North Spencer, Mass; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 lived in Pennsylvania.

JAMES RABSON, cigar-maker, was born at Albany, N. Y; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-eight; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

EDWARD P REED was born at Chicopee, Mass., January

25, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; slightly wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided in Brattleboro, Vt.; occupation, blacksmith.

ROBERT REINHARDT, shoe-maker, was born in Germany; enlisted April 1, 1862; transferred June 20, 1864, to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; killed August 21, 1864, at Fort Stevens, D. C., on the occasion of Early's attack on Washington.

GEORGE ROBINSON, carpenter, was born in Wilbraham, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

ALPHONSE ROCHON, cigar-maker, was born at Montreal, Canada; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.

DANIEL M. ROWELL, machinist, was born at Waterford, Vt.; enlisted May 31, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Westfield, Mass.; transferred June 20, 1864, to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; transferred June 20, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth Massachusetts infantry; discharged at expiration of service, July 16, 1865. When last heard from was in Vermont.

CORPORAL CORNELIUS SACKETT was born at Westfield, Mass., October 8, 1842; enlisted May 31, 1861; wounded in leg, front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1864, term of service having expired; enlisted December 30, 1864, in Company M, Third Massachusetts cavalry; promoted sergeant February 10, 1865; discharged September 28, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1875 resided in Westfield; stable-keeper.

CORPORAL THEODORE SARGEANT, farmer, was born in Spencer, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Westfield; slightly wounded in leg at Wilderness, May 18, 1864; transferred June 20, 1864, to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; transferred June 20, 1865, to Company C, Twentieth Massachusetts infantry; discharged at expira-

tion of service, July 16, 1865. In 1875 resided in Leominster, Mass.

CHARLES A. SMITH, machinist, was born at Old Hadley, Mass.; enlisted September 6, 1861; age, twenty-one; discharged for disability May 2, 1862.

CORPORAL GEORGE DOUGLASS SMITH, whip-maker, was born at Southwick, Mass., May 18, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.

ALBERT SNOW, carpenter, was born at Chester Factories, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-nine; died December 28, 1861, at Brightwood, D. C.; embalmed and sent home to his friends.

SERGEANT HENRY SOLOMON, cigar-maker, was born at Liverpool, England, February 21, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861: discharged for disability July 30, 1862. Gone to Australia.

JOHN SOLOMON, cigar-maker, was born at Liverpool, England, October 30, 1843: enlisted May 31, 1861; severely wounded in foot, at Spottsylvania, May, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864. In 1875 lived in Australia.

JOHN H. SPARKS, laborer, was born at Suffield, Conn.; enlisted August 22, 1862; age, eighteen; discharged November 9, 1862, for disability.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE, carpenter, was born at Northbridge, Mass., November 19, 1836; enlisted May 31, 1861; killed May 8, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

CHARLES H. STILES was born at Southwick, Mass., June 3, 1839; enlisted May 31, 1861; transferred January 1, 1863, to Sixth United States infantry. In 1875 resided in Westfield; paper-maker.

COLOR SERGEANT ADAM SWAN was born at New York city, February 18, 1836; enlisted May 31, 1861. Sergeant Swan was for a long time color-sergeant of the Tenth, a post of the greatest honor, as well as the greatest danger. He carried the State colors for a long time, and after Get-

tysburg carried the National flag. He had many narrow escapes, but served out his enlistment unhurt; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Westfield; cigar-maker.

GEORGE W THOMPSON, farmer, was born at Bernardston, Mass.; enlisted September 10, 1861; age, twenty-four; wounded at Malvern, July 1, 1862; re-enlisted January 13, 1864, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from city of Springfield; slightly wounded in arm at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; transferred to Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry, June 19, 1864; discharged February 11, 1865, expiration of service. In 1875 resided at Chesterfield, Mass.

CORPORAL JOSEPH A. TINKHAM was born at Westfield, Mass., August 10, 1837; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-three; wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; discharged for disability February, 1863. In 1875 resided at Westfield, Mass.; whip-maker.

EDMUND TOOMEY, shoe-maker, was born at Charlton, Mass; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 8, 1862. His body was sent home to Spencer. None of the doctors thought he was very sick, and he fairly worried himself to death because he wanted to go home.

JOHN TRAINER was born at Ipswich, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-two. He was an intelligent, as well as brave and good soldier, and was often called upon to settle disputes among his comrades, his decisions being usually accepted; was with his company up to the third day of the Wilderness battle, when he received his death-wound. He was struck in the left breast, the ball passing through and shattering his breast bone, through his right lung, and through the fleshy part of his right arm. He did not consider his wound dangerous, but owing to the crowded state of the field-hospital, his wound did not receive the proper care it needed. He was removed from there with the rest of the wounded in army wagons, over rough roads to Fredericksburg hospital, where he lingered until May 20, 1864. He was buried outside of Fredericksburg, Va.

WAGONER MERRICK N. TYLER was born at Bernardston, Mass., September 18, 1840; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1875 resided in Westfield, Mass.

ALONZO TYRELL, shoe-maker, enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged from hospital August 8, 1861.

JOSEPH WADGE, machinist, was born in Canada; enlisted May 31, 1861; discharged for disability April 17, 1862. In 1875 resided in Wisconsin.

THOMAS WALLACE, laborer, was born in Cork, Ireland; enlisted December 23, 1863; age, thirty-five; slightly wounded in Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; transferred to Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry, June 26, 1864, discharged for disability March 3, 1865.

HOMER S. WHEELER, cigar-maker, was born in Westfield, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, nineteen; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. In 1874 resided in Lowell, Mass.

MUSICIAN JOHN W WHITTAKER, cigar-maker, was born in Troy, N. Y.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, thirty-three; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service.

RUFUS M. WOODS, tailor, was born in Wendell, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty; mustered out July 1, 1864, expiration of service. Afterwards served as sergeant, and first-lieutenant in Third Massachusetts cavalry.

SERGEANT JOHN M. WORTHINGTON, carpenter, was born at Spencer, Mass.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-six; was offered the position of regimental carpenter, but refused it, saying he came out to fight, he could work at his trade at home: re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and received three hundred and twenty-five dollars bounty from town of Westfield; transferred, June 20, 1864, to Company D, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry. Killed September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

SERGEANT JOHN B. YOUNG, cigar-maker, was born at Philadelphia, Pa.; enlisted May 31, 1861; age, twenty-six; mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1864.